

LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Eighth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXVI contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, December 9, 1993/
Agrahayana, 18, 1915 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

11.01 hrs.

(Interruptions)

*At this stage Shri V. Dhananjaya Kumar
and some other hon. Members came and
stood on the floor near the Table*

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are violating
the decorum of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am saying that
you are violating the decorum of the
House. Look, the House will not run like
this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go to your
seats.

[*English*]

I am warning you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot hold
the House to ransom. You go back to
your respective seats. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please go back to
your respective seats.

(Interruptions)

11.05 hrs.

*At this stage Shri Guman Mal Lodha and
another hon. Members came and sat on
the floor near the Table.*

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You people are
violating the decorum of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not good.

(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands
adjourned to meet again after half-an-
hour.

11.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty-
five minutes past Eleven of the Clock.*

11.36 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at thirty-six minutes past Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Rajveer Singh and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

11.38 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Ban on Smoking

*101. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to ban smoking in selected public places;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to enforce anti-smoking measures?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Government has already prohibited smoking in selected public places like hospitals, dispensaries, educational institutions, conference rooms, domestic air flights, air-conditioned chair and sleeper coaches in trains, sub-urban trains and air-conditioned buses through an administrative order issued in May, 1990. With a view to make the ban legally enforceable it has since been decided to enact a comprehensive anti-tobacco legislation which would *inter alia*, provide for ban on smoking in those places as also in such other places as may be notified by the Government from time to time.

Economically Weaker Sections

*102. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide reservation for the economically weaker sections of upper castes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (d). In OM dated 25.9.91 issued by the Deptt. of Personnel & Trg. Government had, *inter alia*, provided for reservation of 10% of

the vacancies in civil services and posts under the Govt. of India in favour of other economically backward sections of people not covered under any of the existing schemes of reservation.

The Supreme Court, in its majority judgement, delivered on 16.11.92., in *Indira Sawhney and others Vs. Union of India & others*, held that backward classes of citizens cannot be identified only and exclusively with reference to economic criteria and therefore, declared clause (ii) of the aforementioned OM as constitutionally invalid.

[English]

Telugu Ganga Project

*103. SHRI DATTATRAYA
BANDARU:
SHRI ANABARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telugu Ganga Project has been pending for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The Project was considered by Advisory Committee in April, 1988 but its consideration was deferred due to non-resolution of inter-State issues. The project is cleared from environmental and forest angle. The Chief Ministers of

Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Karnataka have taken upon themselves to resolve the inter-State aspects of the project. As an alternative, the Union Ministry of Water Resources has suggested to the Government of Andhra Pradesh to establish through a well substantiated project document that 29 Thousand Million Cubic Feet of Water can be saved from their share in Krishna Waters for enroute irrigation in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

Health Services

*104. SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government have formulated any policy document in the field of health services in consultation with the World Bank;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) whether assistance is proposed to be provided by the World Bank or International Development Agency under the incentives related to the latest policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the advantages of health services reach the poor people?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The extensive network of the primary health care infrastructure located

in the rural areas primarily provides health and family welfare services to poor people. Besides, the national disease control programmes for malaria, leprosy, T.B. and blindness etc. are also directed essentially to benefit the poor, as the disadvantaged sections not only face the maximum morbidity and mortality on this account but are in the greatest need of support from Government agencies for both prevention and cure.

[English]

Commission on Petroleum Products

*105. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

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

(a) the rates of commission payable to dealers/retailers of petrol, diesel, kerosene and LPG;

(b) whether these rates are revised periodically;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Dealers Commission on MS/HSD/LPG/SKO which is revised from time to time is as under:—

Rs./KL

Slab	Volume KL/Annum	Prior to 1.4.1993		w.e.f. 1.4.1993		w.e.f. 1.9.1993	
		MS	HSD	MS	HSD	MS	HSD
		I	0—360	321	135	381	186
II	361—600	240	111	277	128	363	190
III	601—1080	214	83	248	101		
IV	above 1080	180	75	217	92	224	90

LPG

Before 17.5.1991	—	Rs. 5.30/Cylinder (14.2 KG)
w.e.f. 17.5.1991	—	Rs. 5.70/Cylinder (14.2 KG)
w.e.f. 1.9.1993	—	Upto 2500 refills - (Rs. 7.30/cylinder (14.2 KG)
		Above 2500 refills - Rs. 6.50/Cylinder (14.2 KG)

SKO	Rs./KL	
	Wholesaler	Retailer
Prior to 1.9.1993	30.30	39.70
w.e.f. 1.9.1993	52.70	69.00

(d) Does not arise

Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

*106. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of the components of the Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project such as Chandil Dam, Icha Dam, Galudih Barrage and Galudih Right Main Canal Projects;

(b) the share of Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal in the cost;

(c) the amount contributed by the Union Government during each of the last three years;

(d) the irrigation potential of these projects; and

(e) the progress made in the construction of these projects so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (e). A *statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Cost of various components (at 1990 price level) and share of three co-basin states of Subarnarekha Multi-purpose Project

(amount in Rs. crores)

Sl.no.	Name of Components	Estimated Cost	Share of States		
			Bihar	Orissa	West Bengal
1.	Chandil Dam	229.52	159.15	60.75	9.62
2.	Icha Dam	224.75	165.26	59.49	-
3.	Galudih Barrage	36.84	5.08	31.76	-
4.	Galudih Right Bank main Canal	146.32	8.78	137.54	-
5.	Kharkai Barrage and other canal systems in Bihar	791.39	791.39	-	-
Total		1428.82	1129.66	289.54	9.62

II. Annual Outlays provided by Planning Commission and Actual expenditure incurred by the State Government during the last three years

(amount in Rs. crores)

Year	Outlay	Actual expenditure incurred
1990-91	80	61.17
1991-92	85	35.87
1992-93	51.55	10.81

Note:

1. As per present policy irrigation projects are planned, surveyed, formulated, executed and funded by the State Government themselves. Planning Commission makes sectoral allocation with earmarked outlays for selected projects.
2. Phase-I of Subarnarekha Multi purpose project was arranged World Bank assistance to the tune of U.S. Dollars 127 million. Credit was fully disbursed by August, 1989.

Phase-II of Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project is in pipeline for World Bank assistance.

III. Irrigation Potential of different components of Subarnarekha Multi-purpose Project

(figures in Hectares)

Sl.No.	Name of component	Culturable Command Area	Annual Irrigation
1.	Chandil Dam	68551	104883
2.	Icha Dam	57859	88524
3.	Galudih Barrage	11916	18231
4.	Kharkai Barrage	16176	25208
	Total	154802	236846

Note:

Besides the above, culturable command area of 90,000 hectares in Orissa and 5,000 hectares in West Bengal shall be provided irrigation through Galudih Right Bank Main Canal and Chandil Left Bank Canal respectively.

IV. Physical progress on various components of Subarnarekha

Sl. No.	Components of Subarnarekha Multi-purpose project	Progress achieved upto 3/93 (%)
1.	Chandil Dam	97
2.	Icha Dam	30
3.	Galudih Barrage	98
4.	Kharkai Barrage	Not Started
5.	Chandil Left Main Canal	70
6.	Icha Left Main Canal	30
7.	Icha Right Main Canal	50
8.	Galudih Right Main Canal	70
9.	Galudih Left Main Canal	Not Started
10.	Kharkai Right Main Canal	25
11.	Kharkai Left Main Canal	Not Started

Export of Coal

any proposal to increase the export of coal to earn more foreign exchange; and

*107. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of coal exported during each of the last three years;

(b) the foreign exchange earned during the said period;

(c) whether the Government have

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Coal is exported by Coal India Limited (CIL) to neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan who are traditional buyers of Indian Coal. Quantity of coal exported by CIL and Meghalaya Mineral Development Corporation (MMDC) during the last three

years and foreign exchange earned by them is as under:—

Year	Exports by CIL		Exports by MMDC	
	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Foreign Exchange earned (in 000 US \$)	Quantity (in '000 tonnes)	Foreign Exchange earned (in 000 US \$)
1990-91	95.4	979	41.3	2312
1991-92	117.1	618	44.0	2380
1992-93	132.0	2920	181.7	10174

There is no correspondence between the quantities exported and foreign exchange earned in case of CIL since part of the exports have been to Nepal and Bhutan against rupee payments. CIL exports were through MMTC upto May, 92; thereafter CIL started exporting coal directly. Details about exports of coal by private parties are not available.

(c) and (d). All efforts are being made by Coal India Limited to increase exports of coal and earn more foreign exchange.

AIDS Patients

*108. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of AIDS patients detected during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of AIDS patients being treated in the hospitals in the country at present;

(c) the number of male and female patients among them; and

(d) the arrangements made by the Government in these hospitals for the treatment of patients suffering from this ailment?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The number of AIDS patients detected during the last three years has been 43 in 1991, 187 in 1992 and 230 in 1993 (upto the end of November, 1993).

(b) and (c). Information for Govt. hospitals is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) Training of a large number of Medical Officers in clinical diagnosis and management of AIDS cases has been taken up in Delhi and other capital cities. Since, as of now, no cure is available, the patients are treated for the opportunistic ailments they suffer from.

ONGC Outlay

*109. SHRI TARIT BARAN
TOPDAR:

SHRI BASUDEB
ACHARIA:

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

(a) whether the outlay for the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. has been reduced;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the production of crude oil will be affected by such reduction; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the domestic requirements of oil will be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The reduction of outlay of ONGC was necessitated due to less availability of resources at the time of making sectorwise allocation of funds by the Planning Commission for the 8th Five Year Plan. However, it was indicated that physical programme of works and production need not be reduced as necessary funds would be made available on year to year basis.

(c) The original target of ONGC of 180.726 MMT of crude oil production has been revised to 149.49 MMT during the 8th Plan Period mainly because of the delay in development of selected fields under JVC, rectificatory measures adopted to restore the health of the reservoirs, delay in implementation of field development projects and environmental problems in Assam.

(d) The domestic requirement of the crude oil will be met through imports to the extent of shortfall in the indigenous production against the demand.

Voluntary Organisations for Health Scheme

*110. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Private Voluntary Organisation for Health (PVOH-II) scheme has been formulated with the assistance of United States Agency for International Development (USAID);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the involvement of voluntary organisations in this; and

(d) the innovations in family planning services to be introduced through this scheme?

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

(b) The PVOH-II Scheme based on Agreement with the USAID, signed on 31st August, 1987 for a total assistance of \$ 10 million is under implementation through voluntary organisations. The project completion date is 30th September, 1997.

The Scheme aims at reduction of morbidity, mortality and fertility among the rural and urban poor in the country by expanding and improving basic and preventive health, family planning and nutrition services in under-served and

difficult areas in the voluntary sector. The primary target beneficiary group of all outreach projects will be the poor and under-served, with focus on women and children.

(c) Voluntary organisations have been sanctioned schemes under the Project.

(d) The scheme does not specifically indicate the innovations in family planning services to be introduced through this scheme. The voluntary organisations can prepare projects with innovative approaches for promoting family planning and family welfare service.

Petroleum Products

*111. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of petroleum products imported during 1993-94 so far alongwith the cost thereof; and

(b) the steps proposed to reduce the expenditure on import of petroleum products and to increase the refining capacity within the country.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Indian Oil Corporation has imported about 6.35 MMT of Petroleum Products valued at approximately Rs. 3919 crores during the period April-October, 1993.

(b) Efforts are being made to increase the refining capacity by taking up

expansion of existing refineries and by setting up of new grass root refineries both in the Joint Venture and Private Sector in order to reduce expenditure on imports of products. Besides promoting conservation of petroleum products in various fields, a number of oil and gas field development projects are being implemented to enhance production of crude oil and natural gas. Government have offered certain oil/gas fields for development by private companies.

Pan Masala

*112. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government have permitted the use of saccharin in pan masala;

(b) whether the use of saccharin in pan masala will enhance cancer inducing substances as per views of food scientists;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to review its decision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir. Use of Saccharin in Pan Masala upto a maximum limit of 8000 ppm has been permitted.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Chakma Refugees

*113. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Chakma refugees residing in India at present, Statewise;

(b) the amount released by the Union Govt. for the maintenance of such refugees, during 1993-94 so far, State-wise; and

(c) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for the quick and smooth repatriation of these refugees?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) (a) to (c). There are about 57,000 Chakma refugees living in different camps in Tripura. Besides, about 35,000 persons, mostly Chakmas, have settled down in Arunachal Pradesh since 1964.

The Union Government have released an amount of Rs. 5.25 crores during 1993-94, only for the maintenance of the refugees in Tripura.

Various measures have been taken up by the Government of India to facilitate the return of the Chakma refugees from Tripura. *Inter-alia*, Government facilitated the visit of a delegation of 18 Chakma refugees to CHT area in Bangladesh from 19 to 23 September 1993. The delegation was accompanied by officials of the State Government of Tripura and a Central

Government official. The matter also came up for discussion during the visit of the Home Secretary to Bangladesh, in which both sides agreed to make efforts to expedite the process of repatriation and to work closely and cooperate with each other to achieve this objective. Subsequently, Government also facilitated two MPs from Bangladesh to visit Tripura and meet the refugees and convince and persuade them to return to their homes in Bangladesh. The Chakma refugees are citizens of Bangladesh. Thus, primarily, it is for the Government of Bangladesh to convince the Chakma refugees in India that conditions have been created on the ground for the safe return of the refugees to their homeland. The Government of India has been taking various steps to facilitate the early return of the refugees to Bangladesh.

ONGC Oil Fields

*114. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken a study to revalue the oil fields of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission;

(b) if so, the basic objective in taking up revaluation of these oil fields; and

(c) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Consequent to the Government's decision to convert Oil & Natural Gas Commission into a Public Limited Company under the Companies

Act and to offer 20% of the expanded equity in the new company to the public, the assets including reserves are required to be evaluated. The evaluation is proposed to be done on the advice of a Financial Consultant.

Disturbed Areas in North East

*115. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in the North-East which have been declared as 'disturbed areas' under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 during the current year;

(b) whether a Committee comprising the Police Chiefs has been constituted to keep a tab on the activities of the insurgent groups in these areas; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): (a) No area in the North East has been declared as disturbed area during the current year. However, in terms of provisions of the Armed Forces (Assam & Manipur) Special Powers Act, 1958, the following areas earlier declared as 'disturbed areas' continue to be so during the current year also:—

- (i) Whole of Manipur
- (ii) 5 km. belt along Indo-Mynamar border in Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.
- (iii) Whole of Assam along with 20 km. belt from Assam border

into the neighbouring State of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Meghalaya.

(iv) Mon district of Nagaland.

(v) Tirap and Changlang districts of Arunachal Pradesh.

(b) and (c). No such Committee has been set up by the Central Government. However, the matter is reviewed on an on-going basis with the senior functionaries of the concerned State Governments.

IOC Projects

*116. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC) has decided to set up some new projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where these projects are likely to be set up ;

(d) the amount likely to be spent on each of these projects; and

(e) the time by which the project's are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). The details regarding time of completion, States in which projects to be set up and amount to be spent on some of the new major projects

	Name of the Projects	Estimated Cost (Rs. in Crores)	States where project is likely to be set up	Expected time of completion
1.	Panipat Refinery Project and associated facilities for crude receipt and products despatches	3868	Haryana	1997
2.	Digboi Refinery Modernisation	346.34	Assam	1995/96
3.	Catalytic Reformer unit at Digboi	112.00	Assam	1996
4.	Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline Project	2391.84	Gujarat, Rajasthan, Haryana, & Punjab	1995
5.	LPG import facility at Kandla	160.82	Gujarat	1996

[Translation]

Exploration of Oil

*117. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the quantity of oil required every
year in the country;

(b) the quantity of oil produced
every year in the country;

(c) whether production of oil in the
country is less than its consumption;

(d) if so, whether the Government
have formulated any project for
exploration of oil ;

(e) whether foreign companies have
offered to collaborate in the said project;
and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). As against a total refinery crude throughout of 51.77 MMT. 51.42 MMT and 53.49 MMT during the years 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93, the consumption of various petroleum products in the country has been 55.04 MMT, 56.97 MMT and 59.15 MMT respectively. As against these, the total crude indigenously produced during these years has been 33.02 MMT, 30.35 MMT and 26.95 MMT respectively.

(d) to (f). Government has worked out an attractive package of terms and conditions for encouraging risk capital investment in exploration and subsequent production. Discovered oil and gas fields have also been offered for development by private companies under joint venture arrangements for medium sized fields and under production Sharing Contract for small sized fields.

[English]

Joint Venture Refineries

*118. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Oman have decided to set up joint venture refineries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure involved in these projects; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Two separate Memoranda of Understanding were signed on 13.3.1993 for setting up of two joint venture refineries of 6 MMTPA each of HPCL in Western India and by BPCL in Central India.

(c) As per current estimates, the expenditure on these projects would be around Rs. 3000 crores and Rs. 5350 crores for the HPCL and RPCL refineries respectively.

(d) After submission and approval of the DFR (Detailed Feasibility Report), these projects are likely to take about 48 months for completion.

Medical Colleges

*119. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to frame new guidelines for sanctioning medical colleges in the country;

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

(c) whether the Committees have submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made by it; and

(e) the action taken to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (e). A

committee was constituted by the Medical Council of India including members of the Council, the Director General of Health Services and others to formulate a Scheme for opening new medical colleges, increase in intake of existing capacity or introduction of new courses. The Committee gave its report and the guidelines framed on the basis of the same have been notified on 29.9.1993.

Upliftment of Adivasis

*120. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any schemes for the upliftment of the Adivasis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon during the current year?

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

(b) The details of the Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under implementation by the Ministry of Welfare for socio-economic development of Scheduled Tribes exclusively are as follows:—

1. Special Central Assistance.
2. Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

3. Investment in TRIFED.
4. Grants in aid to TRIFED.
5. Price Support to TRIFED.
6. Aid to Voluntary Organisations.
7. Boys' Hostels (for STs).
8. Girls' Hostels (for STs).
9. Ashram Schools.
10. Research & Training:
 - (a) Grant to Tribal Research Institutes and Award of Research Fellowships.
 - (b) Educational Projects of All-India or Inter-State Nature for STs.
11. Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of ST Girls literacy in Tribal Areas.
12. Vocational Training in Tribal Areas.
13. Grant-in-aid to States Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations for M.F.P. Operations.
 - (c) The Ministry monitors on a monthly basis the number of Scheduled Tribe families economically assisted in TSP States and UTs besides, it has prescribed various formats for obtaining information on implementation of certain Schemes from the State Governments. Inspection Reports are also obtained in respect of the NGOs assisted by the Ministry from the State Governments/Directors of National Commission for SCs and STs. Moreover,

various State Governments have set up Monitoring and Reviewing Committees at various levels for overseeing implementation of various schemes.

(d) The likely expenditure during the current year is Rs. 380.00 crores.

Refugees in India

1072. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of refugees of foreign countries residing in India at present, nationality-wise;

(b) the estimated number of such refugees who came to India during the current year so far, nationality-wise;

(c) the reasons for their coming to India;

(d) whether there is any proposal to repatriate them to their original country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The estimated number of refugees from foreign countries residing in India at present nationality-wise is as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of the country	No. of refugees
1.	Sri Lanka	1,06,290
2.	Tibet	80,000

Sl. No.	Name of the country	No. of refugees
3.	Bangladesh	87,000
4.	Mynamar	54

(b) No refugee is reported to have arrived from any of these Countries during the current year.

(c) These refugees came to India owing to ethnic violence/political instability in their countries.

(d) and (e). In so far as the Sri Lankan refugees are concerned, from 20th January, 1992 to 6th September, 1993, 36,023 refugees have already been repatriated to Sri Lanka. There are on going consultations with the Government of Sri Lanka to facilitate early repatriation of all the Sri Lankan refugees. As regards the Tibetan refugees, at present there is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to repatriate them to their homeland. As regards the Chakmas refugees, efforts are being made in consultation with the Government of Bangladesh to persuade them to return to their homeland.

Foreign Nationals in India

1073. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 223 on August 12, 1993 and state:

(a) how many of these 13,150 Pakistani nationals who were residing illegally/unauthorisedly in India as on December 31, 1992 have so far been

deported, State-wise and Union Territory-wise;

(b) the specific measures taken to identify Bangladeshis residing in India illegally/unauthorisedly;

(c) whether an appeal has been made to the general public through the mass media and electronic media to help the Government in identifying such Bangladeshis;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;

(e) if not, whether such an appeal is proposed to be made to the general public; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) As per available information, 2445 out of 13150 Pak nationals have been deported. However, state-wise figures are not available.

(b) There are standing instructions to all the State Governments to detect and deport Bangladeshi illegal migrants. Measures have been taken for intensifying patrolling of the Indo-Bangladesh border by the BSF, strengthening of Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) and Mobile Task Force (MTF) schemes, issue of identity cards to people residing in border areas etc. to check infiltration and to detect and deport illegal Bangladeshi nationals back to Bangladesh.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Infant Mortality

1074. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the UNICEF Report titled "Progress of nations" revealing the number of children who die below five years of age in India;

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

(c) whether any long-term plan is envisaged at the Central level to check mal-nourishing of children in the country and to provide them healthy food;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, how it is proposed to countenance this alarming rate of infant mortality in the country?

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

(b) to (d). Various measures adopted by the Government to improve the nutritional status of children are :—

(i) Availability of essential food items at subsidised cost through Public Distribution System.

(ii) Improving the purchasing power of the people

through Income Generating Schemes.

- (iii) Nutrition education to increase the awareness and bring about desired changes in feeding practices.
- (iv) Supplementary feeding programmes such as Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), Mid-day meal and Balwadi Nutrition Programme.
- (v) Prevention of specific nutrient deficiency disorders through programmes such as National Iodine Deficiency Disorders Control Programme (NIDDCP) and Prophylaxis Programmes to prevent Blindness due to Vitamin 'A' deficiency and Nutritional Anaemia due to iron deficiency.
- (vi) Promotion of Breast feeding.

(e) Does not arise.

Gas Pipeline from Iran

1075. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the feasibility for laying gas pipelines between India and Iran has been taken up; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work for laying pipeline is likely to be commenced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The Memorandum of Understanding signed with Iran provides for a pre-feasibility study of a pipeline from Iran to India. The decision on the question of laying the pipeline can be taken only after the feasibility of the project is established.

Supply of Handy Weighing Machines to LPG Vendor Boys

1076. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints from LPG consumers that very often under-weight cylinders are supplied to them by the dealers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the vendor boys are not supplied handy weighing machines by their employers to confirm the correct weight of the cylinders and satisfy the consumers;

(d) if so, whether the Consumer Organisations have time and again requested the Government to make it obligatory to provide small and handy weighing machines by the LPG distributors to their vendor boys for the convenience and satisfaction of the LPG consumers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The LPG Marketing Oil Companies have reported that they have received 37 such complaints during 1992-93.

(c) It has not been found practicable to supply handy weighing machines to delivery boys.

(d) and (e). The suggestion that deliveryman should carry a weighing scale with him and weigh the cylinder in the presence of consumer was experimented in the past but has not proved effective.

Reservation Policy for SC/ST

1077. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether representations have been received by Chandigarh Administration regarding non-implementation of reservation policy for SC/ST candidates in various departments of the Administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

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

(b) As per the information given by the Chandigarh Administration 20 representations from individuals/organisations were received by them regarding non-implementation of the

reservation policy in various departments of the Union Territory Administration.

(c) These representations are at various stages of process. Two representations have been rejected after examination.

Registration Under FCRA

1078. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for registration under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 from various organisations particularly from Kerala during the current year;

(b) the number of organisations who have been issued registration number out of these applications; and

(c) the number of applications pending for want of verification/inspection report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) As on 30.11.1993, 2497 applications were received from various organisations, out of which 131 were from Kerala for registration under the F.C. (R) Act, 1976.

(b) 323 organisations were granted registration including 5 from Kerala during the current year.

(c) 464.

Bursting of Gas Cylinders

1079. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of burst of gas cylinders reported in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of casualties in these incidents; and

(c) the precautionary measures being taken by the Government to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) According to the oil companies, the number of bursts of LPG cylinders during the last 3 years is as follows:—

Year	No. of incidents
1990-91	3
1991-92	3
1992-93	3

(b) No case of death has been reported during the aforesaid period. However, one case of injury has been reported during 1992-93 due to burst of LPG cylinder.

(c) Each cylinder is required to be inspected and certified by Indian Bureau of Standards at the time of its manufacture. The LPG marketing companies carry out elaborate quality

control checks on each cylinder at bottling plants before the same is despatched to LPG distributors. Also the distributors of the oil marketing companies are under instruction to deliver only sound, correct weight cylinder and to carry out pre/post delivery checks for each cylinder and equipment at the customer's premises. The LPG distributors also carry out periodic inspection of equipments installed at customer's premises by trained mechanics. LPG marketing companies conduct clinics/education programmes for LPG consumers highlighting safety aspects of handling LPG.

GAIL Project

1080. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2582 on August 12, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the project of the Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) has since been cleared; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). GAIL has been asked to revise the project in view of the revised gas availability projections.

[*Translation*]

Expansion of Safdarjung Hospital

1081. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any plan for the expansion of Safdarjung Hospital in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated for expansion of this hospital during each of the last three years; and

(d) the details of the construction work completed so far?

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

(b) Construction of OPD, Staff Quarters, Boundary Wall, Renovation of Barracks and Extension/Alteration of Building, Purchase of Equipments and Creating better facilities were main proposals for expansion of hospital.

(c)

Year	Funds allocated in lakhs
1990-91	350.00
1991-92	550.00
1992-93	1200.00

(d) Construction of OPD, Staff Quarters Phase-I, Boundary Wall and Renovation of Barracks have since been completed.

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Rajasthan

1082. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent on Oil and Natural Gas exploration in Bikaner-Nagor Basin in Rajasthan during each of the last three years;

(b) the conclusions of the laboratory tests regarding the quantity, quality and productivity of heavy crude oil found in the areas of Bikaner;

(c) the efforts being made to explore and utilise this oil;

(d) whether assistance of experts from foreign countries is being sought in this regard ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the report of these experts is likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The amount spent on exploratory drilling during the last 3 years in Bikaner-Nagor Basin in Rajasthan is as under :—

1990-91	Rs. 8.87 lakhs
1991-92	Rs. 884.57 lakhs
1992-93	Rs. 404.06 lakhs
	<u>Rs. 1297.50 lakhs</u>

This is in addition to an amount of Rs. 1938.70 lakhs incurred on surveys during the aforesaid period.

(b) Laboratory Tests have shown that the crude oil is a low wax bearing

heavy crude oil associated with the high sulphur. Salt, BS&W and asphaltene content. The total distillates yield from the crude is about 21.1% by wt upto 370 degrees C and 42.4% at 550 Degrees C. Processing of the crude oil is likely to pose some problems.

(c) to (e). In order to have a proper assessment of the heavy crude discovered and also to identify a possible production technology, OIL had already engaged a research and consultancy agency of Canada (viz. Alberta Research Council) who have the necessary expertise and experience. The consultants have finalised their preliminary report and are at present having discussions with OIL.

Exploration activities, in the meantime, are continuing in the heavy oil oilfields. In view of the sophisticated technology required for producing this oil and heavy up-front investments, this field has also been offered for joint venture development.

[English]

Directives to Security Forces

1083. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific directives have been issued to the security forces deployed in Jammu and Kashmir, especially in the face of criticism of India's human rights record; and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). The security

forces in Jammu and Kashmir are engaged in combating large scale and indiscriminate violence and terrorism, which is being actively aided and abetted from across the border. Notwithstanding the extremely difficult, security environment, the instructions of the Government *inter-alia* are that: the operations should be targetted and information based to prevent avoidable harassment as harm to innocent civilians and property; whenever allegations of excesses are made, they should be inquired into promptly; and, firm action should be taken against anyone found guilty of any deliberate excess or acts of gross negligence and callousness. The security forces have also been asked to designate nodal officers so that the situation in regard to the aforesaid directions can be monitored on a regular basis and wherever inquiries/action have been initiated, the same can be followed up for expeditious completion.

Control of T.B.

1084. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average number of fatal cases of tuberculosis annually during the last three years;

(b) the estimated percentage of population infected with tuberculosis;

(c) the estimated number of tuberculosis patients;

(d) whether any national survey has been conducted during the last three years; if not, whether it is proposed to conduct a national survey;

(e) the total number of T.B. hospitals in the country with the total number of beds as on March 31, 1993; and

(f) the total expenditure on the national programme for control of tuberculosis during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The number of deaths due to T.B. as reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence during the last 3 years is given below :—

1991	8773
1992	8501
1993	4578 (provisional)

(b) and (c). About 1.5% of the population is estimated to be suffering from T.B. out of which about 25% cases are sputum positive.

T B. cases reported through NTP in States/UTs. during the last year was 15.39 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) There are 390 District T.B. Centres, 330 T.B. Clinics and 50 Voluntary Organisations providing diagnostic facilities and treatment of T.B. patients in the country. 47,281 T.B. beds are available for serious TB patients.

(f) The expenditure incurred by Central Government on T.B. Control

Programme during the last 3 years is as under:—

Year	Expenditure (in lakhs)
1990-91	1247.00
1991-92	718.00
1992-93	2495.90

[Translation]

National Institute for Ground Water Training

1085. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations of the Site Selection Committee which was set up to decide the site for the National Institute for Ground Water Training; and

(b) the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). Main recommendations of the Site Selection Committee constituted by the Government to select the most appropriate site for the National Training Institute for Ground Water spell out the suitability of each site offered by the various State Governments/Union Territory of Chandigarh keeping in view the criteria like cost of land, infrastructural facilities available, scope of assistance and administrative support to be made

available by the concerned State Government etc. The recommendations of the Committee are presently under consideration.

[English]

Ayurvedic, Homoeopathic and Unani Dispensaries

1086. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government propose to open more Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic Dispensaries under CGHS in Delhi/New Delhi during 1993-94 and 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Government proposes to set up two ayurvedic, two homoeopathy and one unani unit during the year 1993-94. The proposals have not yet been finalised.

[Translation]

Increase of Leprosy Patients

1087. SHRI PANKAJ
CHOWDHRY:
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

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

(a) whether the number of leprosy patients has been increasing in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such patients in Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the Government propose to establish a hospital in the Eastern Region of Uttar Pradesh to control the disease; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Under the Programme, domiciliary treatment services are promoted as it is not necessary to admit the patient except in a few selected cases. For this purpose, separate leprosy beds are provided in the endemic districts.

Raw Coal Production

1088. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual performance in regard to the cost of production of the raw coal has declined as compared to the performance of 1989-90, 1990-91, and 1991-92;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The cost of production of raw coal in CIL has increased in 1992-93 as compared to the cost of production in earlier years.

(b) Reasons for increase are enumerated below :—

- (i) Increase in cost of inputs.
- (ii) Due to rise in VDA rate from Rs. 1.65 per point to Rs. 2.00 per point, Coal India had to provide Rs. 107.43 crores during 1992-93, which has increased the cost by Rs. 5.19 per tonne.
- (iii) Due to implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme, additional payment to the extent of Rs. 30 crores was made during 1992-93 which affected the cost of production by Rs. 1.43 per tonne.
- (iv) Partly due to demand from Power Sector not picking up as expected and also the constraint of rail movement in some sectors resulting in increasing pit-head stocks, coal production has to be regulated in some collieries as compared to their capacity. This has also resulted in increased cost of coal production.

(c) Various measures taken to

reduce the cost of production of coal include:—

- (i) Improved manpower planning including redeployment of surplus workers and restricting the intake of new employees against vacancies caused by natural wastage.
- (ii) Control on increase in manpower through voluntary retirement scheme.
- (iii) The concept of "all men-all jobs" is being tried on experimental basis.
- (iv) Improvement in the availability and utilisation of equipment by providing adequate workshop support, improved management of spares and timely rehabilitation of equipments.
- (v) Increase in production and productivity with special emphasis on underground mines.
- (vi) A number of systems improvement and managerial measures have been adopted to improve efficiency of operations.

Death of Labourers

1089. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deaths of several labourers in illegal mines;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Coal India Ltd. have informed that the coal companies are not maintaining details of deaths of labourers in illegal mines. As such the information is not available.

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

- (1) As far as possible entries of all abandoned underground mines are properly sealed to prevent access;
- (2) In abandoned opencast mines exposed benches are covered with overburden;
- (3) Surprise checks and raids by Security forces and Central Industrial Security Forces of Coal Companies for stoppage of illegal mining;
- (4) Close liaison and holding of meetings with district authorities for seeking the help and cooperation of State administration for stoppage of illegal mining and conducting joint raids;
- (5) Persons involved in the illegal activity of mining

when apprehended are handed over to district authorities and FIR's are lodged.

(6) Development and sustaining of intelligence sources/informers for the purpose of information and conducting raids;

(7) Cases of illegal mining are reported to district authorities and FIR's are lodged;

(8) Development and maintenance of electronic communication network.

[English]

Welfare of Orphans and Handicapped

1090. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any action plan for the care of children orphaned and the rehabilitation of those rendered handicapped and destitute due to recent earthquake;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the steps taken in this regard?

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

(b) The rehabilitation plan of the Government has an objective of rehabilitating orphaned children in a geographically and socially familiar

environment. About 140 children were rendered orphaned in the recent earthquake in Maharashtra. These children are being kept in the SOS Children's Village, Pune and Jain Sansthan, Pune. These children will be shifted to SOS Children's Village at Latur after a few months for their permanent rehabilitation.

(c) The persons who have been rendered handicapped due to the recent earthquake have been supplied wheel chairs, crutches, cervical collars, water-bed mattresses and Lumbo sacral belts to overcome their disabilities. A team of expert was sent to Latur, Osmanabad and Sholapur with aids and appliances for supplying to the handicapped persons in these districts. The team has distributed 18 wheel chairs, 640 pairs of crutches, 200 cervical collars, 45 water-beds/mattresses and 200 Lumbo Sacral Belts free of cost to the persons rendered handicapped in the recent earthquake. Their longterm rehabilitation is being done with the help of various NGOs working in Maharashtra.

[Translation]

Official Language Policy

1091. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of offices at different places to look after the implementation of the Official Language Policy;

(b) the number of such offices established during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the number of offices proposed to be established during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the time by which these offices are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) Eight (8).

(b) Seven (7).

(c) Plan proposals include establishment of 5 regional Implementation offices during the Eighth Five Year Plan period, in addition to one office already established during the Eighth Plan.

(d) No precise time frame can be indicated at present for establishment of these offices.

Official Language Implementation Committees

1092. SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Official Language Implementation Committee were set up in the Head Office and other offices of the Border Security Force;

(b) whether the quarterly meetings are being held regularly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(c) Does not arise.

*[English]***Traffic Hazard**

1093. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the main crossings of the Ring Road have become a traffic hazard for the road users in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to revamp the movement of traffic and to check the increasing speed of vehicles in order to reduce the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) No, Sir. All the light points at the crossings of Ring Road in Delhi are synchronised to ensure smooth and normal flow of traffic and to help the road users.

(b) The following steps have been taken to streamline traffic movement and to check over-speeding of vehicles:—

- (i) The traffic staff is deployed at the main crossings from 8 A.M. to 9 P.M. to assist the motorists and to regulate the flow of traffic.
- (ii) Road safety education is imparted to the public by distributing Road Safety Literature.
- (iii) Checking of speed of vehicles is done with the help of radar-gun.
- (iv) Announcements about traffic regulations through

public address system is done to deter traffic violators.

*[Translation]***Demolition of Residential Units in J & K**

1094. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of residential units have been demolished by militants in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years;

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether militants have demolished other buildings also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). As per available information, around 5300 residential units were burnt/destroyed/damaged in Jammu & Kashmir in terrorist violence since 1990.

(c) and (d). Besides the above, nearly 1400 government buildings and schools and 272 bridges have also been damaged/destroyed by the terrorists during this period.

*[English]***Kerosene to Kerala**

1095. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for allocation of superior kerosene oil per year for the proposed Linear Alkyl Benzene Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). A request was received from Government of Kerala for allocating 4,00,000 tpa of kerosene from Cochin Refinery Ltd. for the proposed Linear Alkyl Benzene Project of Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation. The proposal envisages return of 3,36,000 tpa of kerosene to CRL after extraction of 64,000 tpa of N-Paraffin.

(c) Kerosene has been deleted from the list of canalised items and can be imported directly by the user. Government of Kerala has been advised accordingly.

Kashmir Policy

1096. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review their Kashmir policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to ensure that the civil population is not subjected to any inconvenience and harassment; and

(d) whether the Government propose to have a Policy Planning Cell in the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The Government remains committed to restore normalcy and create conditions conducive to the revival of the democratic process in Jammu & Kashmir at the earliest. Towards this end, sustained efforts are being made to reduce the fear of the gun by stepping up pressure on the militants, and progressively strengthening and streamlining the security arrangements.

Efforts are also being made to motivate people to come into the mainstream by through stepping up the developmental activity, creation of employment opportunities for the youth from the State, strengthening the grievance redressal mechanism and activating the local administration and political elements in the State. It is true that due to continued terrorist activities and violence, the civil population has been subjected to considerable harassment and inconvenience. The State Govt's instructions are that the anti-terrorist operations should be information based and, wherever possible, maximum restraint should be exercised even in the face of deliberate provocation, so that the scope of harm to civilian life and property can be minimised. Wherever instances of deliberate excesses or gross negligence or callousness on the part of any security forces personnel come to notice, appropriate and firm action under the law is being taken promptly.

The situation in the State, and the measures required to restore normalcy, are being reviewed regularly. Consulta-

tions with eminent persons and leaders of political parties are also being held, from time to time, for identifying measures which required to be taken.

[*Translation*]

Rajiv-Longowal Agreement

1097. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented the Rajiv-Longowal Agreement completely;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (d). The Government of India stands by the Rajiv-Longowal Accord and is committed to implement the same. Some of the items in the Accord have been implemented and for those that remain, viz. (i) All-India Gurdwara Act, (ii) Territorial claims, and (iii) Sharing of river waters, sincere efforts are continuing to arrive at common acceptable solutions in consultation with all the concerned parties.

[*English*]

Tourists to Ladakh

1098. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to open Ladakh to tourists;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the likely impact thereof on tourist traffic in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). In order to promote tourism in Jammu & Kashmir, certain areas of tourist interest have been opened to foreign tourist groups w.e.f. 10.11.93. Foreign tourist groups can now visit these areas after obtaining necessary permits from the District Magistrate (Ladakh).

(c) It is felt that tourist traffic is likely to increase considerably as a result of the relaxations announced by the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

Thefts in Coal Mines

1100. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNA-
THRAO GUNDEWAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware that thefts are being committed in various coal mines/collieries;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during each of the last three years mine-wise;

(c) the number of persons arrested and the action taken against them; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken to check recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Since coal stock is usually spread over a huge area and at many places, without boundary or fencing arrangements a few incidents of theft cannot be ruled out.

(b) and (c) These are not centrally maintained. It is felt that the time, effort and cost required for collecting and compiling these detailed information from all coal mines/collieries may not be commensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.

(d) Various measures adopted to check theft of coal from colliery stocks and from coal under transportation include :—

- (i) Strengthening the vigilance machinery by proper deployment of security personnel/CISF around coal stocks.
- (ii) Increased surveillance by increasing mobility of security personnel.
- (iii) Better communication network.
- (iv) Maintaining close liaison with State law and order authorities.

(v) Surprise checks by colliery/project officials.

(vi) Blacklisting of trucks which have got involved in any incident of pilferage or theft.

(vii) Lodging of regular FIRs with the police.

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Hydrel Project

1101. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Sardar Sarovar Hydrel Project;

(b) the time by which the work on the Project is likely to be completed; and

(c) the quantum of electricity likely to be generated and quantum of electricity to be shared by each of the participating States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The physical progress of the Sardar Sarovar Project as on 31.10.93 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Component	Excavation %	Concreting %	Drilling %
1.	Main Dam	83.83	58.48	75.18
2.	River Bed Power House			
	Open	90.74		
	Underground	90.34		
3.	Canal Head Power House	nearing completion	93.19	
4.	Vadgam Saddle Dam	nearing completion	78.78	
5.	Narmada Main Canal	Earthwork	Lining	Structural concrete
	Phase-I (0 to 82 km)	75.31	51.84	68.62
	(82 to 144.5 km)	83.52	57.31	29.51
6.	Branch Canals			
	Phase-I (0 to 144.5 km)	52.14	26.51	39.62*

*Progress for branch canals is upto 30.9.93.

(b) The target dates for completion of the main components of the Sardar Sarovar Project are as follows:—

Unit I	(Dam and Appertunent Works)	-	1998
Unit II	(Canal and CAD Works)	-	2003 - 04
Unit III	(Hydro Power)		
	River Bed Power House	-	1998 - 99
	Canal Head Power House	-	1995 - 96

(c) Total installed capacity of the project is 1450 MW which will be shared in the ratio of 57:27:16 by Madhya

Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat respectively.

Implementation of Food Adulteration Act

1102. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the existing machinery, if any, to monitor the implementation of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act by the various State Governments;

(b) whether any review has been made to know how far the basic purpose of the law has been achieved and the deficiencies, if any, in the implementation of the Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof stating the names of the States where implementation of the Act has been found wanting; and

(d) the measures contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Food (Health) Authorities of States/UTs are the nodal officers to monitor the administration of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act within their respective jurisdiction.

(b) and (c). Reviews have revealed that there is a need to improve and augment the testing facilities and increase the enforcement staff. Implementation of the Act varies from State to State depending upon the infrastructure available.

(d) Government have taken measures to augment the capacity of State Food Laboratories through financial

grants and improve the efficiency of the staff through training programme.

[*Translation*]

Introduction of Hindi

1103. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any programme to introduce the national language Hindi completely throughout the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). Hon'ble Member of Parliament is perhaps referring to the programme for imparting training to all officers/employees of the Central Government for acquiring the working knowledge of official language Hindi.

Parliamentary Committee on Official Language had in its report Volume III, recommended that present remaining employees in region 'A' and 'B' who have not been imparted training in Hindi should be trained by the end of the year 1990 and those in region 'C' by the end of the year 1993.

Keeping in view the present number of requisite employees and financial constraints, this recommendation of the

Committee has been accepted along with the amendment that training of the present employees in region 'A' and 'B' be completed by the end of the year 1997 and of the employees with offices in region 'C' be completed by the end of year 2,000.

Necessary action is being taken for its implementation and it is hoped that it will be fulfilled within the stipulated period.

[English]

Copper T

1104. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA);
SHRI RAM VILAS
PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the entire consignment of copper T 200Bs imported by the Government from U.S. was found to be defective;

(b) whether an earlier consignment of copper T imported from the same firm was also found sub-standard and below the specifications laid down;

(c) if so, the cost involved in terms of foreign exchange;

(d) the terms and conditions, if any, laid down for the import of copper T 200Bs from the American firm; and

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

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

(b) Components of Copper Ts were received by Hindustan Latex Ltd., Thiruvananthapuram from the firm as commodity assistance by UNFPA. Some of these components on test in India did not conform to the US-FDA approved Population Council standards and, therefore, could not be used.

(c) Since the supplies were received as commodity assistance, no outgo of foreign exchange was involved.

(d) The agreement between Hindustan Latex Ltd. and the American firm provided that all components should meet the US-FDA approved Population Council standards.

(e) The Government had appointed a Technical Committee under the Chairmanship of Drug Controller (India). The Committee had the components retested and those conforming to Bureau of Indian Standards have been recommended for use in the National Family Welfare Programme.

[Translation]

Arms Landing

1105. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information on the increasing activities in deep sea in which boats

loaded with sophisticated arms and ammunitions from neighbouring countries have landed in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/being taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). There is no confirmed information about any perceptible increase of activities in deep sea in which boats loaded with sophisticated arms and ammunition from neighbouring countries have landed in India.

(c) Government, however, is alive to the situation posed by the anti-national elements. The naval and Coast Guard patrolling and surveillance of the maritime areas have been intensified. Govt. have also alerted all state governments as well as concerned central Agencies to enforce enhanced surveillance in a fully integrated manner to counter smuggling activities. Implementation of various decisions taken in this regard is continuously monitored at the highest level.

[English]

Firing in Bijbehara

1106. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report on the unfortunate and tragic incident of firing in Bijbehara on October 22, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have decided to institute an inquiry into the incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to check the recurrence of such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). According to available information, on the day of the said incident, a BSF platoon was detailed for road opening duties in Bijbehara town as a convoy from Jammu was to pass that way. At about 1500 hours, a large crowd of a round 4000-5000 people shouting slogans and demanding lifting of the cordon around the Hazratbal Shrine collected. When the mob came closer to the road opening partly, efforts were made to persuade them to disperse, which went unheeded. At the same time, some of the processionists reportedly tried to snatch a rifle from one of the Constables. There was firing from the processionists in which a Sub-Inspector of the BSF party was hit. The BSF personnel retaliated in self-defence. In the ensuing firing 37 persons are reported to have died and 73 injured. Allegations were also made that the security forces had resorted to indiscriminate firing. In view of the large number of casualties, the controversies about the incident, and the allegations against the security forces, the State Government ordered a Magisterial Inquiry into the incident. The BSF authorities also ordered a Staff Court of Inquiry. The results of the inquiries are awaited. The National Human Rights Commission has also taken *suo-motu* cognisance of the incident.

Instructions have been issued and reiterated from time to time to ensure that the operations of the security forces should be targetted and information based; and notwithstanding the extremely difficult security environment, to exercise the maximum restraint even in the face of deliberate provocation by the militants, so that the possibility of harm to civilian life and property can be minimised.

Cancellation of LPG Agencies

1107. SHRI HARI SINGH
CHAVIDA:

SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

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

(a) the number of LPG agencies and distributorship of petrol pumps cancelled during 1992-93 and in 1993-94 so far, State-wise?

(b) if so, the reasons for such cancellation; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). During the period April, 1992 to October, 1993, 20 LPG distributorships and 25 Retail Outlet dealerships have been terminated by the Oil Marketing Companies in the following States/UTs for violation of marketing discipline guidelines, partnership disputes, etc.—

State/UT	LPG	RO
Andhra Pradesh	—	1

State/UT	LPG	RO
Assam	—	1
Bihar	2	2
Goa	1	—
Gujarat	2	5
Haryana	2	1
Karnataka	2	2
Kerala	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	—	1
Maharashtra	3	4
Orissa	—	2
Punjab	1	1
Tamil Nadu	—	2
Uttar Pradesh	3	2
Chandigarh	1	—
Delhi	2	—
	20	25

(c) Alternative arrangements have been made by the Oil Marketing Companies to service the customers of terminated LPG distributors. Such R.O. vacancies are advertised for selection. Also, alternative locations are being included by them if necessary in the Marketing Plan for development of retail outlets in lieu of the terminated ones.

Fencing in West Bengal

1108. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of erecting fences has since started in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard so far;

(c) whether any Indian citizen would be displaced by erection of such fences in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the manner in which they are proposed to be resettled; and

(f) the area of land in the State which would be between the fencing and the zero point border line?

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

(b) Ground work such as survey, land acquisition, etc., is in progress.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e), Questions do not arise.

(f) Since the exact alignment for fencing in West Bengal is being worked out, it is not possible to indicate the area of land between proposed fencing and zero point border line, at this stage.

Guidelines to Tobacco Farmers

1109. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued guidelines to tobacco farmers so as to restrict tobacco farming as a prelude to anti-smoking measures by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

World Bank Assistance for Opening of New Hospitals in Assam

1110. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to modernise and expand some of the hospitals in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open new hospitals with the World Bank assistance in the rural areas of Assam; and

(d) if so, the locations thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

(c) No, Sir.

Issue of Fake D.B.C. and T.V.C.

(d) Does not arise.

1112. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

SHRI ARJUN SINGH
YADAV:

Delegation from Oman Oil Company

1111. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that high level delegation from Oman Oil Company visited India in September/October this year and held discussions on setting up two joint venture refineries in India with the collaboration with Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. and Bharat Petroleum Corporation;

(a) whether the cases of fake D.B.C. and T.V.C. issued by LPG distributors during 1993 in the country have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) whether the crude oil from Oman is proposed to be utilised for these refineries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether other details have been worked out; and

(c) the action taken by the Government so far in this regard ?

(d) if so, the regulatory measures proposed to be introduced to prevent the recurrence of irregularities noticed in the past about the import of foreign crude oil by Caltex and Esso?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) During 1993 upto November, one such case involving one distributor was detected.

(b) M/s. Rajiv Gas of Chandigarh, a distributor of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation was found involved in printing and circulating fake transfer vouchers.

(c) The aforesaid distributorship was terminated on 29.9.1993.

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

[English]

(b) to (d). It is envisaged that crude oil from Oman will be one of the crudes that can be utilised for processing in these refineries. Details regarding this are yet to be finalised.

Procurement of Armoured Cars

1113. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of armoured cars procured for NSG so far and the number of cars ordered for;

(b) the total cost of these cars;

(c) whether these cars have been found suitable for NSG; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). NSG was sanctioned twenty Urban Combat Vehicles (UCVs) to meet their operational requirements; out of which eight have been received from the Indian Ordnance Factory, Medak. The cost of these twenty UCVs is Rs. 2,15,89,857.00.

(c) and (d). UCVs have been allotted to NSG Combat Units for use as per operational requirements.

[Translation]

Population Control

1114. SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

SHRI ARVIND TULSHI-
RAM KAMBLE:

DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:

SHRI GEORGE
FERNANDES:

SHRI ERA ANBARASU:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the population of the country is increasing in

spite of various family welfare programmes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to start a literacy campaign in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government propose to introduce a common legislation for people of all religions to ensure proper implementation of Family Planning Programme;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the increasing population and to achieve the desired success under Family Planning Programme?

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

(b) Social customs, preference for male children, socio-economic conditions, low female literacy and the age structure of the population combine to contribute to growth in population.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Information, Education and Communication through electronic, print, traditional media and inter-personal communication with area-specific designs is being promoted.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) Does not arise.

(h) A result-oriented Action Plan has been formulated in consultation with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Major programme initiatives include the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood Programme, the Social Safety net Scheme in 90 identified poor performing districts, schemes for involving Non-Governmental Organisations, implementation of Area Projects and training for skill development of para medical staff, and traditional birth attendants.

[English]

Special Aids Cell

1115. SHRI BAPU HARI
CHAURE:

SHRI MANIKRAO
HODLYA GAVIT:

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

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to States for setting up a special AIDS Cell;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount earmarked to intensify efforts to check the spread of the disease during the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). The Government have issued instructions to States to set up AIDS Cell under the National AIDS Control Programme with appropriate staff and resources with responsibility to plan, coordinate and monitor the implementation of the Project.

(c) A *Statement* indicating allocation of Cash Grant earmarked for various States/Union Territories is attached.

In addition, Elisa Readers, HIV Test Kits, and equipments for Blood Banks and STD Clinics are being supplied as "Commodity" Grant.

STATEMENT

Statewise Allocation of Funds under various Components of National AIDS Control Programme for 1993-94

Sl. No.	State	Total (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	111.145
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.975
3.	Assam	48.225
4.	Bihar	77.995

Sl. No.	State		Total (Rs. in lakhs)
5.	Goa	—	31.475
6.	Gujarat	—	100.245
7.	Haryana	—	43.725
8.	Himachal PradeSh	—	84.225
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	38.320
10.	Karnataka	—	101.595
11.	Kerala	—	74.770
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	84.350
13.	Maharashtra	—	179.135
14.	Manipur	—	31.725
15.	Meghalaya	—	21.975
16.	Mizoram	—	31.725
17.	Nagaland	—	39.250
18.	Orissa	—	80.475
19.	Punjab	—	48.725
20.	Rajasthan	—	63.825
21.	Sikkim	—	20.225
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	118.120
23.	Tripura	—	31.725
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	139.090
25.	West Bengal	—	88.620
26.	A & N Islands	—	22.225
27.	Chandigarh	—	24.450
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	17.950
29.	Daman & Diu	—	17.950
30.	Delhi	—	81.090

Sl. No.	State		Total (Rs. in lakhs)
31.	Lakshadweep	—	19.475
32.	Pondicherry	—	34.945
	Total	—	1941.745

[Translation]

Pipavav Gas Bhumi Bindu

1116. SHRI DILEEPBHA! SANGHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position regarding setting up of "Pipavav Gas Bhumi Bindu" in Gujarat;

(b) the estimated cost of this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). There is no such project under consideration of the Government of India at present.

[English]

Flavonoids

1117. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea, apples and onions contain a group of natural chemicals called flavonoids which can lower the risk of death from coronary heart disease;

(b) whether according to Dutch researchers, Indian tea contain high percentage of flavonoids;

(c) if so, whether the Government have any plan to propogage this idea to protect people from heart disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) The Indian Council of Medical Research has informed that Flavonoids have the effect of decreasing oxygen stress which is one of the factors affecting Coronary Heart Disease. Some epidemiological studies suggest that tea drinking is associated with reduction of risk of Coronary Heart Diseases but there is no definite data available about the effect of consumption of apples, onions and green leafy vegetables.

(b) The Dutch study reported in the 'Lancet' of October, 23rd, 1993, has referred to black tea but there is no special mention of Indian tea.

(c) and (d). There is no such plan at present in the absence of any definite findings in this regard.

Irrigation Projects in West Bengal

1118. SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any delay in completion of a number of major and medium irrigation projects in West Bengal resulting in cost, and time over runs;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any proposal to expedite the completion of these projects during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). The details of On-going Major and Medium irrigation projects are given in the *Statement* attached.

(c) and (d). After considering the request of Government of West Bengal to meet the balance cost of Teesta barrage project on 50 : 50 basis the Planning Commission has decided to provide Central Plan assistance of Rs. 150 crores for this project during the VIII Plan subject to the condition that State Government completes the project in VIII Plan by making adequate allocation.

STATEMENT*Details of On-going Major and Medium irrigation projects of West Bengal.*

Sl. No. of the Project	Started in Plan	Original cost	Latest Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred upto 3/92	VIII Plan Outlay	Anticipated expenditure incurred during 1992-93	Outlay recommended by Working Group for 1993-94	Schedule of completion	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
I. MAJOR PROJECTS									
1. Barrage & irrigation system of D.V.C.	I	30.00	60.00	44.01	15.42	2.30	4.00	VIII Plan	
2. Kangsabati Reservoir Project	II	25.26	205.41	143.08	12.00	10.65	2.00	VIII Plan	
3. Teesta Barrage Project	V	69.72	695.00	371.94	160.00	24.00	37.00 + 30.00	Beyond VIII Plan	
II. MEDIUM PROJECTS									
1. Hinglow	III	1.22	8.77	6.98	1.65	0.60		VIII Plan	

2. Sali Reservoir	V	1.16	2.00	1.48	0.47	0.15	0.37	VIII Plan
3. Barabhum	V	0.73	2.77	2.42	0.25	0.10	0.07	VIII Plan
4. Montojore	V	0.40	1.90	1.36	0.39	0.10	0.07	VIII Plan
5. Golamarajore	V	0.51	1.82	1.29	0.45	0.11	0.21	VIII Plan
6. Ramchandrapur	VII	0.47	4.83	3.74	2.11	0.30	0.35	VIII Plan
7. Sali diversion	V	1.16	3.70	2.49	1.12	0.30	0.27	VIII Plan
8. Hanumata	VII	0.83	5.48	2.48	2.00	0.30	0.90	VIII Plan
9. Tatko	V	0.97	7.60	3.61	4.01	0.70	0.85	VIII Plan
10. Patloi	V	0.89	2.40	1.52	0.91	0.16	0.36	VIII Plan
11. Beko	V	0.64	4.15	2.29	2.00	0.35	0.50	VIII Plan
12. Lipaniajore	V	0.75	3.09	1.82	0.97	0.20	0.14	VIII Plan
13. Parja	V	0.41	2.50	1.72	0.74	0.18	0.23	VIII Plan
14. Karrior	V	1.57	2.65	1.30	1.25	0.10	0.14	VIII Plan
15. Khaira Baria	VII	1.10	2.64	1.42	1.20	0.20	0.36	VIII Plan

1	2.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
16.	Extension of Bandhu	VII	1.01	3.95	1.59	2.05	0.70	0.70	VIII Plan
17.	Futiary	VII	0.56	4.82	1.00	3.32	0.03	0.95	VIII Plan
EXTERNALLY AIDED WORLD BANK ASSISTED PROJECTS									
1.	Modernisation of Kagsabati Project	VII	156.00	311.07	0.69	57.41	0.50	0.25	Beyond VIII Plan

Note: The main factors responsible for time and cost overrun of irrigation projects are rise in prices during construction, limited investigations at the time of project preparation and consequent changes in scope and design of the project during implementation, inadequate provision for infrastructural facilities, land acquisition rehabilitation and resettlement, environmental safeguards etc. non availability of adequate funds, labour trouble, public protest, contractual problem etc.

[Translation]

Homoeopathic Dispensaries

1119. SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN
SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) the number of the
Homoeopathic dispensaries under the
Central Government Health Scheme;

(b) whether the Government
propose to open more Homoeopathic
dispensaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these are
likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B.
SHANKARANAND): (a) 34.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Proposals for setting up
of 3 more Homoeopathic units, (2 under
CGHS Delhi and 1 under CGHS
Jabalpur), have been included in the
Annual Plan 93-94.

[English]

Bombay High Oilfields

1120. SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:

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

(a) whether the Government have
permitted the multinational oil companies
to develop the Bombay High oilfields;

(b) if so, the details of the
companies, the agreed terms and
conditions and also the reasons of the
acceptance of the companies; and

(c) the details of the competitive
offers of the oil companies who have
offered to develop these oilfields?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA): (a) ONGC are ascertaining
the interest of companies with technology
in the additional development of the
Bombay High Fields.

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

Irrigation Projects

1121. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUD-
HURY: Will the Minister of WATER
RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of
Orissa has submitted any proposal for
Centrally sponsored irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN
DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER
RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGNON):
(a) to (c). As per present policy, special
assistance is not provided by the Union

Government to Major and Medium Irrigation Projects. However, Command Area Development Works are given Financial Assistance by the Union Government under Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development (CAD) Programme. Two Medium Irrigation Projects, namely, Potteru estimated to cost Rs. 102.39 crores and Satiguda estimated to cost Rs. 5.61 crores are being executed by the Government of Orissa with the funds being provided by the Central Government as a special case.

CAD Works of 5 irrigation projects, namely, Hirakud, Mahanadi Delta (Old), Mahanadi delta (New) Salandi and potteru are being provided financial assistance under CAD Programme. The Government of Orissa has further proposed inclusion of 13 projects namely, Salandi Right Bank Canal System Salia, Pitamahal, Talsara, Rushikuliya, Baitarni, Sunehi, Remal, Ramial, Salki, Jaimangal, Daha, and Bhadergoti under the CAD Programme. The Government of Orissa is required to comply with the observations of the Ministry of Water Resources on the first 9 projects and submit detailed project reports in respect of remaining 4 projects.

Infiltration Along International Order

1122. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of infiltration by terrorists/infiltrators that took place along with international border during the last four months, sector-wise;

(b) the number of terrorists/infiltrators killed and arrested

along the said border during the above period, sector-wise;

(c) the details of arms, ammunition and other materials seized from them; and

(d) the corrective measures being taken to check such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI
P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c).The sector-wise
figures as available are as follows :-

(a)	Punjab	:	10
	Gujarat	:	02

(b)	Arrested	Killed
Punjab	08	07
Gujarat	73	-
Nepal	12	-

(c)	Punjab	AK 47 Rifles	02
		Pistol	10
		Rifle	02
		0.32 bore Pak made Revolver	01
		Ammunition	453 rounds
		Explosives	09 packets

(d) A number of measures including reduction of gaps between BOPs, intensification and increase in patrols, erection of OP Towers, use of night vision devices, construction of border roads and fences along sensitive stretches, strengthening of water wing of BSF have been taken to prevent incidents of infiltration along international border.

[Translation]

made to Gujarat for these schemes for 1993-94; and

Health Care Scheme in Gujarat

1123. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored health care schemes being implemented in Gujarat at present;

(b) the details of the allocations

(c) the details of the achievements made under the schemes during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The Major Centrally sponsored programme being implemented in Gujarat State and the achievements thereunder are enclosed in the *Statement*.

STATEMENT

Statement showing Financial Allocation for 1993-94 and Physical Target and Achievements for 1992-93 in the State of Gujarat

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the programme	Allocation (1993-94)	Targets (1992-93)	Achievements (1992-93)
1. National Leprosy Eradication Programme.	80.00	—	—
a. Cases Detection		6,500	11,398
b. Cases on Treatment		6,500	11,397
c. Cases Discharged		14,000	13,947
2. National T.B. Control Programme	260.00		
a. Detection of new T.B. cases		1,48,200	1,58,928
b. Sputum Examination		1,53,600	2,65,577
3. National Programme for Control of Blindness	88.53		
a. Cataract Operations		1,12,000	1,24,960

Name of the programme	Allocation	Targets	Achievements
	(1993-94)	(1992-93)	(1992-93)
4. National AIDS control Programme	87.775	—	---
5. National Guineaworm control programme	1.00	—	No cases reported for the last 3 years.
6. National Malaria Eradication Programme	1143.00 (including filaria)	—	The total malaria cases declined to 3.48 lakhs as against 4.04 lakhs in 1991 & P.F. incidence declined from 1.2 lakhs in 1991 to 0.9 lakhs in 1992. The reported number of Malaria deaths declined from 37 in 1991 to 28 in 1992.

[English]

LPG Pipelines in Gujarat

1124. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lay LPG pipelines in Ahmedabad, Baroda and Surat of Gujarat Estate;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) the time by which LPG will be made available to the consumers through pipeline in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present.

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

[Translation]

Allotment of LPG Agencies

1125. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government propose to allot LPG agencies to social, cooperative and women organisations

and ex-servicemen Welfare Committee during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the State-wise, number of LPG agencies likely to be allotted to these organisations including Super Bazar in the Capital;

(c) the number of applications received from cooperative organisations of States including Super Bazar;

(d) the target fixed by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). There is no proposal to earmark LPG distributorships exclusively for these organisations. If they apply in response to the specific advertisements of the oil companies, their applications will also be considered alongwith those of others by the Oil Selection Boards.

[English]

Sale of Limbs

1126. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any investigation in the matter of sale of children limbs by organised gangs;

(b) the number of cases in which such criminals have been arrested and convicted during 1992 and in 1993 so far; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

LPG Connections

1127. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration of the Government to provide LPG connections to the registered applicants on priority basis keeping in view the order given by the Supreme Court for closing down the industries in Taj trapezium area to check fuel pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received representations in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). In view of the restricted availability of LPG in the country, LPG is released to industrial units on grounds of technical essentiality certified and recommended by DGTD in the case of large industries and the State Level Committees for Small Scale

Industries. To augment LPG supplies to industries in the country Government in February 1993 has permitted the import and sale of LPG by the private agencies under Parallel Marketing System. The entrepreneurs and industries are also free to import LPG for their use.

Distribution of LPG in Hilly Areas

1128. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any special policy in regard to distribution of LPG in Hilly areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken so far in this regard; and

(d) the position of waiting list in the hilly areas?

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

(b) It was decided in April, 92 to clear the entire waiting list (as on 1.4.91) of persons residing at an altitude of above 4500 feet during 1992-93 and to clear 50% of the waitlisted persons (as on 1.4.91) located at an altitude ranging between 2000 to 4499 feet in 1992-93 and balance 50% in 1993-94.

(c) The targets for 1992-93 have been achieved.

(d) The waiting list in the specified hilly areas as on 1.4.1993 is 2.56 lakhs.

[English]

Murder Cases in Delhi

1129. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of triple, double and single murders committed in Delhi during each of the last six months;

(b) how do the above compare with the same period in the preceding three years;

(c) the number of persons arrested, case-wise; and

(d) the number of cases solved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The number of cases solved during the period from 1.6.1993 to 30.11.93 and its corresponding period of last three years 1990, 1991 and 1992 is as under :

	1993	1992	1991	1990
Triple murder	2	—	2	3
Double murder	9	14	5	8
Single murder	156	212	214	142

STATEMENT

The details of triple, double and single murder cases reported in Delhi and their disposal and the persons arrested during each of the last six months (from June, 93 to November, 93) and its corresponding period of last three years 1990, 1991 and 1992 is as under :-

Number of Cases

Year Report- 1st June to 30th Novem- ber	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Report- ed	Cance- lled	Admi- tted	Insti- tuted in the Court	Convic- tion	Acquittal	Pending trial	Pending Investi- gation	Untraced	Persons arrested
1993	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	4	-	3
1992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1991	2	-	2	2	-	-	2	-	-	2
1990	3	-	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	11
TRIPLE MURDERS										

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	DOUBLE MURDERS										
1993	13	13	-	13	3	-	-	3	9	1	23
1992	18	18	-	18	13	-	-	13	4	1	35
1991	5	5	-	5	5	-	-	5	-	-	23
1990	11	11	-	11	8	-	-	8	1	2	24
	SINGLE MURDERS										
1993	227	227	1	226	81	-	1	80	145	-	326
1992	264	264	7	257	205	-	4	201	27	25	496
1991	270	270	5	265	215	4	10	201	6	44	569
1990	193	193	1	192	142	1	10	131	1	49	336

Implementation of Traffic Rules

1130. SHRI P.C. THOMAS : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether accidents of vehicles in Delhi are on the increase ;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to implement the traffic rules strictly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). During the period from 1.1.93 to 15.11.93, 7461 accidents have taken place as against 7483 in the corresponding period last year.

(c) The steps taken to implement the traffic rules include special prosecution drives; stringent action against traffic violators; mobile and group patrolling; arrest of drivers found indulging in reckless driving etc.

[Translation]

Violence During Elections in Delhi

1131. DR. RAMKRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR
SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases registered and the number of persons killed, injured and arrested in the election related violence in Delhi during the Assembly elections held recently ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): Thirty nine cases of election related violence-were registered under various provisions of the Indian Penal Code during the assembly elections held recently in Delhi. No person was killed. Eighty persons were injured including three policemen. In all, 133 persons were arrested for offences under the Indian Penal Code and under the Delhi Police Act and in preventive proceedings under the Cr. P.C.

Remuneration of Imams

1133. SHRI MURUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to give due remuneration to the Imams;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in this regard?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Supreme Court in its majority judgement delivered on 13th May, 1993 in a writ petition filed by All India Imam organisation, inter alia, directed the Union of India and the Central Wakf Board to frame within six months a scheme for payment of salaries to Imams of different kinds of mosques in the country taking the salary structure prevalent in Punjab as a model.

The formulation of a scheme as indicated above requires data such as number and categories of mosques, number and categories of Imams based on whether they are receiving any payments, size of congregations they lead, the source of remuneration, if any. Since these data are not readily available, the State Wakf Board have been requested to furnish the information.

In the meanwhile, the matter also came up for discussion at the National Conference of Ministers of State Governments in-charge Wakfs, Chairman State Wakf Boards etc. held under the aegis of the Ministry of Welfare at New Delhi on 15.10.1993 in the context of the Supreme Court Judgement in Imams case. The consensus at the Conference was that the implications of the Judgement needed to be examined in depth before a scheme for payment of salaries to Imams is formulated.

[English]

Exploration of Oil and Natural Gas in Gujarat

1135. SHRI HARIBHAI M. PATEL:
Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have selected some areas in Gujarat to explore oil and natural gas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND

NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b).ONGC has been carrying out exploratory activities in various parts of Gujarat State. These areas are Tankari, Suyan, Barejadi, Degam, Tarapur, Gambhira and Sojitra in Cambay basin and Lodhika in Saurashtra.

Government have also offered 9 blocks in Gujarat State for exploration to private parties under the 6th Round of bidding.

(c) The outlay proposed by ONGC for exploration in Gujarat State during the year 1993-94 and 1994-95 is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

	1993-94(RE)	1994-95(BE)
Survey	41.28	48.26
Exploratory Drilling	145.37	209.39
	186.65	257.65

Transit Homes in Orissa

1136. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government launched a scheme to render assistance to district headquarters and sub-divisional headquarters hospitals through the district Red Cross Branches for construction of Transit Homes to provide accommodation for the attendants of the persons coming for treatment to those hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details of achievements made in Orissa under the Scheme?

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

(b) Does not arise.

T.B. Project

1137. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a World Bank aided T.B. Project has been launched in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, the number of patients identified;

(c) the amount proposed to be spent on the above project;

(d) whether rehabilitation of completely cured T.B. patients has also been taken up under the above project; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to introduce such a project in Mysore City also?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). No Sir. A proposal for strengthening National T.B. Control Programme in 5 states and 10 Metropolitan Cities including Bangalore is under consideration for World Bank Assistance.

(e) No, Sir.

National Institute for Handicapped

1138. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open more national institutes for handicapped;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure the early and better treatment for handicapped persons?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there are four National Institutes in the country, viz., National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun, National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta, National Instt. for the Mentally Handicapped, Secundrabad and the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay. Besides, there are National Institute for Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Cuttack, Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi and Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corpn. of India at Kanpur. It would thus appear that there are six apex level institutions and one artificial limbs manufacturing unit. Therefore, there is no need to have more national institutes.

(d) Treatment of the handicapped persons is the responsibility of Ministry of

Health and Family Welfare. Ministry of Welfare is concerned with providing rehabilitation services to persons with disability through a number of programmes/schemes. Besides, there are six apex level institutions and one artificial limbs manufacturing unit as stated above. Ministry of Welfare financially assists N.G.Os which provide rehabilitation services to the handicapped persons upto 90% of the expenditure. Ministry of Welfare also provides artificial limbs and appliances free of cost to handicapped persons having monthly income upto Rs. 1200 per month and at 50% of the cost to the handicapped persons having monthly income from Rs. 1201 to Rs. 2500 per month.

Ministry of Welfare has also launched in the year 1988 a Science and Technology Project in Mission Mode to coordinate and direct application of technology in developing and utilisation of suitable and cost effective aids and appliances. Besides, Government has made 3% reservation - 1% each for blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped in Class C and Class D services.

[*Translation*]

Anti-Tuberculosis Medicines

1139. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand of anti-tuberculosis medicines in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether such medicines are not available in Madhya Pradesh at present; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Patients undertake treatment for TB both from private practitioners as well as Government, non-Government and voluntary organisations. Rs. 61.5 lakhs worth of drugs during this year with the objective of meeting 50% of the requirements on the basis of cases detected, have been supplied by the Central Government.

(b) Anti T.B. drugs are available in Madhya Pradesh.

(c) Does not arise.

Fake Priority Vouchers and Transfer Vouchers

1140. SHRI GOVIND CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases of fake priority vouchers and bogus transfer vouchers pertaining to Marketing Division of Indian Oil Corporation Limited, New Delhi came into light during the last three years;

(b) the action taken thereon; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Instructions have been issued that connections against priority vouchers are to be released only after ascertaining the genuineness of the priority voucher and identity of the allottee. Similarly, release of gas connection against transfer voucher is to be done only after ascertaining identity or after receiving confirmation from the issuing distributors about its genuineness, except in the case of Government/PSU employees in which case the connections are released on production of their transfer orders/identity card.

[English]

Pilgrims to Vaishno Devi Shrine

1141. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been decline in the number of pilgrims to Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine in the recent months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any comprehensive plan to attract more number of pilgrims has been formulated;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the proposed motorable way from Katra to Vaishno Devi has been shelved; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). According to
the information made available by the
State Government, while there is no

significant declining trend in the number of pilgrims visiting the Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine; during the current year; in some months, there was some decline in the number. This is attributed to the floods in the State of Punjab through which the pilgrims have to travel and the agitation in Katra on the issue of construction of a motorable road from Katra to Vaishno Devi.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. The Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Development Board and the J & K Tourism Development Corporation are making co-ordinated efforts to draw pilgrims to the Shrine. The J&K Tourism Development Corporation has signed agreements with the Tourism Development Corporations of Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as well as with the I.T.D.C. to arrange organised group tours of pilgrims from these States as well as from other parts of the Country.

(e) and (f). The matter is subjudice.

Insurgency in North-East

1142. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI
DEVI:

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have conducted any review of the insurgency situation prevailing in the North-Eastern States during the last four months ;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of Central assistance provided to these State Governments to effectively tackle the situation during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b), Review of the insurgency situation in the North Eastern States is a continuous and on-going process.

(c) The details of Central assistance, both by way of financial sanction as well as additional deployment of Para-military forces to the North Eastern States, during the last four months are as follows :

State	Financial Assistance	Additional deployment of Central Para-military forces
Assam	Rs. 14.70 crores	—
Manipur	Rs. 5.00 crores	4 Bns.
Nagaland	Rs. 7.40 crores	—

STATEMENT

States/Uts	Number of LPG consumers as on 1.10.93	Number of applicants on waiting list as on 1.10.93 (Figures in lakhs)
Andhra Pradesh	15.87	6.83
Arunachal Pradesh	0.18	0.16
Assam	2.99	1.27
Bihar	6.13	2.56
Goa	1.28	0.67
Gujarat	17.57	6.52
Haryana	5.87	3.82
Himachal Pradesh	1.76	0.87

LPG Connections

1143. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of LPG consumers as on October 31, 1993 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of applicants who are in the waiting list for LPG connections; and

(c) the steps taken to provide LPG connections and the time by which the connections are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). A *Statement* is annexed.

(c) Efforts are constantly on to give LPG connections to as many applicants and as early as possible. To do this, higher LPG production is being planned by increasing the capacity of existing production sources and by putting up new plants and also augmenting the supply through imports.

States/Uts	Number of LPG consumers as on 1.10.93	Number of applicants on waiting list as on 1.10.93 (Figures in lakhs)
Jammu & Kashmir	2.04	1.01
Karnataka	10.13	5.21
Kerala	6.83	3.30
Madhya Pradesh	10.68	4.68
Maharashtra	33.36	16.66
Manipur	0.42	0.14
Meghalaya	0.28	0.10
Mizoram	0.23	0.12
Nagaland	0.26	0.12
Orissa	2.63	1.16
Punjab	7.55	4.61
Rajasthan	7.17	7.92
Sikkim	0.08	0.09
Tamil Nadu	16.32	10.70
Tripura	0.31	0.24
Uttar Pradesh	22.08	12.67
West Bengal	10.43	8.50
Union Territories		
Andaman & Nicobar	0.05	0.08
Chandigarh	1.38	0.77
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.04	0.02
Delhi	13.86	6.77
Daman & Diu	0.07	0.02
Lakshadweep	0.01	0.00
Pondicherry	0.32	0.26
Silvassa	0.00	0.00

Pending Irrigation Proposals of Kerala

1144. PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation proposals of Kerala pending with the Union Government for clearance;

(b) since when these proposals are pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b), The details of Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Kerala at the Centre are given in the attached Statement.

(c) The clearance of the Project depends upon how soon the State Government is able to comply with the observation of the Central Appraising Agencies and obtain clearances from the Ministry of Environment and Forests from Environment and/or forest angle and from Ministry of Welfare from rehabilitation and resettlement angle.

STATEMENT*Details of Major & Medium Irrigation Projects of Kerala at the Centre*

S.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Benefitted area (hectares)	Date of receipt	Status of techno economic appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6
MAJOR PROJECTS					
1.	Idamalayar Irrigation Project	75.61	62,500	7.2.1992	The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues and obtain Forest Clearance. Environmental Clearance has been received.
2.	Modernisation of Neyyar Irrigation System	17.25	20,000	10.6.1992	The State Government is required to reformulate the project based on diagnostic analysis and guidelines for modernisation schemes sent by the Central Water Commissioner.

S.No.	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Benefitted area (hectares)	Date of receipt	Status of techno economic appraisal
1	2.	3	4	5	6

MEDIUM PROJECTS

1.	Meenachil Valley	49.56	9,960	6.12.1991	The State Government is required to sort out various techno-economic issues raised by the Central Water Commission and submit modified report.
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Down Syndrome

1145. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of Down Syndrome reported in each State during the last three years;

(b) whether specialist centres exist in these States to treat this disease;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to control the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Statewise information about the number of cases of down syndrome is not available. It is estimated that incidence of Down's Syndrome is about 1 per 1000 new births.

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) has developed technical expertise at Genetic Research Centre at Bai Jorbai Wadia Hospital for Children in Bombay. In addition, the Council has supported research projects in the field of genetics at Sanjay Gandhi Institute, Lucknow, AIIMS, New Delhi, St. John's Medical College, Bangalore and B.J. Medical College, Pune. These centres have over the years built up infrastructure and expertise in diagnosis and management in such genetic disorders.

(d) Incidence of Down Syndrome is higher among children born to women over 35 years of age. With the acceptance of small family norms, pregnancies in the age group would be less which is

expected to reduce the incidence of Down Syndrome.

Nickel in Choclates

1146. SHRI RAJNATH SONKER SHASTRI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1531 on March 4, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the Government have received the reports from the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad and the Indian Council of Medical Research on the danger posed by the presence of Nickel in Choclates; and

(b) if so, the follow up action taken by the Government thereon?

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

(b) The reports are under examination. The matter is also initiated in Delhi High Court and Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court.

Creamy Layer in Mandal Commission Report

1147. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations to avoid Creamy layer in 27% reservation facilities from Mandal Commission Report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) Some of the political parties had expressed the apprehension that the criteria for exclusion of the 'Creamy Layer' recommended by the Expert Committee and accepted by the Government would adversely affect the interests of the OBC's, the Minister of Welfare held a discussion with leaders of political parties on the 28th of August, 1993.

Only two parties namely, Janta Dal and the Telugu Desam Party suggested that the 'Creamy Layer' should be deferred for a period of 10 Years. The consensus at the meeting, however, was that the exclusion of the 'Creamy Layer' was a pre-requisite for implementation of reservation as per the judgement of the Supreme Court. The only point made by the political parties was that the criteria recommended by the Expert Committee in respect of agriculturists be reconsidered by the Government as the cut-off percentage of 65% (in terms of the irrigated land ceiling prescribed under State land ceiling laws) would, in their view, result in denial of benefits of reservation to a large number of agriculturists. The Govt. decided to enhance the cut-off percentage from 65% to 85% in order to obviate the possibility of any deserving sections from the agricultural community getting deprived of the benefit of reservation. The revised OM issued by the Deptt. of Personnel and Training on 8.9.93 in the light of the Supreme Court Judgement in Mandal case incorporates the decision of the Government in this regard.

Pending Bills

1148. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of bills passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly pending with the Union Government for the President's assent; and

(b) the time by which these bills are likely to be accorded President's assent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Kerala Women's Commission Bill, 1991, passed by the Kerala Legislative Assembly was received in the Ministry of Home Affairs on 29.4.1991 for consideration of the President.

(b) The State Government have been requested on 14.9.1993 to clarify certain provisions of the Bill. The Bill can be processed further only after the clarifications are received from the State Government.

National Water Project Scheme

1149. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sub-schemes under the National Water Management Project sanctioned by the Government for implementation in Rajasthan;

(b) the command area of agricultural land under these subschemes;

(c) the estimated cost likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) the time by which these schemes are likely to be completed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No sub-scheme under the National Water Management Project has been sanctioned so far by the Government for implementation in Rajasthan.

(b) to (d), Do not arise

Utilisation of River Water in Tamil Nadu

1150. DR. (SMT.) K.S. SOUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted by the Union Government for utilisation of river water in Tamil Nadu exclusive of river Cauvery;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). The National Water Policy adopted in 1987 recognised the need for treating river basin as the basic unit for water resources planning and emphasised preparation of river basin master plans for integrated and optimum development of

water resources for various purposes including irrigation by setting up multi-disciplinary units in the States. Based on this, guidelines were issued by the Central Water Commission in April, 1990 to the States/Union Territories for preparation of river basin master plans. It is reported that comprehensive water balance studies for basins/sub-basins have been assigned to Institute for Water Studies, Taramani, Tamil Nadu.

Oil Pool Account

1151. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the deficit in the oil pool account at present;

(b) how it compares with the corresponding period of last year; and

(c) the manner in which the deficit is proposed to be covered in a non-inflationary manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). It is too early to estimate the likely position of the pool account at this stage of time. Various factors like international price of crude and products, the exchange rate for the rupee, trends in domestic production, imports etc. would ultimately determine the pool account for the year. Oil pool account for 1992-93 ended with a marginal surplus.

*[Translation]***LPG Agencies to SCs/STs**

1152. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have allotted LPG agencies to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons during last two years;

(b) if so, the States where these agencies have been allotted; and

(c) the number of LPG agencies likely to be allotted in Uttar Pradesh by 1994 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). During 1992-93 and April - October 30, 1993, 27 LPG distributorships were awarded to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, State-wise as follows:—

1. Andhra Pradesh	—	2
2. Haryana	—	1
3. Karnataka	—	4
4. Madhya Pradesh	—	3
5. Maharashtra	—	4
6. Tamil Nadu	—	1
7. Bihar	—	1
8. Gujarat	—	3

9. Kerala	—	1
10. Punjab	—	2
11. Rajasthan	—	2
12. Uttar Pradesh	—	1
13. West Bengal	—	2

 27

(c) In the current LPG marketing plan (1992-94), 71 LPG distributorships have been included for Uttar Pradesh and there is a reservation of 25% for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Selection of distributors is made by the Oil Selection Board through the process of advertisement and interviews. Selection is in progress. It takes about 1 to 2 years for commissioning of distributorship after the process of selection begins.

*[English]***LPG Plant in Udayam Perur**

1153. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in commissioning the LPG plant in Udayam Perur near Cochin; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The pre-commissioning activities have been

concluded. The plant is ready for commencement of trial production.

Contract for Laying of Pipeline

1154. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Company has signed a contract recently for laying a pipeline with Skodaexport consortium; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). IOC has signed a contract with M/s. Skodaexport on 22.9.1993 for execution of the composite-works contract of the Kandla-Bhatinda pipeline project amounting to approximately Rs. 1200 crores.

Allotment of Dealerships/ Distributorships

1155. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 780 on July 29, 1993 and state the number of petrol/diesel retail outlet dealerships and the LPG distributorships allotted at Mumbai (Bombay) under the discretionary powers of the Government during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): Two retail outlet dealerships have been allotted at Bombay under the

discretionary powers of Government during the current year. No LPG Distributorship has been allotted at Bombay during the current year.

Western Blot Kits

1156. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hospitals in Kerala where Western Blot Kits are available to detect AIDS cases;

(b) whether the Government propose to supply these kits to other major hospitals in Kerala; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Western Blot Confirmatory tests for AIDS cases are being carried out in 9 major laboratories in the country. Such tests for Kerala are undertaken in Christian Medical College, Vellore. There are no proposals to establish any more centres for conducting the Western Blot confirmatory tests anywhere in the country.

Visit by Ministers to Bombay

1157. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No.2475 on August 12, 1993 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding visit by Ministers to Bombay has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Further to the information furnished in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.2475 on 12.8.1993, a Statement is enclosed indicating the names of the Cabinet Ministers who visited Bombay.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the Minister	Date of Visit	Used		Purpose	Expenditure
			Regular air service	Special air service		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shri Sharad Pawar	11th & 12th Dec., 1992	No	Yes	Official Tour	Rs. 4,69,663.00
2.	Shri Krishna Kumar	20th Dec., 92	No	Yes	-do-	Rs. 5,43,719.00
3.	Shri S.B. Chavan	14th Dec., 92	No	Yes	-do-	Rs. 6,60,488.00
4.	Shri Sharad Pawar	29th & 30th Jan., 1993.	No	Yes	-do-	Rs. 4,79,656.00
5.	Shri Pranab Mukherjee	29.1.93 to 1.2.1993	No	Yes	Commerce Minister visited Calcutta Bombay-Madras from 29.1.93 to 1.2.93. The halt at Bombay of 3.45 hrs. on 31.1.93 was only in transit.	Rs. 11,643.00

S.No.	Name of the Minister	Date of Visit	Used		No.	Purpose	Expenditure
			Regular air service	Special air service			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
6.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	15.1.93	No.	Yes (IAF plane)	Official	Nil	
7.	Shri Arjun Singh	28.12.92 (Trivandrum to Bombay)	Yes		After attending the inauguration function of Swami Vivekananda's Chicago Speech Centenary returned to Bombay by evening flight.	Rs. 2,574.00	
		29.12.92 (Bombay to Delhi)		Yes	To proceed to Indore from Bombay to inaugurate the 53rd Annual Session of Indian Public Schools Conference at Daily College, Indore (MP)	Bills not received.	
		11.1.93 (Delhi to Bombay)	Private airlines		Visited Bangalore vis Bombay to attend the National Youth day and other Programmes at Bangalore.	Bills not received	

(Bombay to Bangalore)	Spl. Plane	Yes	Visited riots affected areas of Bombay. He met C.M., Maharashtra also.	Rs. 6,678.00
29.1.93 to 31.1.93		Yes	Visited riots affected areas of Bombay. He met C.M., Maharashtra also.	Rs. 6,678.00
Delhi to				
Bombay &				
Bombay to				
Delhi.				

[*Translation*]

Freedom Fighters

1158. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since identified those members of the British Indian Army who had revolted against the British rule:

(b) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to accord the status of freedom fighters to those soldiers; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). Government have received some representations for grant of freedom fighters pension to such of the persons who, while serving in different regiments/units of the British Indian Army, had mutinied against the British authorities. The matter is under active consideration of the Government.

[*English*]

Mahanadi Oil Exploration Project

1159. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to revive the Mahanadi Oil Exploration Project which was started on the East Coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for the revival of the Projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Two blocks in Orissa have been offered for exploration by Indian and foreign oil companies in the Sixth round of bidding. The last date for receipt of bids is 31.12.1993.

Deaths in Tihar Jail

1160. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of undertrials in Tihar Jail during this current year;

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

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken against the erring officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that 29 undertrials died during the current year (upto 3rd Dec. 93).

(b) to (d). Magisterial inquests were initiated in all these cases. Inquest proceedings have already been completed in 21 cases and no foul play has been detected.

Petroleum Projects by HPL

1161. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Petroleum Ltd. has submitted any proposal for setting up petroleum projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total funds involved in these projects; and

(d) the manner in which the funds are to be generated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Details of the projects submitted to Government by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. are as under:

(Rs. in Crores)

Projects	Estimated Project Cost
(i) 6 MMTPA grass root refinery on the West Coast of India (a joint venture with Oman Oil Company)	3000
(ii) Visakh-Vijayawada Product Pipeline	359
(iii) Visakh Refinery Capacity Expansion by 3 MMTPA	883

(d) These projects are planned to be financed from the internal resources

and public issue of equity shares by HPCL.

Homoeopathic Pharmacists

1162. SHRI AMAR ROY-PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to upgrade the standard of Homoeopathic Pharmacists like their counterparts in other systems of medicines; and

(b) the progress made by the Government in respect of their registration-formation of Homoeopathic Pharmacy Council, Prescribed Syllabus for this Pharmacy, Education and opening of Government recognised institutions for unqualified Homoeopathic Pharmacists working in various dispensaries/units/hospitals of this system?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). It is not considered necessary as Homoeopathic graduates are adequately trained for the purpose of running of Homoeopathic dispensaries and Hospitals without the assistance of persons having specialised education in Homoeopathy Pharmac.

Crude Oil Prices

1163. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission and the Oil India Limited

have requested the Government to increase the crude oil prices;

(b) if so, the details of the reasons put forward by them for increase in prices; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The prices of crude oil have been revised from Rs. 1021/MT to Rs. 1506/MT effective 16.9.92 on the representations of ONGC and Oil India.

Indo-Russia Agreement to Deal with Terrorism

1164. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Russia have signed any agreement on cooperation between the two countries in dealing with terrorism, crime, drug trafficking and ensuring protection of the rights and freedom of the citizens in October, 1993; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Agreement are to develop interaction in the field of combating crime against life, freedom, dignity of the person and property and to combat organised and international crime, terrorist activities; to

combat illicit operations with weapons, ammunition, explosives, toxic substances and radioactive materials; to combat illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances; to combat manufacture and sale of forged documents, money and securities; to combat crimes connected with economic activities; to combat illicit operations with precious stones and metals; prevention of illegal migration as well as illicit stay of persons and to combat illicit trade etc.

Irrigation Projects

1166. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost and the fund allocated by the Union Government for the Mahanadi-Chitrotpalla and Mahanadi Delta Irrigation Projects in Orissa;

(b) the progress made in the execution of these projects; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to expedite the construction of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Mahanadi Chitrotpala project estimated to cost Rs. 93.07 crores was taken up during Annual plan 1990-91 and the anticipated expenditure till the end of 3/93 is Rs. 12.12 crores. An outlay of Rs. 87 crores has been approved for VIII plan. The project is scheduled for completion during the VIII Plan.

Mahanadi Irrigation Delta Project estimated to cost Rs. 21.05 crores has

been nearly completed and the anticipated expenditure till the end of 3/93 is Rs. 19.99 crores. VIII Plan outlay is Rs. 3 crores.

Arms and Ammunition

1167. SHRI BOLLA BULLI
RAMAIAH:

PROF. SAVITHRI
LAKSHMANAN:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a red alert was declared following information that a Canadian ship with arms and ammunition was heading towards India in September, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ship has been located by the Indian authorities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e) Following reports about the possibility of a Canadian ship with a consignment of explosives moving towards the southern part of the country, the Intelligence Agencies had appropriately alerted the concerned state governments and other agencies. However, no such ship was located.

Hand Grenades

1168. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan-manufactured hand grenades were found at places of blast in Bombay and elsewhere a few months back; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b), Investigations have revealed that the grenades found at the site of bomb blasts at Bombay originated from Pakistan. A number of plastic hand grenades with marking 'Arges', (an Austrian firm) U/P and 046/83 have been recovered. The Austrian authorities have indicated to the Government of India that between 1969 and 1971, machine and machine tools required for the production of hand grenades were sold to Akhtar and Hoffmann in Pakistan by the firm Ulbrichts/Austria, also known as Arges. From the construction the content and inscription of the grenades and fuses, it is apparent that the hand grenades were made from the machine and tools sold to Pakistan.

[*Translation*]

Minorities Commission

1169. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI :

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recommendations sent by the Minorities Commission to the Government during each of the last three years; and

(b) the number of recommendations accepted by the Government and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b) During the three years beginning from 1.4.1990 i.e. 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93 the Minorities Commission has submitted to the Government two Reports viz. 12th and 13th Annual Reports pertaining to 1989-90 and 1990-91 respectively. These Reports which contain various recommendations, are presently under examination of the Government and will be laid before both the Houses of Parliament along with the Action Taken Memorandum.

[English]

Loss of Property in J & K

1170. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have made any estimate of the loss of property due to terrorist activities in Jammu and Kashmir during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). No comprehensive estimate of the loss of property due to terrorist activities in Jammu & Kashmir during the last three years is available. However, as per available information, around 5300 residential units were burnt/destroyed/damaged in Jammu & Kashmir in terrorist violence since 1990. Besides the above,

nearly 1400 government buildings and schools and 272 bridges have also been damaged/destroyed by the terrorists during this period.

Coal Washeries

1171. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal India Limited has submitted a proposal to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Price for increasing the price of coal, particularly coking coal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of washeries of the Coal India Limited which are in good conditions at present;

(d) the number of washeries which are old and required modernisation; and

(e) the amount required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. No proposal has been submitted by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) in recent past to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) for increasing the price of coal or coking coal. However, since sufficient time has elapsed after the last study on coal, reports of which were submitted during 1987-88, BICP has undertaken a fresh study of coal industry for inter alia recommending coal prices which are fair

and reasonable both to the industry and to the consumers.

(c) to (e). Out of a total of 15 Washeries in CIL, 7 Washeries are old and require modernisation costing approximately Rs. 213 crores.

Mortuaries

1172. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO :

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA :

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA :

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

(a) whether the mortuaries of Delhi are in a dilapidated condition;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps the Government contemplates to improve the conditions of mortuaries?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Mortuaries attached to Central Govt. Hospitals are in good working condition.

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

Oil Refinery in Orissa

1173. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOL) has a proposal to set up an oil refinery in Orissa;

(b) whether the refinery is proposed to be set up in collaboration with a London-based private company; and

(c) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation has the approval to set up a joint venture refinery in the East Coast. M/s. Ashok Leyland has approached IOC for being the coventurer in the project. IOC is yet to finalise the selection of the partner for this refinery.

LPG Dealers in West Bengal

1174. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is an abnormal shortage of LPG agencies in the District Headquarters in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to increase their number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). Keeping in view the increasing demand for domestic LPG facility, 34 LPG distributorships have been included in the Marketing Plan 1992 - 94 for West Bengal, of which 23 distributorships are planned for Calcutta.

Accident Victims

1175. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of

HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have chalked out any scheme to provide timely treatment to the accident victims in the Government hospitals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Centralised Accident and Trauma Services Scheme operating in Delhi has been offering ambulance services for lifting accident victims and taking them for emergency hospital care. A project to establish an accident and trauma care complex has also been planned.

Foreign Oil Units

1176. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have invited foreign oil units to boost the oil output;

(b) if so, the number of such units short listed so far; and

(c) the criteria adopted for their selection?

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

(b) and (c). 25 foreign companies had submitted bids in response to the offer of medium and small-sized fields by

the Government in August, 1992. While the bidding for the small and medium-sized fields is on an internationally competitive basis, selected companies based on their technical expertise and financial capabilities have been invited by ONGC for bidding for additional development of the Bombay High field.

Water Scarcity

1177. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL :

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK :

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Massive water scarcity predicted" appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated November 8, 1993; and

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

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

(b) Water has been recognised as a prime natural resource, a basic human need, a scarce and precious national resource to be planned, developed and conserved as such and on an integrated and environmentally sound basis. With this aim in view the National Water Resources Council adopted the National Water Policy in September, 1987. To maximise the availability of water, the

National Water Policy recommends that the resource planning in the case of water has to be done for a hydrological unit such as a basin/sub-basin so that all the requirements of water in each sub-basin and basin can be assessed and the surplus water in any basin could be transferred to water short basin.

For maximising the availability of utilisable water, the Government has prepared national perspectives for transfer of water from surplus areas to water deficit areas, which comprises of two components viz. the Himalayan River Development component and Peninsular River Development component. The National Water Development Agency has been set up by the Government in 1982 for firming of these proposals. Already Studies of 9 water transfer links out of 17 water transfer links in the Peninsular River Development component has been completed and the preliminary feasibility reports have been sent to the concerned State Governments for concurrence. Further studies for the remaining water transfer links are programmed to be completed in the Eighth Plan. Studies on Himalayan component have also been included in the VIII Plan programme of the agency.

The National Water Policy has accorded highest priority to drinking water in the planning and operation of systems. The policy has also recommended that irrigation and multipurpose projects should invariably include a drinking water component, wherever there is no alternative source of drinking water. According to this policy, drinking water needs of human beings and animals should be the first charge on any available water. Pursuant to these recommendations, the Central Water

Commission under the Ministry of Water Resources has prepared guidelines for provision of drinking water supply component in multipurpose and irrigation projects and circulated these to all the States and Union Territories.

The National Water Policy has recommended that both surface and ground water should be regularly monitored for quality. A phased programme should be undertaken for improvements in water quality. The Ministry of Environment and Forests has initiated appropriate steps in this regard.

The National Water Policy has recommended that exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. Ground water recharge projects should be developed and implemented for augmenting the available supplies. Over exploitation of ground water should be avoided near the coast to prevent ingress of sea water into sweet water aquifers. The Policy has laid emphasis on the conjunctive use of surface and ground water. A Model Bill for Regulation and Control of Groundwater Development has been prepared by the Government and sent to the State Governments for their views.

New Policy on Oil Sector

1178. SHRI MOHAN SINGH
(DEORIA):

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA :

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

(a) whether the Association of Scientific and Technological Officers

(ASTO) of ONGC has protested against the Government's new policy on oil sector;

(b) if so, the basic issues raised by the Association;

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issues involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The principal issues raised relate to the offer of developed fields to private companies/joint ventures and the need to allow ONGC to function on commercial lines. ASTO has also represented that core services should not be contracted out and that the interests of the officers and employees should be kept in mind while converting ONGC into a public limited company.

(c) and (d). It is Government's intention that ONGC should function on bound commercial lines, towards which end certain steps like the restructuring of ONGC and its conversion into a public limited company have been taken in recent months. As part of Government's efforts to increase oil production, private capital for oil development is being harnessed, without in any way reducing the scope or content of ONGC's works for whom additional resources are being made available. These will not have any impact on the career prospects of the employees of ONGC.

[Translation]

Sub-Standard Medicines and Cosmetics

1179. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether spurious and sub-standard medicines and cosmetics have piled up in the country at present; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to curb this evil?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No such information is available.

(b) Does not arise.

Hindi Week

1180. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN :
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have issued directives in regard to observance of Hindi Week by each Central Government office;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government are aware of the violation of these directives; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). Guidelines regarding observance of Hindi day/Hindi week have been issued vide Deptt. of Official Language O.M. No. 1/14034/2/87-OL(A-I) dated 21.4.87 and O.M.No. 1/14034/2/87-OL(A-I), dt. 23.9.1987. This has also been included as one of the items of the Annual Programme for the Progressive use of Hindi in the Central Govt. Offices etc. prepared by the Deptt. of Official Language every year in pursuance of the Official Language Resolution, 1968.

(c) and (d). The Deptt. of Official Language monitors the implementation of the Annual Programme including the observance of Hindi week by the various Central Govt. Offices, which are motivated to achieve the targets set in Annual Programme to the maximum extent. The deficiencies in the achievement of targets by the individual offices are brought to the notice of the authorities concerned for remedial action.

[English]

Restricted/Protected Area Permits

1181. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign nationals visiting Darjeeling area require the Restricted/Protected Area Permits;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to relax the procedure pertaining the grant of such permits to improve tourism in the area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Denationalisation of Coal Industry

1182. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to denationalise the coal industry;

(b) if so, the number of private investors who have offered for investment in this sector; and

(c) the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to denationalise the coal industry. However, the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 has been amended w.e.f. 9.6.1993 to provide for captive coal mining for generation of power, washing of coal obtained from a mine and such other end uses as may be notified, in addition to the existing provision of mining by a company engaged in the production of iron and steel.

(b) and (c). The number of companies who have at present shown interest in coal mining for power generation, for making iron and steel and for setting up of coal washery are 66. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Population Policy

1183. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government have been drawn to a news-item captioned "Women lash out at Government policy on population" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated November 12, 1993;

(b) if so, whether several women groups have opted for a qualitative goals in population policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) to (d). A Group of Experts under the Chairmanship of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan has been constituted to draft the National Population Policy. The representations made by various interest groups will be given due consideration by the Group of Experts while drafting the National Population Policy.

Health Care Programme

1184. SHRI PROBINA DEKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the British Aid Programme some districts in Assam have been identified to make available the health care service to the people;

(b) if so, the districts so identified under the programme; and

(c) the assistance provided so far under the programme?

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

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

[Translation]

Revision of Scholarships for SCs/STs

1185. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV :
SHRI RAM KAPSE :

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether deliberations have been held with the Planning Commission to raise the amount of scholarships being given to the SC/ST students;

(b) if so, the extent to which the increase is to be made in the amount of scholarships; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) to (c). The matter has been discussed with the Planning Commission. It is now pending with the Planning Commission.

[English]

**Allotment of Petrol/Diesel Retail
Outlets and LPG Agencies**

1186. SHRI HARADHAN ROY :
PROF. PREM DHUMAL :
SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA
MUNDA :

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

(a) the State-wise number of LPG
agencies and petrol/diesel retail outlets
elicited in the country during the last three
years up till date;

(b) the number, out of them, allotted
to the person belonging to SC/ST and
other weaker and underprivileged
sections of society;

(c) whether any priority has been
given to hilly and backward areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND
NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR
SHARMA): (a) During the period from
1990-91 till date 669 RO dealerships and
463 LPG distributorships were allotted all
over the country.

(b) 164 RG dealerships and 55 LPG
distributorships were allotted to SC/ST
during the said period.

(c) and (d). Priority for hilly and
backward areas is kept in view while
proposing new locations for setting up
LPG agencies and Petrol/Diesel ROs for

the marketing plans provided such
locations are found economically viable
and meet the selection norms.

[Translation]

Reserves of Coal and Lignite

1187. SHRI DILEEPBHAI
SANGHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be
pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been
taken to identify the places in Bhavnagar
district of Gujarat which are having coal
and lignite reserves; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT
PANJA): (a) and (b). According to
information furnished by the Directorate of
Geology and Mining, Gujarat, they are
exploring the lignite bearing areas of
Bhavnagar district of Gujarat since 1988.
Lignite deposits have so far been located
in the areas of Mithi Virdi, Lakhanka,
Kharasaliya, Hoidad, Thalsar, Surkha,
Rampur etc., villages of Bhavnagar
district. No coal deposits are reported to
be occurring in Bhavnagar district.

[English]

Heart Disease

1188. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the heart disease is on
the rise in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any preventive programmes have been undertaken by the Government to fight this disease; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b), No reliable information about incidence of heart disease is available. However, with rising life expectancy and increasing stress of modern life the incidence of Coronary heart disease is expected to increase.

(c) and (d). Prevention of heart disease is part of the health education programme of the Government.

LPG Plant in Vagodia

1189. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that LPG plant was constructed in Vagodia, Gujarat without the approval of the Oil Selection Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the cost and owner of the plant; and

(d) the present production as against its installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The plant has been

constructed with the approval of the Board of Directors of the Gas Authority of India Ltd. The approval of the Oil Selection Board was not required.

(c) The total approved cost of the plant was Rs. 49.15 crores and the Gas Authority of India Ltd. is the owner of the plant.

(d) The plant is at present working at around 70% of the installed capacity.

[Translation]

Coal Mining

1191. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places where coal mining work is going on in the country under the Coal India Limited;

(b) the details of these mines where coal mining work is not being carried out and the action being taken to carry out the work in the said mines;

(c) the names of the places where coal exploration is being carried out in the country;

(d) the details of the production capacity of each coal mines; and

(e) the details of the revenue earned by the Government from these coal mines during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) The Statewise and

Companywise details of working mines under Coal India Ltd. are as under:—

Company	W.Bengal	Bihar	Orissa	U.P.	M.P.	Maharashtra	Assam	Total
ECL	107	19	-	-	-	-	-	126
BCCL	3	88	-	-	-	-	-	91
CCL	-	54	-	-	-	-	-	54
NCL	-	-	-	4	6	-	-	10
WCL	-	-	-	-	30	37	-	67
SECL	-	-	-	-	75	-	-	75
MCL	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	21
NEC	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Total	110	161	21	4	111	37	5	449

(b) In all 89 mines under Coal India Limited are reportedly lying closed for different reasons including exhaustion of coal reserves, extreme and difficult geo-mining conditions, foundation, fire and safety considerations etc.

(c) Currently 66 blocks spread over 21 coalfields are under detailed exploration by Central Mine Planning and Design Institute Limited and its agencies. Geological Survey of India which is mainly responsible for locating the coal reserves in the various parts of the country also carried out detailed, promotional and regional exploration.

(d) The company-wise details of the production capacity built up as assessed at the end of 1992-93 is as under :—

Name of Company	Production capacity (in millions tonnes)
1. BCCL	38.18
2. ECL	35.43

Name of Company	Production capacity (in millions tonnes)
3. CCL	32.40
4. WCL	27.85
5. SECL	44.62
6. NCL	33.21
7. MCL	17.39
8. NECL (CIL)	0.90
Total	227.98 (Provisional)

(e) The details of net sales from its mines by the Coal India Ltd. during the last 3 years are as under:—

	(Rupees in crores)
1990-91	5095.02
1991-92	6009.42
1992-93	7560.25 (Provisional)

Supply of Ayurvedic Medicines

1192. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicines are supplied in adequate quantity to the Ayurvedic dispensaries in Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard.

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In case of non-availability of certain medicines in the dispensaries, the same are procured by placing indents on the Ayurvedic Stores and approved local chemists to avoid inconvenience to the beneficiaries.

Persons arrested without Warrants in Delhi

1193. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested in Delhi without any warrants during the last one year;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the circumstances under which a person can be arrested without warrants;

(d) whether action is taken against such officers who arrest a person without any warrant;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) the number of cases reported to the Government regarding torturing of innocent citizens by the Delhi Police during the above period;

(g) the number of police officials against whom action has been taken in this regard; and

(h) the steps being taken to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) 1,02,816 persons were arrested by the Delhi Police without warrants in 1992 and 96,493 persons in 1993 (upto 30.11.93).

(b) to (e). Any person who is involved in the commission of a cognizable offence is liable to be arrested without warrant. Besides, every police officer is empowered to arrest any person without warrant to prevent the commission of a cognizable offence or breach of peace by him.

(f) 8 cases of torturing of innocent citizens by the police were reported in Delhi in 1992 and 2 in 1993 (upto 30.11.1993).

(g) Action against 14 police officials found responsible for torturing of innocent citizens was taken in 1992 and against 7 police officials in 1993 (upto 30.11.93).

(h) Instructions have been reiterated that persons in custody shall be

treated in accordance with the law and that resort to coercive methods shall not be made. Strict action, including criminal prosecution, is taken whenever any police official is found indulging in torture.

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

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

Irrigation Projects in Gujarat

1194. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the total fund allocated or proposed to be allocated by the Union Government for irrigation projects in Gujarat during 1993-94 and 1994-95, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): An outlay of Rs. 503.00 crores has been approved for irrigation sector comprising of Major, Medium and Minor Irrigation, Flood Control and Command Area Development in Gujarat for the year 1993-94. The project-wise outlays for major and Medium Irrigation Projects are given in the attached *Statement*. The project-wise details for Minor, Flood Control and Command Area Development are not maintained at the Centre. Outlays for 1994-95 have not been finalised.

STATEMENT

Projectwise details of outlays on Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Gujarat for the year 1993-94

S. No.	Name of the Project	Outlay for 1993-94 (Rs/crores)
1	2	3

Major Irrigation Projects

1.	Sardar Sarovar	308.00
2.	Damenganga	10.50
3.	Panam	5.00
4.	Sabarmati	1.00
5.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar	0.05
6.	Karjan	16.00
7.	Watrak	15.00
8.	Sipu	12.40
9.	Sukhi	2.60
10.	Zankhari	0.15
11.	Sidumber	0.05

Medium Irrigation Projects

12.	Sukhbhadar	0.48
13.	Machhundri	1.00
14.	Kalubhar	0.78
15.	Machhanala	0.67
16.	Amlı (Ver-11)	2.40
17.	Deo	1.60
18.	Venu-II	1.10
19.	Aji-II	0.00
20.	Und (Jivapur)	1.80
21.	Bhadar	2.00

1	2	3
22.	Aji-III	0.28
23.	Mazam	0.55
24.	Demi-II	0.00
25.	Hadaf	0.50
26.	Gujai	4.00
27.	Kelia	1.00
28.	Jhuj	1.80
29.	Uben	0.00
30.	Harnav-II	0.20
31.	Sani	0.50
32.	Amipur	0.45
33.	Hiran(s)	0.15
34.	Reso-Mitti (Kutchh)	1.53
35.	Kabutri (T)	0.30
36.	Umairya (T)	0.30
37.	Khambhada	0.00
38.	Mukhteshwar	1.30
39.	Und-II	1.40
40.	Ozat (Dhrafad)	1.50
41.	Aji-IV	0.05
42.	Gunda	0.05
43.	Ozat-II	0.00
44.	Vartu-II	1.90

1	2	3
4.	Dentiwada	3.00
5.	Bhadar (S)	1.50
6.	Shetrunji	6.00
7.	Machhu-I	1.50
8.	Machhu-I & II (Dam strengthing)	1.03
9.	Prevention of Salinity ingress	10.00
10.	Kalindri	0.20

[English]

Contraceptives

1195. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have approved new contraceptives which can be injected or implanted;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the clinical trials of these contraceptives have been made on an adequate scale to ensure that they do not cause any harmful side effects to the users; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Extension/Renovation/Modernisation Schemes

1.	Ukai Kakrapar	2.00
2.	Kharicut	0.34
3.	Fatewadi	2.50

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d), A phase III clinical trial with Norplant-I Sub-Dermal Implant has been started by the Indian

Council of Medical Research (ICMR) at 10 Human Reproduction Research Centres attached to Medical Colleges.

Phase-II, Phase-III Pre-Programme Introductory Studies with Injection Net-En have been completed by the ICMR.

Regarding three monthly Injection, DMPA (Depo Medroxy Progesterone Acetate), based on the recommendations of the experts, Drug Controller (India) has given approval for the following:

- (i) Marketing of DMPA against the prescription of registered medical practitioner subject to the conduct of post marketing surveillance by the marketing company in consultation with ICMR.
- (ii) Conduct of a Pre-Programme Logistic Study by ICMR.

Cancer Deaths

1196. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO;

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR;

SHRI GOPI NATH
GAJAPATHI:

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

- (a) the number of cancer deaths reports during the last three years;
- (b) the action the Government propose to take to check this disease and also help the patients;
- (c) the number of voluntary organisations presently working for the welfare of the cancer patients; and

(d) the amount earmarked for the Eighth Five Year Plan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Although no reliable data is available, it is estimated that about 4 lakh people die each year due to cancer in India.

(b) Under National Cancer Control Programme, emphasis is on prevention, early detection of cancer and augmentation treatment facilities. A number of new schemes have accordingly been initiated from the year 1990-91.

(c) Complete information is not available in this regard.

(d) There is a provision in 8th Five Year Plan to provide financial assistance to Voluntary Organisation for health education and early cancer detection activities. Allocations are decided for year to year. For 93-94 the allocation for this purpose is Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

[Translation]

Water Resources in Maharashtra

1197. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have conducted any survey to identify water resources in Maharashtra;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the time by which the survey is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) to (c). Irrigation being a State subject, surveys for water resources development are carried out by the State Governments. However, for inter-state rivers, hydrological observations are conducted by the Central Water Commission which include rivers in Maharashtra also. The Central Ground Water Board have carried out survey of ground water availability in Maharashtra. Based on the survey and exploration, the annual replenishable groundwater resources of the State of Maharashtra has been assessed as 38835.60 million cubic metres.

[English]

Grants to State Government

1198. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2480 on August 12, 1993 regarding Grants to State Government and state:

- (a) whether the information sought for has since been collected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c) Complete information has not been received from all the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations so far. The information will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Coal to Industrial Units

1199. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Industrial Units in Gujarat are getting sub-standard Coal from the Coal India Limited; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to Coal India Limited coal companies have been making all efforts to ensure supply of quality coal to all their customers including Industrial Units in Gujarat. Coal as it occurs in nature is inter banded with the layers of shale/stone etc. In spite of the best efforts made it is not possible to fully segregate shale/stone etc. from coal in the process of mining and handling. However, in order to ensure despatch of coal free from extraneous materials coal companies have been and are taking *inter alia* the following steps :—

- (i) Arrangements has been made for picking of stones/extraneous materials from coal at the time of loading and also from the wagons.
- (ii) An action plan for installation of Feeder Breakers and Coal Handling Plants is being implemented to ensure quality of coal.
- (iii) Slow moving picking belts are being provided in Coal Handling Plants for picking up of shale and stone pieces.

- (iv) In addition to these steps, consumers are encouraged to supervise their loading at the loading point itself to satisfy quality etc.
- (v) Better supervision is being ensured at the time of loading to maintain the quality of coal and developing consciousness among workers, supervisors and executives engaged at railway siding.
- (vi) Coal companies have also constituted Coal Consumers Councils for redressal of consumers grievances. Any complaints regarding quality of coal can be brought to this Council in order to take immediate necessary action for redressing the grievances of the consumers.

National Water Policy

1200. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the operationalisation of the National Water Policy (NWP) has not made much headway and the National Water Resources Council (NWRC) has not met since September, 1987;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether keeping in view that the process of or adjudication of inter-state water disputes has run into serious difficulties, the Government are considering to formulate some principles to govern the resolution of such disputes

of water management, economy and conservation and re-examine the existing National Water Policy; and

(d) if not, the manner in which it is proposed to enunciate a set of propositions on such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b). For operationalisation of National Water Policy, the National Water Board was constituted in September, 1990 which has held five meetings so far and reviewed the progress made on implementation of National Water Policy and deliberated upon the following important issues :

1. Water information Bill.
2. Setting up of River Basin Organisation.
3. National Rehabilitation Policy.
4. Preparation of Guidelines for conjunctive use of surface and ground water in irrigated commands and drawing up of guidelines for integrated watershed including exploitation of ground water in drought prone areas.
5. Science & Technological aspects for effective and economical management of Water Resources.
6. Industrial use of water.
7. Investment in ongoing and new projects with reference to

- regional imbalance in development.
8. Asset preservation.
 9. Organisational and procedural changes in irrigational Sector.
 10. Irrigation Management Policy.
 11. Modification in Water allocation priorities in National Water Policy.
 12. Monitoring of projects for speedy completion.

The National Water Resources Council could not meet since September, 1987 due to preoccupation of the Government.

(c) and (d), No, sir. The Government is making all efforts to resolve the pending inter-State water disputes amicably through negotiations with the concerned State Governments. When negotiations do not lead to fruitful results, water disputes are referred for adjudication to the Water Disputes Tribunals set up under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956 enacted under Article 262 of the constitution. The Union Government has, so far appointed five Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals, namely, (i) Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal; (ii) Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal; (iii) Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal; (iv) Ravi & Beas Waters Tribunal; and (v) Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. Out of these, four Tribunals namely, Krishna, Godavari, Narmada and Ravi & Beas Water Tribunals have already given their decisions.

A Standing Committee of the National Water Resources Council under

the Chairmanship of Minister of Water Resources has also been constituted by the Government in April, 1990 to consider, among other, things the ways and means of resolving the inter-State Water Disputes on a mutually agreed basis.

Water Resources in Gujarat

1201. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey for water resources in Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b), Irrigation being a State subject, surveys for water resources development are carried out by the State Governments. However, for inter-state rivers, hydrological observations are conducted by the Central Water Commission which include rivers in Gujarat also. The Central Ground Water Board have carried out survey of ground water availability in Gujarat. Based on the survey and exploration, the annual replenishable ground water resources of the State of Gujarat has been assessed as 22551.71 million cubic metres.

Policy on T.B.

1202. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

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

(a) the policy of the Government on prevention, cure and eradication of tuberculosis and how the same is being implemented or proposed to be implemented through CGHS dispensaries, Government hospitals, Autonomous or aided tuberculosis hospitals and Primary Health Centres besides State hospitals;

(b) the annual incidence of tuberculosis in the country, along with break up of number of them sputum positive, number of deaths reported and percentage of recovery;

(c) whether the Government are adopting a shorter course of treatment and reducing the required dosages or period of treatment due to inadequate funds and budgetary constraints; and

(d) the institutions in Orissa and Delhi which are providing free treatment of TB and the reasons as to why even in critical cases some Delhi Hospitals are asking for money deposits before treatment as indoor patients?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Government is implementing a National TB Control Programme through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 50 : 50 sharing basis between the Centre and the States in the country. Domiciliary treatment under the programme is provided free of cost in all the existing Government Health Institutions.

(b) About 1.5% of the population is estimated to be suffering from TB out of which about 25% of the cases are sputum positive. During 1992, 8501 deaths due to TB were reported by Central Bureau of Health Intelligence. Rate of recovery is

dependent upon completion of treatment which varies from State to State.

(c) No, Sir. Short course chemotherapy drug regimen is a more effective treatment of shorter duration, but much more expensive (Rs. 1300-1500 for each complete course) than the conventional treatment (Rs. 400/- for each complete course).

(d) There are two T.B. Hospitals and 11 T.B. Clinics in Delhi and one T.B. Clinic, 12 District T.B. Centres and one anti-T.B. Demonstration Training Centre in Orissa providing free treatment to T.B. patients.

Border Fencing

1203. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made in construction of roads and erection of barbed fences on the Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangla borders so far, sector-wise;

(b) the details of such progress made during the current year so far, sector-wise; and

(c) the expenditure incurred and the funds released by the Union Government for this purpose during 1993-94 so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) The length of roads/fences completed in different sectors upto March, 1993 on Indo-Pak and Indo-Bangla borders are as under:

A. Indo-Pak Border.

	Roads	Fence
(i) Punjab	—	433.92 Kms.
(ii) Rajasthan	—	332.73 Kms.

B. Indo-Bangla Border

	Roads	Fence
(i) Assam	92.00 Kms.	77.00 Kms.
(ii) Meghalaya	125.00 Kms.	71.00 Kms.

	Roads	Fence
(iii) Mizoram	12.00 Kms.	—
(iv) Tripura	73.00 Kms.	—
(v) West Bengal	208.00 Kms.	—

(b) The progress made during the current year (Upto October, 1993) is as under:

A. Indo Pak Border

	Roads	Fence
(i) Punjab	—	13.28 Kms.
(ii) Rajasthan	—	—

B. Indo-Bangla Border

	Roads	Fence
(i) Assam	6.00 Kms.	8.00 Kms.
(ii) Meghalaya	—	23.00 Kms.
(iii) Mizoram	—	—
(iv) Tripura	2.00 Kms.	—
(v) West Bengal	55.00 Kms.	—

(c)

		(Rs. in crores)	
		Funds approved	Expenditure upto Oct. 93
(i)	Indo-Pak border	39.75	3.20
(ii)	Indo-Bangla border	137.90	35.08

[*Translation*]

L.P.G. Distributors

1204. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit the LPG distributors of the public sector companies to become the distributors for private LPG companies as well; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Identity Cards

1205. SHRIMATI BIBHU KUMARI DEVI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated steps to introduce Identity Cards for the Citizens of the North Eastern States with a view to checking the illegal entry of immigrants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States in which the scheme has been implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) to (d). The Government have decided to introduce a scheme of Identity Cards in infiltration prone border areas of the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Tripura, and West Bengal in the North East. According to the approved scheme, all residents living in these areas will be required to obtain Identity Cards. The possession of an identity Card will, however, not be a proof of Indian citizenship. The entire cost for implementation of the scheme will be borne by the Central Government on the basis of 90% grants and 10% loan.

The concerned State Governments have been requested to complete the ground work urgently so that distribution of Identity Cards may start immediately. The States of Assam, Mizoram, and Tripura have already acquired the Computerised Laser I-Card Printing System (CLIPS) for preparation and distribution of Identity Cards.

[*Translation*]

Illegal Mining

1206. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of illegal mining and smuggling of coal from mines under the Coal India Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to prevent such occurrences in future? *

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to information received from Coal India Ltd., theft/pilferage of coal by anti-social elements including illegal mining of coal is generally reported in the States of Bihar and West Bengal. The sites generally cover Damodar-river bed exposures, outcrops, abandoned/closed opencast and underground mines etc.

(c) Following steps have been taken for prevention and stoppage of illegal mining/theft etc.

1. As far as possible entries of all abandoned underground mines are properly sealed to prevent access;
2. In abandoned opencast mines, exposed benches are covered with over burden;
3. Surprise checks and raids by Security Forces and Central Industrial Security Force of Coal Companies for stoppage of illegal mining;
4. Close liaison and holding of meetings with district authorities for seeking the help and cooperation of State administration for stoppage of illegal mining and conducting joint raids;

5. Persons involved in the illegal activity of mining when apprehended are handed over to district authorities and FIR's are lodged;
6. Development and sustaining of intelligence sources/informers for the purpose of information and conducting raids;
7. Cases of illegal mining are reported to district authorities and FIR's are lodged;
8. Development and maintenance of electric communication network.

Fake LPG Cylinders

1207. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI
ASHRAF FATMI:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that the fake gas cylinders are being issued by the gas agencies;

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

(c) the action taken against the concerned agencies;

(d) whether the Government have any machinery to check fake cylinders being issued by the gas agencies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) LPG Marketing Oil Companies induct only genuine LPG cylinders in the distribution system through its dealer network.

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

(d) and (e). Field Officers of the Oil Companies keep a watch on the circulation of spurious cylinders which may get into the distribution system through unscrupulous element. Raids are conducted on suspected premises. Whenever spurious cylinders are detected by the Oil Marketing Companies, they are immediately destroyed. When such cylinders are detected from the LPG agencies/transporters, they are issued caution/warning letters and a penalty of Rs. 1500 per spurious cylinder is levied.

[English]

Custodial deaths in Delhi

1208. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of custodial deaths in Delhi during the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of such deaths reported in Delhi during the last six months;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) the number of policemen found guilty and the action taken against them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The year-wise number of cases of custodial deaths reported in Delhi during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 (upto 30.11.93) is as under:

Year	No. of persons died in police custody
1991	7
1992	4
1993 (upto 30.11.93)	4

(c) to (f). Two persons have died in police custody during the last six months (i.e. from June to Nov. 1993). Magisterial enquiries have been initiated into these deaths. Five police officials have been placed under suspension. A criminal case has also been registered and investigation entrusted to the Crime Branch of Delhi Police.

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

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

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

International Development Agency Project for Health Improvement

1209. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Development Agency (IDA) Project for improving the health of slum dwellers has been taken up in Bangalore city;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made to identify the beneficiaries;

(c) if so, the number of persons likely to be benefited;

(d) the amount proposed to be spent under the above project; and

(e) the amount released so far and proposed to be released during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) Yes, Sir, the Project was sanctioned on 6th August, 1993.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) 14.85 lakhs approximately.

(d) Rs. 29.05 crore.

(e) An amount of Rs. one crore has been released to the State Government of Karnataka during 1993-94. Further funds would be released on the basis of the financial and physical progress of the Project.

Regional Institute of Ophthalmology

1210. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

SHRI A. CHARLES:

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open a Regional Institute of Ophthalmology at Trivandrum Government Ophthalmology Hospital in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b). Under the existing scheme, Kerala Government has been advised to provide the facilities required to establish a Regional Institute of Ophthalmology to consider the case for support from Central Government.

[*Translation*]

Price of Coal

1211 SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the international prices of coal have been reduced recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study regarding the investment opportunities in the coal sector in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). According to Mokloski Coal Information Service (MCIS), the price of coal in the international market has been steadily declining over the past 2/3 years. For example, the average FOB price of coal exported from South Africa was US \$ 29.99 per tonne in 1991 which has declined to US \$ 23.89 in July 1993, for steam coal. The prices vary from season to season, at times month to month and also depend upon the quality and other parameters.

(c) and (d). Demand for coal is being regularly assessed by Planning Commission. Investment in coal companies, which are in public sector, is decided on the basis of projected demands. Recently, private companies engaged in power generation have been permitted to own and operate captive coal mines. Investment in such mines would depend on the response of private companies to setting up coal based power stations.

[English]

Jaundice

1212. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rapid increase in the incidents of Jaundice in the country;

(b) if so, the number of cases reported during last one year in each State;

(c) the steps taken to combat the disease, and

(d) the extent of success achieved in controlling the Jaundice?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) There is no data to suggest that there is a rapid increase in the incidence of Jaundice in the country.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Steps normally taken in controlling the incidence of jaundice are:

(i) Supply of safe drinking water;

(ii) Improvement of sanitation;

(iii) Facilities of safe blood transfusion.

Flaring of Gas at Bombay High

1213. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAO-SAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra have sent a proposal to set up a new gas terminal at Usar and distribute flaring gas at Bombay High to the commercial consumers in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). The proposal for a gas terminal at Usar will be examined in the context of laying a gas pipeline to the South, from a suitable land fall point on the Western Coast, which has been approved in principle. The details have not been worked out.

Crimes in Delhi

1214. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of crimes relating to servants have been reported in Delhi during the last six months;

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

(c) the number of women killed by their servants and as a result of rape cases in Delhi during the above period;

(d) the number of persons arrested in connection with such cases;

(e) the number of cases solved and those pending; and

(f) the measures take to check such crimes in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. M. SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir. 223 cases of crime relating to domestic servants have

been reported in Delhi during the last six months from 1.6.93 to 30.11.93.

(b) Of the 223 cases, 217 are related to theft, burglary, robbery, etc., and 6 are related to murder. Amongst the reasons for the crimes committed by domestic servants are:

- (i) Greed and poverty of the accused persons involved;
- (ii) Non-registration/verification of the servants; and
- (iii) Careless attitude of the employers who often let the servants have knowledge of their cash and jewellery.

(c) The Delhi Police has reported that no such case has taken place during the period from 1.6.93 to 30.11.93.

(d) 139.

(e) The number of cases solved and those pending is as under:

Cases solved	Cases pending
122	101

(f) The following measures have been taken to check such crimes in Delhi:

- (i) Servant verification drives have been launched to get their antecedents verified;
- (ii) Employers have been briefed to take precautions for the safety of their jewellery and valuables.

- (iii) Meetings with Residents' Welfare Associations are held where preventive measures are discussed and areas of cooperation between public and police are identified.
- (iv) All the police personnel have been briefed/directed to exercise special vigil in this regard.

Organisation in 1981 there are 12 million disabled persons in the country. This figure includes visual disability, Communication disability and locomotor disability but excludes Mental disability. Another country-wise sample survey was undertaken by National Sample Survey Organisation in 1991 to estimate the disabled population in the country. The results of this survey are yet to be published.

Seminar on Disabled

1215. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on the welfare of the disabled was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the details of issues discussed therein; and

(c) the number of disabled in the country according to the latest sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) and (b). A National Conference on the Welfare of the Disabled was held at New Delhi from 20-22nd September, 1993 which was attended by Officers of Government of India, State Governments, eminent NGOs (both National and International), eminent disabled persons and experts on the subject. The objective of the Conference was to review the existing programmes and policies and to formulate guidelines for future course of action. The issues discussed in the Conference are Annexed as *Statement*.

(c) As per sample survey conducted by the National Sample Survey

STATEMENT

Issues discussed in the National Conference

1. Community based Rehabilitation & outreach programmes for inaccessible areas.
2. Methodology and need for identification, early detection and intervention programmes and genetic counselling for prevention of disability.
3. Role of media in creating awareness on various aspects of disability.
4. Legislation for the handicapped.
5. Building up of linkages between Central and State Governments and between government organisations and NGOs including National networking for freeflow of information.
6. Educational needs and Vocational guidance for better employment opportunities for persons with disabilities.
7. Barrier-free-environment for easy access.

8. Adaptation and translation of techniques and technologies to local conditions for the benefit of the disabled.
9. National policy for development of people with disabilities.

[*Translation*]

Supply of LPG in Delhi

1216. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from Delhi Administration for increase in LPG supply in order to gradually decrease the use of coal in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The State Level Coordinator of the Oil Industry for Delhi has received a request from the Delhi Administration to augment LPG supplies to Delhi.

(b) Depending upon the product availability, efforts are being made to release maximum possible number of connections every year, in a phased manner, in accordance with prescribed norms.

[*English*]

Intelligence Network

1217. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) has sought permission for raising its own intelligence network to improve the operational capabilities of the force;

(b) if so, whether CRPF has also asked for an intelligence machinery for the force at the unit-level, range-level, zone-level and directorate level; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) CRPF have been asked to furnish certain additional information to enable further appreciation of the proposal.

Increase in Overseas Activities by ONGC

1218. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission has any proposals to increase its overseas activities and operations;

(b) if so, the objective to be achieved thereby;

(c) whether in this connection ONGC Videsh has signed or propose to sign Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the foreign Gas Companies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The objectives are to:

(i) augment production of Hydrocarbons by exploring/exploiting basins overseas to supplement the domestic reserves;

(ii) earn foreign exchange by marketing specialised human and technological assets of its holding company (ONGC).

(iii) spread risk both geologically and geographically.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) ONGC-VL has signed MOUs with the following companies/institutions:

(i) Iranian Offshore Oil Co., Iran.

(ii) Vietnam Petroleum Institute, Vietnam.

(iii) Petronas Carigali, Malaysia.

(iv) British Gas, U.K.

Local Purchase of Unani Medicines

1219. SHRI AMAR ROY PRAHDAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to introduce the system of local purchase of non-available essential Unani medicines in the CGHS Unani

Dispensaries from registered local chemists; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) As no local chemist has come forward to register himself for supply of non-available essential Unani medicines to CGHS Dispensaries even after advertisement given in the Newspapers, it is not feasible to indicate any time limit.

Bombay Blasts

1220. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

SHRI DATTATRYA BANDARU:

SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Memon brothers involved in Bombay bomb blasts have been apprehended;

(b) if not, the whereabouts of these persons;

(c) whether they are hiding in India, particularly in Kashmir;

(d) whether the Government have any information regarding display of a video cassette to some media persons by a militant outfit at Srinagar in this connection recently; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (e), Memon brothers involved in Bombay bomb blasts have not yet been apprehended. According to information available, Memon family left Dubai for Pakistan on 17th March, 1993. Their present whereabouts are not known. There is no such information that they are hiding in India, particularly in Kashmir. Govt. have, however, reports that some media persons were clandestinely shown a video cassette by a militant outfit Ikhawan-ul-Muslimeen at Srinagar purporting to show the presence of Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon Tiger in the valley. The cassette was suspected to have been shot in Islamabad.

Deaths due to Malnutrition

1221. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI:

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

(a) whether the Government have made any analysis in regard to the number of infant deaths reported from the tribal belts of the country due to malnutrition during 1992 and 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the infant death rate due to malnutrition?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) and (b) No such information is maintained.

(c) Under the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme supplementary nutrition is provided to pregnant and nursing women and young children also.

Family Planning

1222. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the burden of Family Planning is almost entirely carried by women;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the present ratio between tubectomy and vasectomy;

(d) whether the Government have any special plan to change this trend; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c). Under the National Family Welfare Programme, IUDs and Oral Pills are directed towards women and condoms towards men. Sterilisation for both, Vasectomy (for men) and Tubectomy (for women) is offered. As on 31st March, 1993, the percentage of couples cumulatively estimated to have

been protected by different contraceptive methods is as follows:-

Method	Couple Protection Rate
Sterilisation	30.2%
I.U.D.	6.3%
Condoms	4.9%
Oral Pill	2.0%

The share of tubectomy in the total sterilisation has been showing a raising trend and tubectomy constitutes 96.5% of the total sterilisations performed during 1992-93.

(d) and (e). No Scalpel Vasectomy has been introduced which is a simple method. Special IEC efforts are being made to popularise this new method of Vasectomy. Vaso-occlusive methods for males are under clinical trials. Research is ongoing for development of a male contraceptive vaccine. In addition, efforts are being made to popularise the use of condoms amongst males.

Flood Control in Orissa

1223. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned to Orissa for flood control during 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide additional funds to Orissa in order to take up the flood control measures more effectively; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) An outlay of Rs. 5.00 crore is envisaged in the State Plan of Orissa for flood control including sea erosion during 1993-94.

(b) and (c). There are no proposals to provide additional funds for flood control measures to Orissa Government.

Food Adulteration

1224. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi have launched a special drive to keep a check on adulterated sweets and other food stuff during the festival season;

(b) if so, the details of the raids conducted during November, 1993;

(c) whether the raids were conducted on the receipt of complaints or in a routine way; and

(d) the criteria adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d), As per information furnished by the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi, the

Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration launched a special drive to check the quality of food stuffs during the festival season. A total of 415 samples of sweets and other food articles were lifted during the month of November, 1993. These were routine checks on a random basis.

[Translation]

Blackmarketing of LPG Cylinders

1225. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the Government have noticed the cases of blackmarketing distributors in the country during the period from January 1 to October 31, 1993;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the distributors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The LPG marketing oil companies have come across some cases of blackmarketing of LPG cylinders by their distributors.

(b) The information sought is given below:—

State	No. of cases
Himachal Pradesh	1
Orissa	2

State	No. of cases
Rajasthan	5
Maharashtra	2
Kerala	2
Tamil Nadu	2
Andhra Pradesh	5
Haryana	2
Punjab	2
Uttar Pradesh	2
Total	25

(c) In all the cases investigations have been carried out and action such as issue of caution letter, warning letter and showcause/termination of distributorship has been taken the severity of each case.

[English]

Sardar Sarovar Project

1226. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up a Review Committee on Sardar Sarovar Project;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) and (b), The

Government have constituted a "Five Member Group" to continue the review discussions initiated during end of June, 1993 on all issues related to the Sardar Sarovar Project. The working procedures of the Group are as under:—

- (i) To hold discussions with different opinion groups and to make a report to the Government of India within a time frame to be decided by the Group or three months whichever is earlier.
- (ii) To visit the project area, if necessary.
- (iii) To hold discussions in New Delhi or if required in project area.
- (iv) All concerned opinion groups can request for and make presentation and give their suggestions in writing to the Group.

(c) The Group constituted on 5.8.1993 was required to submit its report within three months. However, the Group has sought extension of time presently upto 11.12.93 for submission of its report.

Flood Control

1227. SHRI PROBINA DEKA:
 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
 SHRI BIRSINGH MAHATO:
 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
 SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
 YADAV:
 SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total area in the country declared as flood affected, Statewise;

(b) the details of schemes formulated by the Union Government to control flood, Statewise;

(c) the amount spent on these schemes, scheme-wise during the each of the last three years, Statewise; and

(d) the details of estimated amount to be incurred on these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) The total area in the country assessed as flood prone is 400 lakh hectares. The most critically affected states are in North and North Eastern region namely Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana, West Bengal and Assam.

(b) to (d). Union Government has not formulated any scheme to control floods in the States. It assists the States by flood forecasts and warnings in mitigating adverse effects and diminution of human distress, damage and disruption.

CIL Plan Outlay

1228. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
 Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether plan outlay in the Coal India Limited for capital expenditure during the Eighth Plan period has been proposed at Rs. 10499 crores;

(b) if so, the break-up for development of Underground and Open

Cast Mines (including opening of new open cast);

(c) whether for extracting coking coal suggestions have been invited for development of underground mines;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) Ministry of Coal had proposed plan outlay of Rs. 11699 crores for CIL for 8th Plan period, against which Planning Commission had recommended an outlay of Rs.8520 crores at 1991-92 prices.

(b) Out of the total recommended outlay of Rs. 8520 crores, mining projects including existing mines and completed projects account for about Rs.7172 crores. The share of Underground mines is about 28% and of Opencast mines is about 72% of the total outlay on mining projects. Balance Rs. 1350 crores is allocated for non-mining projects including washeries.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited have been asked to examine the possibility of re-organisation of existing mines as well as development of new underground mines for augmentation of coking coal production. Simultaneously, steps are also under way for modification of existing washeries and setting up of new washeries for washing of low volatile medium coking coal currently being produced in areas of Bharat Coking Coal Limited and Central Coalfields Limited. Coal India Limited have invited private participation for setting up of washeries on Build-Own-Operate basis.

[*Translation*]

Demands of LPG Dealers

1229. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to look into the demands of LPG dealers;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has since submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

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

(b) to (d). Based on the recommendations of the Committee, Government have revised the rates of commission payable to the LPG dealers w.e.f. 1.9.93. The revised rates are as under:

Upto 2500 refills — Rs. 7.30/cylinder
sales P.M. (14.2 KG)

above 2500 refills — Rs.6.50/cylinder
sales P.M. (14.2 KG)

[*English*]

Security Deposits against LPG

1230. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected from the consumers in terms of security deposits against LPG cylinders during the last three years in the country State-wise;

(b) the interest accrued on this amount;

(c) whether there is any proposal to pay interest to the consumers on these security deposits;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) A *statement* is attached.

(b) There is no policy for payment of interest on such security deposits and hence no interest has accrued.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

(e) These deposits are collected from the public at the time of releasing LPG connection towards procurement of cylinders and pressure regulators. The deposits do not cover the entire procurement cost of cylinders and pressure regulators. The security deposit once collected is for the entire lifetime whereas the equipments have to be replaced after every 12-15 years. For such replacement no money is charged from the customer.

STATEMENT

S.No.	State	Amount of Deposit Collected (Rs./Crores)		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
STATE				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.23	8.48	6.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.05	0.06	0.10
3.	Assam	0.51	0.76	0.53
4.	Bihar	2.20	5.42	3.89
5.	Goa	0.29	0.62	0.39
6.	Gujarat	4.16	10.64	6.95
7.	Haryana	2.45	5.65	5.28

S.No.		Amount of Deposit Collected (Rs./Crores)		
		1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.67	1.57	1.83
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.29	1.84	1.60
10.	Karnataka	4.34	7.31	6.40
11.	Kerala	3.09	5.47	4.61
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3.70	5.77	5.59
13.	Maharashtra	9.15	16.46	12.63
14.	Manipur	0.04	0.04	0.06
15.	Meghalaya	0.05	0.13	0.07
16.	Mizoram	0.04	0.08	0.10
17.	Nagaland	0.02	0.10	0.05
18.	Orissa	1.52	2.00	1.99
19.	Punjab	3.14	6.29	4.27
20.	Rajasthan	3.38	5.86	4.38
21.	Sikkim	0.09	0.21	0.04
22.	Tamil Nadu	5.91	8.70	9.45
23.	Tripura	0.07	0.05	0.07
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9.52	21.87	12.89
25.	West Bengal	4.60	8.63	5.42

S.No.	Amount of Deposit Collected (Rs./Crores)			
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	0.01	0.02	0.03
2.	Chandigarh	0.37	0.72	0.46
3.	Dadra & Nagar Havli	0.01	0.05	0.03
4.	Delhi	5.07	7.92	8.32
5.	Daman & Diu	0.03	0.09	0.40
6.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	
7.	Pondicherry	0.13	0.12	0.13

Aids among Tribals of Kerala

1231. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of AIDS virus have been reported among the tribals of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any schemes to educate tribals on AIDS and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any amount has been granted to the Government of Kerala for educating tribals and school students on AIDS; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). The scheme to generate AIDS awareness and to provide the required information covers all sections of the population without any distinction. No separate funds have been provided specifically for tribals and school children.

[*Translation*]

Complaints against builders in Daman and Diu

1232. SHRI DILEEPBHAI SANGHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the builders in Daman and Diu are extorting heavy amount from

the customers by cheating them in the name of booking of plots and flats ;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received by the police against those builders in Daman and Diu during the last two years; and

(c) the action taken or being taken against them ?

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

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

[English]

North-Eastern Region

1233. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have abandoned the North-Eastern Council Schemes in the field of road construction, power generation and setting up of important institutions in the North-Eastern States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the alternative arrangements made by the Government for the integrated development of the North-Eastern region?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Crude oil from Yemen

1234. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed an agreement with Yemen for the purchase of Crude Oil;

(b) if so, the details alongwith terms and conditions thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Indian Oil Corporation have signed a contract with Yemen in August, 1993 for import of 0.7 MMT of crude oil for the period September, 1993 to August, 1994 at official selling price. The estimated value for the import will be around US \$ 89 million.

[Translation]

Marketing Scheme

1235. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have since finalised the marketing scheme for 1994-95;

(b) if so, the number of LPG agencies to be opened in the country; State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). Owing to product constraint, LPG marketing plan has been finalised only upto 1993-94. Plan for the subsequent years will be drawn up in due course.

[English]

Crime against Women

1236. SHRI SHARVAN KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of rapes, dowry deaths, murders of wives and murders of housewives reported in Delhi during 1991, 1992 and 1993 so far;

(b) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them;

(c) the number of cases solved and those pending; and

(d) the measures taken/being taken to check the cases in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) to (c). A *Statement* is laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The measures taken to check such cases in Delhi include increased patrolling; posting of pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence; frequent raids at the hideouts of criminals; increased surveillance; holding of coordination meetings with the officials of the neighbouring States, training of police officers in handling modern weapons; introduction of scientific methods of investigation; and, modernisation of communication network.

STATEMENT

(a) to (c). The number of cases of rapes, dowry deaths, murders of wives and murders of house wives and their disposal and the number of persons arrested and action taken against them during the years 1991, 1992 and 1993 (Upto 30.11.1993) is as under:-

	No. of Cases										No. of Persons					
	Ended in										Against whom cases are					
	Year Reported	Canceled	Admitted	Instituted in the Court	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Untraced	Arrested	Challenged	Convicted	Acquitted	Pending Trial	Pending Investigation	Discharged
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
991	224	15	209	202	3	13	186	2	5	354	338	5	21	312	8	8
992	284	16	268	225	3	3	219	34	9	424	360	4	4	352	53	11
993 upto 30.11.93)	275	13	272	145	-	1	144	122	5	367	227	-	1	226	132	8

RAPE

DOWRY DEATH

1991	126	2	124	122	-	2	120	-	2	341	340	-	6	334	-	1
1992	129	-	129	135	-	1	124	4	-	348	341	-	-	341	7	-
1993	115	-	115	60	-	-	>0	55	-	291	175	-	-	175	116	-
upto 30.11.93)																

MURDER OF WIVES

1991	28	-	28	26	1	1	24	-	2	49	49	4	2	43	-	-
1992	39	-	39	37	-	1	36	2	-	63	56	-	1	52	10	-
1993	27	-	27	17	-	-	17	9	1	49	33	-	-	33	15	1
upto 30.11.93)																

MURDER OF HOUSE-WIVES

1991	60	6	54	47	-	1	46	2	5	93	93	1	2	90	-	-
1992	50	-	50	43	-	-	43	2	5	66	66	-	-	66	-	-
1993	70	-	70	31	-	-	31	38	1	96	61	-	-	61	34	1
upto 30.11.93)																

Disabled Population

1237. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the disabled population in the country, state/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the reasons for such a large number; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE
(SHRI SITARAM KESRI): (a) A *statement-I* showing disabled population

in the country as per National Sample Survey Organisation conducted in 1981 is attached. The 1981 survey included visual, hearing, speech and locomoter disability but excluded mental disability. However, research studies conducted to assess the population of mentally handicapped in the country showed that around 2 to 2.5% of the population are affected by mental disability.

(b) Physical and mental handicaps in our country, to a significant extent, arise from factors related to inadequate M.C.H. (maternity and child health services) prenatal and postnatal conditions, lack of hygiene, mal-nutrition and lack of sanitation facilities.

(c) The major schemes for the education, training and rehabilitation of the physically handicapped persons being implemented are given in the *Statement-II*.

STATEMENT—I

Number of Physically Handicapped Persons (by applying prevalence rate of population of census 1981) having atleast one of the physical disabilities (physical disability covers (i) visual (ii) hearing and/or speech and (iii) locomotor disability)

(Figures in lakhs)

State/UT	Number of Handicapped persons		
	Rural	Urban	Total
1. Andhra Pradesh	9.96	2.22	12.18
2. Assam	1.48	0.16	1.64
3. Bihar	11.46	1.16	12.62
4. Gujarat	3.54	1.18	4.72
5. Haryana	1.95	0.63	2.58
6. Himachal Pradesh	0.66	0.035	0.695
7. Jammu & Kashmir	0.83	0.117	0.947

State/UT		Number of Handicapped persons		
		Rural	Urban	Total
8.	Karnataka	5.00	1.42	6.42
9.	Kerala	3.40	0.79	4.19
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5.79	1.17	6.90
11.	Maharashtra	6.78	2.59	9.37
12.	Manipur	0.075	0.018	0.093
13.	Meghalaya	0.123	0.013	0.136
14.	Nagaland	Not surveyed	0.004	-
15.	Orissa	5.03	0.456	5.486
16.	Punjab	3.13	0.76	3.89
17.	Rajasthan	5.55	1.17	6.72
18.	Tamil Nadu	6.88	3.36	10.24
19.	Tripura	0.389	0.034	0.423
20.	Sikkim		Not surveyed	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.31	2.94	20.25
22.	West Bengal	6.50	1.394	7.89
23.	Andaman & Nicobar		Not surveyed	
24.	Arunachal Pradesh		Not surveyed	
25.	Chandigarh	0.0032	0.063	0.0662
26.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	0.0105		Not surveyed
27.	Delhi	0.085	0.55	0.635
28.	Lakshadweep		Not surveyed	
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	0.114	0.0365	0.150
30.	Mizoram	0.057	0.0111	0.068
31.	Pondicherry	0.095	0.101	0.196
Total		96.201	22.38	118.58

STATEMENT—II*Schemes for Welfare of Handicapped Persons***1. Scheme of Assistance to Organisation for the Disabled Persons**

Under this Scheme, Grant-in-aid is provided to the organisations working for the welfare of disabled persons. 90% financial assistance is given to such voluntary organisations who provide education, training and rehabilitation facilities to disabled persons;

2. Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for purchase/fitting of aids and appliances

Under this scheme grants are given to voluntary organisations for providing aids and appliances whose value ranges between Rs. 25/- and Rs.3,600/- to disabled persons (i) free of cost if their income is less than Rs. 1200/- per month and (ii) 50% cost if the income ranges between Rs. 1201/- to Rs. 2500/- per month. This scheme is imparted through voluntary agencies spread all over the country.

3. Establishment of National Institutes

In order to effectively deal with the multi-dimensional problems of the handicapped population, the following four National Institutes

have been set up in each major area of disabilities:—

1. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
2. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.
3. National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.
4. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.

These are premier apex level organisations in their respective fields in the area of education, training, development of manpower, vocational guidelines, counselling, research, development of suitable services, modules and low cost rehabilitation aids for the handicapped.

4. Assistance to voluntary Organisations for Establishment of Special Schools

Under this scheme, grant is given to voluntary organisations upto the extent of 90% for the establishment of special schools in new districts and upgradation of existing schools.

5. S&T Mission Mode

The project was launched in 1988 with the objective to coordinate, fund and direct application of technology in the development

and utilisation of suitable and cost effective aids and appliances, methods of education and still development leading to enhancement of opportunities for easier living, mobility, communications, recreation, employment and integration in the society. Thirty-nine projects have been taken up in reputed research organisations throughout the country.

LPG Agencies in Kerala

1238. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN:

SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

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

(a) the number of new LPG agencies allotted in Kerala during the past six months;

(b) whether any application has been pending in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) Four LPG distributorships have been allotted in Kerala during the past six months.

(b) and (c). Applications are presently being invited by the oil marketing companies for appointment of LPG distributors through the Oil Selection Board against the 13 proposals included in the current marketing plan 1992-94, and for vacancies pending from previous marketing plans.

Cauvery Water Dispute

1239. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held in Bangalore recently to discuss the inflow and outflow of water in the Cauvery basin;

(b) if so, whether any negotiated settlement has been reached between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Drought Problem

1240. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any action plan for finding out a permanent solution of drought problem particularly in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : (a) to (c), Irrigation projects are formulated by State Governments to provide irrigation facilities in the regions where it is considered essential including drought prone areas. Centre has not formulated any separate plan to provide irrigation in the drought prone areas. However, on the basis of the deliberations in the 2nd meeting of the National Water Board, the State Government of Bihar has been requested to establish multidisciplinary units for the preparation of Master Plans for water resources development of sub-basins falling in the drought prone areas. In addition, they have also been requested to set up a Committee for drawing up guidelines for integrated watershed development including exploitation of ground water in the drought prone areas.

In addition, under Drought Prone Area Programme of the Ministry of Rural Development, funds are being earmarked in the Seven Districts of Bihar towards development, conservation and harnessing of land, water and other natural resources including rainfall to mitigate the effects of drought.

[English]

Kashmiri Migrants

1241. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kashmiri migrants have been facing the problem of unemployment;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c). It is a fact that all the sections of the people, including migrants, in the State of Jammu & Kashmir are facing the problems of unemployment. The disturbed conditions in the State for the last over three years have aggravated the problem as the employment opportunities within the public and private sectors have been adversely affected. Despite these difficulties, the Government is making efforts to create employment opportunities not only within the State by stepping up developmental activities but also in various public sector undertakings and Government departments, including Central Police Organisations within and outside the State. Discussions were held with Central Govt. Ministries/Departments with a view to opening up employment opportunities in their respective organisations. A Special Recruitment Drive was undertaken by the Services Selection Board in the 1990 and more than 700 youths were recruited in the drive. About 8000 persons have been recruited in Central Para Military Forces and Railway Protection Force since 1990. Action is also being taken to identify vacancies in Central Government Departments/Undertakings and the matter is being followed up regularly.

Child Rapes in Delhi

1242. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of child rapes have assumed alarming proportions in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such crimes committed during the last five months;

(c) whether the Indian Penal Code does not differentiate between a rape of a child and a rape of a women;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to make them distinguishable;

(e) the number of policemen involved in aiding, abetting and committing crimes in Delhi during the above period; and

(f) the action taken against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): (a) and (b). The number of child-rape cases reported in Delhi during the last five months, from 1.7.1993 to 30.11.1993 and the corresponding period of last year is as under :

Period	Number of cases reported (upto the age of 15 years)
1.7.93 to 30.11.93	54
1.7.92 to 30.11.92	57

(c) and (d). The Indian Penal Code differentiates between rape of a child under 12 years of age and of a woman above that age. There is higher 'minimum punishment' for rape of a female child under 12 years of age.

(e) and (f). No policeman was found involved in aiding, abetting and

committing the crime of rape during the aforesaid period.

[*Translation*]

Committee on Spurious Medicines

1243. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Technical Committee constituted regarding spurious medicine scandal in All India Institute of Medical Sciences has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time given to the Committee to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The Committee gave its report in August, 1992. The matter was handed over to CBI for investigations and a charge sheet has been filed in the Court.

Irrigation Projects in Rajasthan

1244. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major and medium on-going irrigation projects in Rajasthan alongwith their projected cost;

(b) the present status and the amount spent thereon so far;

(c) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed and their irrigation capacity;

(d) whether the Union Government have reviewed the projects;

(e) if so, the shortcomings detected in these projects; and

(f) the measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (f). A *Statement* giving the details of Ongoing Major and Medium irrigation Projects of Rajasthan is attached.

STATEMENT

Details of ongoing major and medium projects of Rajasthan

(Amount Rs. in crores)
(Potential in thousand hectares)

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Latest estimated cost	Cumulative expenditure to the end of 3/92	Anticipated expenditure during 92-93	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created to the end of 3/92	Anticipated additional potential during 92-93	Scheduled date of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A- MAJOR PROJECTS								
1.	Indira Gandhi Nahar State-I	289.00	276.15	7.00	578	578.8	—	VIII Plan
2.	Indira Gandhi Nahar Stage-II	2452.00	593.70	48.03	810	222	37	Beyond VIII Plan
3.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar Project							
	Unit-I (Dam & Appurtenant Works)	132.87	111.87					
	Unit II, Stage-I (Canal System)	128.10	150.00	27.45	123.5	76.51	1.78	-do-
	Unit II Stage-II (Canal System)	196.10	28.71					

	1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Jakham	84.96	66.87	5.00	23.50	21.43	0.50	VIII Plan	
	-Gurgaon Canal	33.16	19.49	2.00	28.20	22.77	—	-do-	
	-Narmada (Sardar Sarovar Project)	548.00	3.38	1.75	73.16	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan	
5.	Sidhmukh & Nohar	197.00	7.31	6.00	67.34	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan	
6.	Bisalpur	186.92	32.47	11.00	49.90	—	—	-do-	
7.	Somkamla Amba	129.13	71.68	17.50	18.79	1.00	4.38	VIII Plan	
8.	Harishehandra Sagar	21.97	9.14	1.00	17.98	15.50	0.80	-do-	
B-MEDIUM PROJECTS									
1.	Bhim Sagar	21.54	18.85	1.00	9.99	9.99	9.99	9.99	-do-
2.	Somkagdar	22.30	22.15	0.25	4.95	4.75	0.20	0.20	-do-
3.	Bilas	12.83	11.62	1.20	3.37	3.37	—	—	-do-
4.	Panchana	46.50	23.38	4.00	8.79	2.16	—	—	-do-
5.	Sawan Bhadon	22.16	15.23	3.00	3.20	2.00	0.60	0.60	-do-
6.	Chhapi	36.12	8.51	5.00	7.00	—	—	—	-do-
7.	Parwan Lift	13.81	4.91	2.00	8.18	—	—	—	-do-

C-EXTENSION, RENOVATION & MODERNISATION PROJECTS

Modernisation of—

1.	Gang Canal & Gang Link Canal	240.00	23.57	1.75	—	—	Beyond VIII Plan
2.	Jaisamand (Udaipur)	12.40	2.49	0.50	—	—	-do-
3.	Gambhiri	16.71	5.32	0.30	4.77	1.80	-do-
4.	Meta	7.32	4.38	0.50	3.69	1.15	-do-
5.	Morel	145.76	2.64		2.80	1.30	-do-
6.	Mashi	2.50	1.57		2.00	1.21	-do-
7.	Gudha	10.50	2.15	0.40	2.60	1.92	-do-
8.	Alnia	2.77	1.66		1.70	0.65	-do-
9.	Parwan	2.61	1.23		4.42	2.22	-do-
10.	Others (11 Nos)	N.A.	8.70		34.39	13.22	-do-

Note: Status of ongoing Irrigation Projects is reviewed in general at the time of discussions for finalisation of Annual Plan proposals and appropriate outlays are earmarked for important Projects. The reasons for delay in completion of Projects and consequent cost escalation is inadequate provisions of funds, change in design & scope, technical and contractual problems encountered during construction, inadequate surveys at the time of project preparation etc. The thrust of VIII Plan is to complete the ongoing projects in time bound manner.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Petrol Retail Outlets in Bihar

1245. SHRI SURYA NARYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of applications have been received for opening of new petrol retail outlets in North Bihar;

(b) if so, the action taken on these applications;

(c) whether order has been issued for opening these retail outlets during 1993-94;

(d) if so, the number of petrol retail outlets proposed to be opened; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (e). In the current retail outlet marketing plan (1988—93), 188 retail outlet locations have been included for Bihar. The selection for retail outlet dealers is made by the Oil Selection Board through the process of advertisement and interviews. Selection of dealers is in progress. It takes about 1 to 2 years for commissioning of retail outlets after the process of selection begins.

[*English*]

New Products

1246. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Oil Corporation has launched a new product called Servo Cool' in the market very recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new product will save a substantial amount of foreign exchange for the country;

(d) whether the new product has any export potentiality, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the IOC's Research and Development Centre is presently engaged in developing some new products also; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Servo Cool is a long life engine coolant with a balanced corrosion inhibitor system, defoamant and antifreeze agent. It meets Japanese, Indian and British standards.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The product has just been launched. Its export potential is yet to be ascertained.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) The development of new product includes superior high performance diesel engine oil, new generation 2T oil Bio-degradable and Eco-friendly oils, Energy

efficient oils, new Automotive gasoline engine oil meeting the latest international specifications, development of indigenous cylinder oil, new metal working oils etc.

Medical Seats for Foreign Students

1247. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Union Government to reconsider its decision of reserving 50% seats in recognised private medical colleges for foreign students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) to (c), The Supreme Court in the judgement dated 7th October, 1993 have restricted the admission of foreigners and N.R.Is to 15% of the total intake. The State Governments and concerned private medical colleges have to implement the Court's orders.

[*Translation*]

Indoor Patients

1248. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state that the details of the amount allocated

and being spent everyday on an indoor patient in the Government hospitals, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The expenditure on an in-patient per day in Central Government Hospitals varies between Rs.300.00 (for General Hospitals) and Rs.930.00 (for a super-speciality Hospital). No such details are available in respect of State Government Hospitals.

[*English*]

Coal Production

1249. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of coal from different coal fields in Orissa during each of the last three years;

(b) the production of coal after Mahanadi Coal Field Limited came into being;

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of coal in Orissa;

(d) the target set for the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the steps taken to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b), Mahanadi Coalfields Limited came into being on 3.4.1992. Coalfieldwise, production of coal in Orissa

during last three years was as under:

Coalfield	(million tonnes) Coal Production		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93 (Provisi- onal)
IB Valley	6.11	6.90	7.81
Talcher	10.15	13.80	15.33
TOTAL	16.26	20.70	23.14

(c) Steps taken to augment coal production, *inter-alia*, include opening of new mines, modernisation of existing mines, application of new technologies to optimise production and ensuring timely availability of inputs and infrastructural facilities.

(d) and (e). The target of coal production for the terminal year of 8th Five Year Plan is 308 million tonnes. This target is proposed to be achieved by production from existing mines, on-going projects as well as the new projects to be undertaken in the public and the private sectors.

Prices of Lubricants

1250. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

SHRI TARA CHAND
KHANDELWAL:

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings have raised the prices of price-controlled lubes;

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

(c) whether the increase in prices is going to discourage the multi-national companies to enter the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). Consequent to the lifting of the price control on sale of lubricants the Public Sector Undertakings have raised the prices of lubes recently so as to compensate for the various costs and margins and also to provide additional incentives to their dealers. The recent increase is not likely to discourage the multi-national companies who are already marketing their products, as prices are determined by market conditions.

[*Translation*]

Acupuncture System

1251. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that acupuncture is a successful system among the Naturopathy systems of medical treatment; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to make acupuncture more effective?

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

(b). Question does not arise;

[English]

Central Coalfield Ltd.

1252. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Coal Field Limited has built up a coal production capacity to the tune of 24.30 million tonnes since nationalisation of the coal industry;

(b) the number of mining projects completed during this period;

(c) the number of on-going mining projects;

(d) the details of coal production likely to be achieved on completion of these projects; and

(e) the extent to which the demand of coal would be met?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA): (a) and (b). Since nationalisation of the coal industry, Central Coalfields Limited (CCL), has completed 33 mining projects yielding a total coal production of 22.50 million tonnes per annum in 1992-93.

(c) and (d). There are 29 on-going mining projects in CCL with an ultimate production capacity of 21.49 million tonnes per annum that are scheduled to

be completed during Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(e) Demand of coal linked to CCL is being fully met.

Attempt to Infiltrate into Kashmir

1253. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of attempts made by Pak-trained militants to infiltrate into Kashmir during the last three months;

(b) the number of occasions on which such attempts were foiled;

(c) the number of militants and security personnel killed and injured in these incidents;

(d) the number of militants arrested and the details of arms and ammunition seized from them; and

(e) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). 21 attempts by Pak-trained militants to infiltrate into Jammu and Kashmir were intercepted/foiled during the last three months viz. September to November, 1993.

(c) 44 militants were killed in these incidents. No Security force personnel were killed.

(d) 50 militants were arrested in

these incidents. The following arms and ammunition were seized.

AK Rifles	—	57
Magazines	—	54
Ammunition	—	30998 + 54 box
Pistol/ Revolvers	—	31
Ammunition	—	171 rounds
UMGs	—	2
Rockets	—	27
Rocket booster	—	13
Hand grenades	—	224
Explosive material	—	30 Pkts * 1-box
Detonators	—	151

(e) Patrolling and vigilance on the border has been intensified to check infiltration into the State.

[*Translation*]

Import of Gas

1254. SHRIMATI SHEELA
GAUTAM:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is any scheme to import gas from West Asia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons to import gas when large quantity of gas is being flared up every day; and

(d) the extent to which the balance of payment of India is likely to be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (d). The registered demand for gas far exceeds the domestic availability including the quantity that is currently flared. The import of natural gas from the Middle East is being considered in this context. The effect on the balance of payment would be known only after the volume to be imported and its prices are decided.

[*English*]

Sales Tax Raids

1255. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mobile squads of the Enforcement Wing of the Sales Tax Department, Delhi have conducted special raids during October and November this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to deal firmly with the Sales Tax evaders?

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

(b) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has reported that

on receipt of specific information and/or after keeping watch in the area, the Enforcement Wing of the Sales Tax Department carried out surveys/inspection of transport companies and cold storages, and intercepted vehicles carrying taxable goods. The goods were detained under the provisions of Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975 and the Rules framed thereunder, wherever satisfactory documents were not produced at the time of survey. In cases where documents relating to the goods detained were not produced, the same were released only after payment of the due tax. A sum of Rs. 6.90 lakhs was collected by way of tax during the period October and November this year.

(c) The tax evaders will be dealt with strictly in accordance with law.

Indigenisation of Equipment and Augmentation of Resources by ONGC

1256. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission have any plans for indigenisation of its equipment and augmentation of its resources for the faster renovation of ageing wells, improvement in the infrastructure facilities and development of new oil fields;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether no gas is now flared in Bombay High and only technical flaring is taking place; and

(d) if so, the details of the saving thereby?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) and (b). ONGC has been continuing with their efforts to promote indigenisation of oil equipment and services. These include a price preference to the indigenous offers vis-a-vis lowest acceptable foreign offers.

As regards augmentation of resources for faster renovation of ageing wells, ONGC is supplementing its own inputs through charter hiring of rigs/services and also seeking help of international expert agencies for utilizing the improved technology in the field of well stimulation, water and gas shut off jobs, Radial/drainhole drilling etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The following table indicates details of the gas flared from Bombay High field during the last few years:-

(Figs. in MMSCMD)	
1990-91	9.68
1991-92	6.85
1992-93	1.57
1993-94 (upto Nov.)	1.08

Thus, saving in terms of reduction in gas flaring during the current year has been of the order of 8.60 MMSCMD as compared to 1990-91.

Second Bassein-Hazira Gas Pipeline

1257. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has cleared the Second Bassein-Hazira gas pipeline contract in favour of Hyundai of South Africa;

(b) if so, whether letter of intent has been issued to Hyundai; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) to (c). The Asian Development Bank has cleared the award of the laying works of Second Bassein-Hazira Trunk Pipeline in favour of the Consortium of M/s. Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. Ltd., Korea and M/s. Offshore Hyundai International, Vanuatu. The award of contract was notified to the Consortium on 6.10.1993.

Atrocities on Women

1258. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases of atrocities on women including dowry deaths, rapes, molestation and eve-teasing reported during the current year so far, State-wise and Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): A *Statement* showing State-wise/Union Territory-wise and category-wise number of cases of atrocities on women registered during the current year is attached.

STATEMENT

*Crimes Committed Against Women During 1993 (Upto The Available Months)
(State & UT-wise)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Rape	Kidnapping & Abduction	Dowry Deaths	Cruelty by Husband & her relatives	Molestation	Evening Teasing	Total	Remarks (Figs are upto the month of)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH	563	347	364	1369	1276	993	4912	August
2.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	23	4	0	22	16	0	45	August
3.	ASSAM	254	308	5	81	57	0	705	June
4.	BIHAR	419	101	148	191	73	7	939	June
5.	GOA	10	14	2	114	19	14	73	September
6.	GUJARAT	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7.	HARYANA	106	98	90	166	150	267	877	July

STATES:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	53	120	15	115	193	4	500	August	
9.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	115	279	20	3	149	164	730	September	
10.	KARNATAKA	164	223	212	856	694	79	2228	September	
11.	KERALA	136	95	7	268	358	4	868	September	
12.	MADHYA PRADESH	1134	467	190	785	2488	233	5297	June	
13.	MAHARASHTRA	735	624	464	4643	1933	276	8675	August	
14.	MANIPUR	2	55	0	1	23	0	81	September	
15.	MEGHALAYA	16	2	0	0	12	0	30	August	
16.	MIZORAM	26	2	0	0	30	0	58	September	
17.	NAGALAND	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	August	
18.	ORISSA	140	82	93	87	382	31	815	May	
19.	PUNJAB	68	86	106	32	12	2	306	September	
20.	RAJASTHAN	143	377	53	256	261	9	1099	February	

	273 <i>Written Answers</i>						AGRAHAYANA 18, 1915 (SAKA)						<i>Written Answers</i> 274					
21. SIKKIM	3	4	0	0	6	13	June											
22. TAMIL NADU	131	229	61	163	518	1730	August											
23. TRIPURA	57	36	3	28	72	196	September											
24. UTTAR PRADESH	1155	1576	1339	1897	1613	9469	August											
25. WEST BENGAL	2222	228	23	725	305	1565	April											
UNION TERRITORIES:																		
26. A & N ISLANDS	2	4	0	7	17	37	September											
27. CHANDIGARH	3	19	2	16	11	72	September											
28. D & N HAVELI	0	2	0	4	3	9	August											
29. DAMAN & DIU	1	1	0	1	0	3	September											
30. DELHI	216	498	80	94	214	2736	September											
31. LAKSHADWEEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	June											
32. PONDICHERRY	7	6	0	3	14	439	September											

NOTE: 1. Figures are based on monthly crime statistics and may be treated as provisional.

2. NA stands for not available.

[Translation]

Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir

1260. SHRI SURENDRA PAL
PATHAK:

SHRI SHASHI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a White Paper on terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir including the Hazratbal episode;

(b) if so, the time by which such a Paper is likely to be issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (c), Presently, no such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Supply of Oil to India

1261. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's oil import bill will remain within the estimates of the oil budget despite the expected increase in crude prices;

(b) if so, whether any agreement has been signed by India with the OPEC; and

(c) if so, the countries who have

agreed to provide oil to India within same prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA): (a) The oil import bill of the country for 1993-94 is likely to remain within the Oil Economy Budget Estimates.

(b) and (c), Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) does not enter into any crude oil supply agreement. IOC however has term contracts with Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kuwait, UAE and Qatar for import of crude oil at official selling price declared by the individual country.

Seizure of Arms

1262. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any information regarding seizure of arms and explosives from a godown in Calicut, Kerala recently; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment for Aviation fuel by Air Taxi Operators

1263. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the air taxi operators have fulfilled their commitments on payments for aviation fuel;

(b) if not, the particulars of the defaulting operators and the loss caused to the Government thereby; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

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

(b) *East West Airlines*: Current approved credit limit of the party is Rs. 590 lakhs. Outstanding for fuel bills as on 1.12.93 beyond approved credit limit is Rs. 147 lacs. Party has agreed to pay interest at Bank rate + 2% on all outstandings beyond approved credit limit.

City Link Airways: M/s. City Link Airways have stopped their operations in India with effect from 16th June, 1993. At present there is an outstanding of Rs. 38.94 lacs. City Link Airways has to get refund of duty drawback from customs authorities of value exceeding Rs. 38.94 lacs. IOC has filed a case in Delhi High Court for recovery of Rs. 38.94 lacs from City Link Airways.

Delhi High Court has passed order with the consent of both the parties i.e. IOC and City Link Airways that customs authorities should deposit Rs. 38.94 lacs due as refund to City Link Airways with Court authorities. When the amount is received by IOC from court, there will be no loss to the Govt. Rs. 14,13,862/- is also outstanding against the party in respect of BPCL.

Modiluft: Current value of outstandings as on close of 1.12.93 was Rs. 6 lacs against the approved credit limit of Rs. 36 lacs.

Damania Airways: The outstandings as on close of 1.12.93 was approx. Rs. 37.78 lacs against the approved credit limit of Rs. 53 lacs.

Continental Aviation Pvt. Ltd.: Rs. 12,89,131/- is outstanding against the party.

Jet Airways: The outstanding as on close of 1.12.93 is approx. Rs. 32.70 lacs against the approved credit limit of Rs. 56 lacs.

(c) A case has been filed in Delhi High Court against City Link Airways. The Parties are advised to make payment for fuel. The supply will be on Cash and Carry basis. Close follow up being maintained with the parties to wipe out the outstandings.

[*Translation*]

Japanese Assistance for Sardar Sarover Power House

1264. SHRI LAL BABU RAI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4452 on December 21, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan has since released the second tranche of loan assistance for procurement of power house equipments for the Sardar Sarover Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

[*English*]

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

Acquisition of certain area at Ayodhya (Authentication of Documents) Rules, 1993 and Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Second Amendment Rules, 1993.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON): (a) to (d). The Japanese assistance through Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF), Japan for manufacture and supply of Turbo-Generatiing sets for the River Bed Power House of Sardar Sarovar Project was committed on 25.11.1985. They released the first tranche of loan amounting to 2.85 billion Yen in November, 1985. The second tranche of loan, despite best possible efforts, has not been released by the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund without specifying any reasons. Considering that the second tranche of Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund loan is not forthcoming and to move ahead with the project implementation efforts are still on for negotiating with the Government of Japan and the suppliers to find a mutually acceptable way out to effect the shipment of already manufactured items and settle related issues.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : I bet to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya (Authentication of Documents) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 638(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th October, 1993 under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Acquisition of Certain Area at Ayodhya Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-4628/93]

- (2) A copy of the Governors (Allowances and Privileges) Second Amendment Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 708(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 1993 under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4629/93]

11.39 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Annual Plan for 1993-94

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Plan for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4630/93]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi for 1992-93, Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Gurgaon for 1991-92 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Eduardo Faleiro, 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 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments

of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4631/93]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 1991-92, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4632/93]

(c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1992-93.

(ii) Annual Report of the Madras Fertilizers Limited, Madras, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (b) of item (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-4633/93]

Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. for 1992-93

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4634/93]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Central Tool Room, Ludhiana for 1992-93, Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar for 1992-93 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri M. Arunachalam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Tool Room, Ludhiana for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4635/93]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4636/93]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical

Measuring Instruments, Bombay for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Bombay, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4637/93]

Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951 and statement rejecting the Award given by the Board of Arbitration under the scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery allowing encashment of 15 days EL in a year

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, 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 All India Services (Confidential Rolls) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 385 in Gazette

of India dated the 31st July, 1993.

- (ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 386 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1993.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 387 in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1993.
- (iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No., G.S.R. 428 in Gazette of India dated the 28th August, 1993.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations published in Notification No. G.S.R. 446 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1993.
- (vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 447 in Gazette of India dated the 11th September, 1993.

- (vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 469 in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1993.
- (viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 535(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1993.
- (ix) The Indian Police Services (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 536 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1993.
- (x) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 537(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1993.
- (xi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 539(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1993.
- (xii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 656(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1993.
- (xiii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 657(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1993.
- (xiv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 538(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1993.
- (xv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 654(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1993.
- (xvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 655(E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th October, 1993.
- (xvii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification

- No. G.S.R. 685(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1993.
- (xviii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 686(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1993.
- (xix) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 687(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1993.
- (xx) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 688(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 1993.
- (xxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1993 published in Notification No. S.R. 597(E) in Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1993.
- (xxii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 598(E) in
- Gazette of India dated the 8th September, 1993.
- (xxiii) G.S.R. 502 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1993 containing corrigendum to Amendment of Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Regulations in respect of IPS Cadre of Maharashtra.
- (xxiv) G.S.R. 503 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th October, 1993 containing corrigendum to Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules of Maharashtra Cadre.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4638/93]
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) rejecting the Award given by the Board of Arbitration under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery allowing encashment of 15 days earned leave in a year during service.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT 4639/93]
- SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, I have given a notice to oppose one item where the Government proposes to reject the Award given by the Board of Arbitration under the Scheme of Joint Consultative Machinery. This is very unfair. It is item No.7 (2) in the Revised List of Business.
- MR SPEAKER: You have given the application. I have disallowed it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Why have you disallowed it? On what grounds have you disallowed it?

This is not fair. The Award was given by the Board of Arbitration. Now the Government is coming forward with a proposal to reject the Award !

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): It can be rejected only after a debate in the House. It requires to be debated; the Government has no authority to reject that Award. This is an Award under the Joint Consultative Machinery. This certainly has to come before the House.

MR SPEAKER: You can say that this report can be discussed on the floor of the House, or anything of that kind. But he is objecting to the laying of the paper on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has his own point of view. But the manner in which the Government have presented it, is also not proper. This issue should be presented for discussion in the House.

[English] .

MR. SPEAKER: I have got it examined whether he can object to the laying of the paper on the Table of the House.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I had given a notice. Everyone can object to it. He cannot do it. They cannot reject it.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then direct the Government for a discussion thereon.

[English]

MR SPEAKER: We will discuss it later.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: They cannot reject it outright.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Then a point of order arises and the point of order in that case is that the Award cannot be rejected unless Parliament has been taken into confidence. In other words, unless it is discussed and debated here the laying of the paper rejecting the Award unilaterally becomes out of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Under what provision of law are you doing it?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Under the Joint Consultative Machinery regulations.

MR SPEAKER: Under what provision of law?

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: There are a number of provisions.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not in a position to go into all the laws and all the statutes which are existing. Now if there is a prior notice to me, on that point I would examine them and and respond to it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I had given a notice.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You have seen it. You have done a good thing by going through it because it is a serious issue.

MR SPEAKER: It will be dangerous... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: These are the issues. For example, the postal strike and these things instigate the people to go on strike. Three years have since been passed when the award was announced. In the meantime two Governments have changed. This award should have been implemented, but it was not implemented.

Now the Government have announced to set up a new Wage Board. This issue was raised again that time also. But the Government rejected it, by announcing the new wage board. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I seek your protection.

[English]

MR SPEAKER: Let me explain to you. There are two things. He is objecting to the laying of the papers on the Table of the House. You are objecting to the Government's not accepting the Award.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: No, Sir. It is not the Government's accepting the Award. The Award is of an independent body, a statutory body. Now, the Government is rejecting that Award. What I want to tell is that the Government is not authorised to reject this Award. The Award has to come before the Parliament... *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: You quote the rule.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Please understand my problem, Sir. A similar precedence had taken place here; and you had asked me that I should have

raised that issue first. Now the task is over. If this is proved right and I present the evidence tomorrow. *(Interruptions)* The Award cannot be rejected unless it is brought before the Parliament and if the Parliament rejects it today we will be in difficulty.

[English]

MR SPEAKER: The Parliament is not accepting or rejecting anything. The Parliament is just getting acquainted with what the Government has done. You are not exercising your authority to reject what the Executive has done. What I am allowing is just laying the papers on the Table of the House.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That will not be considered as the rejection of this Award. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: I would not promise that.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Government should not say that the debate is not possible because it has already been rejected. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Let us examine it whether it is possible or not. At this point of time it is very difficult to say whether the debate is possible or not; whether they can reject it or not. You please convince me.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: You take it our caveat.

MR SPEAKER: That is correct.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Without discussing this Award, how can the Government reject it. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER: Under what rule you have done it. Please show it to me.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I want to know whether the Government can reject this Award. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER: I am not expected to guide you and give you the information. You have to find it out yourself and tell me.

Reviews on the working of and Annual Reports of Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Ltd., New Delhi, for 1992-93 and National Water Development Agency, New Delhi for 1992-93

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.K. THUNGON) : 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 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Water and Power Consultancy Services (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93,

alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4640/93]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4641/93]

Annual Report, Annual Accounts and review on the Working of Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi for 1951-92 and statement for delay in laying these papers etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and

English versions) of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4642/93]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (2) of section 23 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954:—

- (i) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 878 in Gazette of India dated the 17th November, 1992 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 509(E) dated the 14th July, 1993.
- (ii) The Prevention of Food Adulteration (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1992 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 907(E) in

Gazette of India dated the 4th December, 1992 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 429(E) dated the 27th May, 1993.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 4643/93]

14.07 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th December, 1993, has adopted the following motion regarding appointment of one Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in securities and banking transactions:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to appoint one member from Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee to enquire into irregularities in the securities and banking transactions in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Shri Yashwant Sinha from the membership of Rajya Sabha for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee, and do appoint Shri Digvijay Singh to serve on the said Committee."

14.07 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

14.08 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE
MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

Twenty-Sixth Report

[English]

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH
(Tumkur): I beg to present the Twenty-
Sixth Report (Hindi and English versions)
of the Committee on Private Member's
Bills and Resolutions.

14.08 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

**Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Sixth Reports
and Minutes**

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI
(Sambalpur): I beg to present the
following reports of the Estimates
Committee:

(1) Thirty-Fourth Report (Hindi and
English versions) on the Ministry of
Finance (Deptt. of Economic
Affairs) – Prevention of Frauds in
Nationalised Banks and Minutes of
the sitting of the Committee relating
thereto.

(2) Thirty-Sixth Report (Hindi and
English versions) on the Ministry of
Human Resource Development
(Deptt. of Education) – Navodaya
Vidyalayas and Minutes of the
sittings of the Committee relating
thereto.

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON
THE TABLE**

**Eleventh and Twelfth Reports and
Minutes**

[English]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN
(Sasaram): I beg to present the Eleventh
and Twelfth Reports (Hindi and English
versions) of the Committee on Papers
Laid on the Table and Minutes of sittings
of the Committee relating thereto.

14.09 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON
LABOUR AND WELFARE**

Third Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA
URS (Mysore): I beg to present the Third
Report (Hindi and English versions) of the
Standing Committee on Labour and
Welfare on Abolition of Child Labour and
Minutes of the sittings of the Committee
relating thereto.

14.09 $\frac{1}{2}$ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON URBAN AND
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

Third Report and Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHONSLE
(Satara): Sir, I beg to present the Third

Report (Hindi and English versions) on the Committee on Urban and Rural Development (1993-94) on the Annual Report of the Ministry of Urban Development (1992-93) and the Minutes relating thereto.

lay on the Table a copy of the Third Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the Annual Report of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 1992-93.

14.10 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

(i) **Second Report**

[*English*]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy (Hindi and English versions) of the Second Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992.

(ii) **Evidence**

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on the National Environment Tribunal Bill, 1992.

(iii) **Third Report**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to

14.11 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON
TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

(i) **Third and Fourth Reports**

[*English*]

SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Third and Fourth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Department-Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism on Inland Waterways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 1992 and Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill, 1992 respectively.

(ii) **Evidence**

SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Evidence tendered before the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport and Tourism on the Air Corporations (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Bill, 1992.

14.12 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Exemption from Income-Tax under the pro-visions of Income-Tax Act**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): The National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation and the various State level Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Development Corporations enjoy exemption from income-tax under the provisions of section 10(26B) of the Income-tax Act. There is no parallel provision in the Act exempting the income of similar bodies engaged in promoting the interests of backward classes.

The National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation has been set up as a wholly owned Government company for promoting the interests of members of Backward classes. Some States have also set up similar corporations for the benefit of Backward Classes. Considering the importance of these corporations in promoting the interests of Backward Classes, I have pleasure in announcing the Government's decision to provide income-tax exemption on the income of these corporations. The income-tax exemption will apply from financial year 1992-93 i.e. assessment year 1993-94 and onwards.

Necessary amendment in this regard will be proposed through the next Finance Bill.

- (ii) **Judicial remand of Shri Lal Krishna Advani and others by special Magistrate, CBI, Lucknow**

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): The CBI case RC8(S)/92-SIC-II/SIC-4 relating to the demolition of the disputed Ram Janma Bhoomi-Babri Masjid structure at Ayodhya on 6th December, 1992 was listed for hearing on 7.12.1993 in the Court of Special Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, CBI, Lucknow, for the personal appearance of the accused.

At the end of the day's proceedings, the Court passed orders for furnishing of sureties/personal bonds in respect of the summoned accused persons. In view of the refusal by the accused persons to furnish the same, the Court *inter-alia* ordered that S/Shri L.K. Advani, Vinay Katiyar, Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi and Satish Pradhan, all MPs, and Shri Kalyan Singh, MLA, UP Vidhan Sabha, Acharya Giriraj Kishore and Shri Jai Bhan Singh Paweya, Vice President, Bajrang Dal, should be remanded to judicial custody till 20th December, 93. The CBI Counsel did not object to the release of the accused persons on bail.

The accused persons include 4 Hon'ble MPs. The Secretary General, Lok Sabha, and the Secretary General, Rajya Sabha, were informed about the arrest of the Hon'ble MPs.

It is relevant to clarify that the Court had ordered the release of Shri L.K. Advani and other Hon'ble MPs on bail, on furnishing of personal bonds. He ordered their remand to judicial custody only on their refusal to furnish personal bonds. I request the Hon'ble Members to consider the whole issue in the proper perspective.

14.17 hrs.

RE: STATEMENT BY MINISTER OF
HOME AFFAIRS ON JUDICIAL
REMAND OF SHRI LAL KRISHNA
ADVANI AND OTHERS BY SPECIAL
MAGISTRATE, C.B.I. LUCKNOW

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla):
Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs is far from the truth. Through you, I would like to submit that on this very ground hon. Shri Lal. K. Advani, Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi and Shri Vinay Katiyar were arrested in December and were kept in the Mata Teela Jail for two months and thereafter they were released honourably by the then Hon'ble judges. But the Congress party are now misusing the C.B.I. to improve its image and to crush the Opposition Parties. Does the chargesheet filed by the CBI indicate that previously they were released honourably. Had the chargesheet indicated that they were bailed out. The C.B.I. by distorting facts has in fact made a contempt of the court. It is like a contempt of the court, which had acquitted them honourably. The Government are misusing the CBI for its own political motive. Has the CBI mentioned in its charge sheet that they were bailed out? Has CBI furnished incorrect information? Who bailed out them? Had Shri Advani given his personal bond? But the Government are presenting it in a wrong manner. I had heard that a convict for his crime is awarded punishment only once. But in Shri Chavan's time the CBI has twice chargesheeted the innocent persons. Firstly they were locked in the Mata Tila Jail. On what basis were they booked

second time? On this very ground the Government lost the case. Charge sheet was not filed against them for two months. It is very distressing to file false cases and to charge sheet them wrongly. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection. The hon. Members are also with him in this regard. It is not proper to treat the leaders of the country in such a manner and to misuse the CBI.

Through you, I demand that you summon the file of this case and examine it. Then you will realise at what extent they have presented incorrect things therein. The Hon'ble Minister should clarify as to why false chargesheet was levelled, whether they were bailed out and whether they will be punished. Whether the hon. Minister will appologise and set it right? All the activities like false statements against highly respectable leaders and to dishonour them, thereafter release them honourably and level chargesheet against them are all politically motivated acts. They were to be produced on the 10th and the Hon. Minister devised so because the 10th is followed by the 18th and the 21st, the dates on which the elections were scheduled in Uttar Pradesh. Therefore, this issue was postdated to the 7th of December. Thus they have committed contempt of the court. Whereas we always show respect to the court. They cannot help misusing court for their political interests. I would like to point out four things. The false cases should be withdrawn.

Secondly, our leaders should be released unconditionally and honourably. They will not furnish any personal bond because the cases are false.

Thirdly the misuse of CBI for political ends should be stopped and fourthly*....

[English]

[English]

MR SPEAKER: I am not allowing this. This will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am stating this for the honour of judiciary. With these very words, I request you again that the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs should reply to these four points and our leaders should be released. It is not only our sentiments but also the sentiments of the people of the entire country. Respecting these sentiments, they should be released honourably.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): First this issue should be sorted out.

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I want to raise an important issue. Today a serious problem has cropped up before the labourers.

MR SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on this very point.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I want to say that the labourers in my State are in great distress. Is it necessary to discuss only one point? In my State labourers in the Victoria Juice Mills are facing great difficulties.

MR SPEAKER: I would allow you later on.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as the situation where any hon. Member of this House is unable to attend the proceedings of this House is concerned, it does sadden each one of us, but if we try to make so much of a criminal case pending in a court. (Interruptions) Sir, a case is pending in a court and it is not a civil case. Please recognise the distinction. (Interruptions) I want to submit, with all humility, that this House and for that matter any Member of this House has really no business to interfere or seen to be interfering with the proceedings of the court. A particular case was pending in the court, a date was fixed and on that some hon. Members appearing, with all humility I would like to say, as 'accused', because that is the word used by the law refused to furnish bond for next appearance, before the court. We all know it is more as a matter of paper work that an arrest is shown and then the bond is furnished. But, if any person appearing in the court refuses to furnish the bond, then the court is left with no alternative but order judicial remand. That is what has happened in this case. I am sure all the Members who are for upholding the dignity of the judiciary and upholding the rule of law would bow to a decision like that of the court. But, what has, unfortunately, happened is, they made so much of it and for two days the Parliament has not been able to run.

(Interruptions)

Sir, when the court has passed the order, the hon. friends say that if that particular person, he may be the Leader of the Opposition, is not present in the House, Parliament would not run. I am sure, the people outside the House are

watching us: They know what is transacted here. (Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER: What he says will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: We hear, our friends talk about *Dharma*. The respect for rule of law is *Dharma*.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Will you please explain one thing? Ten months before, Mr. Advani and others were released honourably and they were released honourably without any condition. Now the CBI have stated in their complaint that they were bailed out. Do you stand by that? Do you support such a serious allegation?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I do not know whether Mr. Ram Naik really knows the facts of the case and as to what was the stage of the case then and what is the stage of the case now. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the case is before the court. (Interruptions)

The accused persons were summoned by the court. Mr. Advani and others appeared before the court. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Advani initially had even agreed to furnish the bond. It was subsequently when Mr. Kalyan Singh who was responsible for the demolition of the structure, happened to come to the court and took the stand that he would not furnish the bond, Mr. Advani had been left with no alternative but to toe that line.

(Interruptions) They are talking of discipline. They are talking of *Dharma*.

Does the *Dharma* say, you do not obey what the court has said. That is what is being done. The country is watching us. No wrong impression should go out that Parliament is obstructing the proceedings of the court. To say that the Court should release the person and then only the House will function is not a fair reflection on our working.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): For a day and a half, this House could not function because of certain proceedings, certain order passed by a competent judicial authority. We may not agree with regard to a decision given by a court of law. But our disagreement is to be reflected in a particular manner. If I am not satisfied with the magistrate's order, I can go higher up. I can even go to the High Court or to the Supreme Court and a wrong order can be set aside by the competent judicial authority.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chitfargarh): With your permission, I wish to only correct the factual misunderstanding. It is not against the order of the magistrate. What our stand is not against the court; our stand is explicitly and unambiguously against the politicisation of the court, against misuse of political power, against perverted sense of political power being misapplied out of political vendetta. It is not against the court.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: To say that the court has been politicised or attempt made to politicise the courts, I do not know how it exempts the court because it is directly bringing the court into the vortex of political dispute. With all the articulation of Mr. Jaswant Singh, I think, you are on a sticky wicket.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

The point is, how can this august House or even you as the Speaker, decide the course of the judicial proceedings. This is the question we have to meet. My friends will have to answer here. Therefore, merely by stalling the proceedings for days together, can you get that order vacated? If the CBI has done something grievously wrong, blatantly wrong, it is the judiciary which has to rectify that. They should have gone to the court itself and say, this is the misstatement which has been made by the CBI. Therefore, on that basis, the learned magistrate should not act and he should reconsider his order because of certain erroneous impression or statement which the CBI has made to the court.

This is their bone of contention.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chitto-garh): Ask the Home Minister. Has he made such an error?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

He has not yet said it. Of course, we are *not surprised*. We are saying that merely paying lip-service to judiciary would not do. Solemn orders of the court, solemn undertakings before the court of law, have not only not been maintained but have been brazen-facedly violated when that structure, when that mosque, was demolished, in spite of the order of the Supreme Court of India, in spite of the undertaking given by the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh, in spite of the affidavit that was filed before the Supreme Court and they have been openly saying "we are ready to commit contempt of court because contempt of God we shall not commit." This is the attitude of my hon. friends here. That is

the attitude of their party. Therefore, today they are trying to get political advantage over a decision. (*Interruptions*) I am not surprised because this Government and clumsiness are synonymous. Either they do not act; when they act, they act in this clumsy manner. I said "Mauni Baba" because of this only. They are hardly able to think and act and when they act, they act in such a manner that they are giving them political advantage. The people of this country have given their verdict against them and they are trying to hoodwink the people. (*Interruptions*) Shri Ram Naik is a very able and intelligent and hon. Member of this House. He says that the prosecution is erroneous and mistaken and motivated. Then, are we to pass judgments here? Therefore, what is the good of raising that question and this question on the floor of the House? You are no doubt a lawyer. You can go there, no door is closed to you. You misused the courts in the past. For the time being, you use it properly, if you like. (*Interruptions*) I know some of my BJP friends are in hopeless minority there. I know some of them. I know they do not agree with what is happening here. I know they are in a minority, it appears to me. Therefore, kindly hold patience. You go there. Lucknow is not so far off.

I would ask very humbly my friends on the BJP, after what had happened on the 6th of December, 1992: Should not somebody suffer? Should not somebody be penalised? Somebody has to face the consequences and I would expect the leaders of the BJP who had been going round that place on that day that they should accept at least the moral responsibility of this, if not the actual responsibility. But I am not passing judgment, I am not in a position to pass a judgment. But they have openly said even the other day when Mr. Advani intervened

in the matter, he said 'unfortunate', but not one word of condemnation was made. Therefore, this is the position we have seen.

Let this Parliament function. As it is, we have a short Session. Two days we have lost for unfortunate things. We have very important business to transact. Let the House be not taken to ransom.

Therefore, my appeal to all sections of the House is let this House function, not on non-issues. There are many important issues.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I want to explain the position.

MR SPEAKER: All good things have been said about you.

SHRI RAM NAIK: He has said something against me. I must explain. He has asked what I can do and why we are insisting here. The only reason why we are insisting here is that a case has been filed by the CBI. The CBI is under direct control of the Government of India and, that is why, if CBI has done something wrong, it is our duty to ask the Government to rectify.

Last time, when we had won the Uttar Pradesh elections, we had got 31 per cent votes. Now, we have got 34 per cent votes. Still, they say that we are in a minority position. The CPM fielded its candidate in many constituencies and it has won one seat in the elections! *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The point is that the secular forces of India have won the elections and the

communalists have been defeated. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, Shri Ram Naik says that by getting 34 per cent votes, they are in a majority position. That is his arithmetic! *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK: Have all of you got anything more than that? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my opinion the issue raised today is not an issue of any particular party. This issue is sub-judice. *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me patiently. At least, do not interrupt anybody. In our religion the first letter of the word "dhamma" is 'dh' which means patience, therefore please have some patience.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we all have been put under litigation. They may not be able to understand much about it. This is a judicial matter. I think, even if the hon. Minister of Home Affairs wants to interfere, he cannot do so because there is a judicial process in our country. If they have respect for it, they should oppose it and say that they will win the case in the court. Neither they should seek any mercy from the Government nor should they make any fuss here. *(Interruptions)* You please listen. Have some patience. I have said before, that the first letter of our dhamma is patience. Remember, patience is bravery, not cowardice. *(Interruptions)...*

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

Mr. Speaker, Sir I would commend our leader of the opposition like Shri Advani and others for attending the court, after receiving the summons from the court. Had they not attended the court, summons would have been served to them once or twice. Warrant may have been issued and they could have been arrested. And they would have thought of something else. But, before this, they on their own, presented themselves in the court. After that when the issue of next hearing came. ...*(Interruptions)* I am commending him for presenting himself in the court, on his own. After attending the court, bail has to be furnished for the next hearing. Keeping in view the dignity of the hon. Members the court only asked them to go on their own surety, so as to be present in the next hearing.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I want to repeat what I had said earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: You were speaking with my permission. He started to speak, after you sat down.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: In this case, respected Shri Advani, Dr. Murlidhar Manohar Joshi, Shri Vinay Katiyar etc., had all been to jail once for two months. The Court had acquitted them honourably.

MR. SPEAKER: As you are saying, they have been acquitted honourably, have been released on bail, or they have been asked to come later, there is a lot of difference in these three things. To be acquitted honourably means that they are acquitted.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: In that case, they have been acquitted, have

been discharged. The CBI could not file the charge-sheet for two months. The court then said that this case was not based on truth, therefore, we are releasing them. Arresting them again in this case, can in no way be justified.

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, Do not speak on this point, because it is a legal point. How can you say what is in the record. Shri Bhogendra, I had permitted you to speak, by addressing me. You address me, while speaking.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: I am telling you. If what our friends said is correct, they should appeal in the court. I will also request them not to create noisy scene in the House as this is not the way. Somnath Chatterjee of our party, would defend them in court, in the capacity of their advocate. If you are so sore, then go to court. We will not come to oppose you.

Therefore, have faith in the judiciary, in the constitution as well as in the Parliament. Have faith in 90 crore people, let the work be done peacefully and do not go against the legal process. The Central Government has no power to give orders against the court orders.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this country, the court has its own importance. If anyone attempts to take away another person's rights, the court always does justice and has shown the path in darkness. Sir, Justice is blind. Every one is equal before law. And I think the court has reaffirmed today that everyone is equal before law. If a labourer refuses bail, he is sentenced and if any big leader ignored the law, he is respected. This has not happened. Today it has been proved that every one is equal before law.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I said that Justice is blind. It is the duty of the law to punish those who transgress the limit imposed by law. And the way the incident of 6th December took place, is shameful. I wanted, people like Jaswant Singh—for whom we have great respect—should have apologised. The incident of 6th December was repeatedly contradicted by Shri Vajpayee. But you have printed posters saying : "We do, what we promise". If it is thus, then "those who do, should pay", should be followed. If you did, what you promised, then suffer for what you have done. You should be ready to suffer the consequence... (*Interruptions*)...

It is a sign of cowardice, that after breaking the law, and on being sent to jail, you should stop the work in the Parliament. Ever since I come to Parliament, I have been arrested 100 times. But we never attempted to stall the Parliamentary proceedings. When we break the law, we take it for granted that we would be arrested. Shri V.P. Singh may not be a senior leader than you. But he is also not smaller than you. You had arrested him at Ramkola after registering a false and forged case, and was kept with criminals at Fatehpur jail. Shri Advani has been kept at a guest house. When Shri V.P. Singh was arrested, we did not stall work in the Parliament. I demand that if the Home Minister wants to govern the nation then Justice should prevail over Jungle law. Those who demolished the Babri Masjid on 6th December should get stringent punishment. And if CBI does any work, in this respect, we would commend it. On 6th December, the law of the nation's law was violated and the dignity of the country was shattered. Therefore, whoever did this, should get most stringent punishment. And those who used to tour to make long speeches,

should accept their moral responsibility. It must not be so that they enjoy the fruits of their misdeeds and escape the punishment. Court decides the punishment for its contempt. If any disrespect is shown to god, the punishment would come from god. In this case contempt of court has taken place and it is the right of the court to award punishment.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): The B.J.P. party which was hoping to have the mandate to come to power till recently, a party which had ruled four States for nearly two years, have taken the law into their own hands.

Sir, hon. Shri L.K. Advani, on more than one occasion, in this august House, had stated that the Babri Masjid shall not be demolished; but, it has to be removed. He had stated that a decision has to be taken, not by the court, but, by the people of India.

Sir, through you, I want to ask them only one question. Does the B.J.P. wish to function under the law? Are they law abiding? Are they willing to accept the verdict of the court? When the then Leader of the Opposition said that a decision has to be taken, not by the court, but, by the people of India, what is the message of it? Sir, through you, may I ask them as to what is the decision of the people now, in the last elections?

The former Chief Minister, Shri Kalyan Singh had given a sworn affidavit to the Supreme Court; he had given another affidavit to the N.I.C.; he had given another affidavit to the Prime Minister stating that he would protect the

[Shri A. Charles]

mosque → the disputed structure. Now, after the demolition, he had been going around and glorifying himself that he himself was responsible for the demolition of the mosque. Should we need any more evidence to say that he has committed a criminal act? And here is a court and that court is taking action.

I would only plead with the B.J.P. that if they want democracy to survive, if they want this country to survive, if they want unity in this country, they should be law abiding and accept the verdict of the court.

A distinction is sought to be made between the first arrest and the second arrest. In the case of first arrest, the investigation was not completed, so, the CBI and the prosecutors have not demanded for their judicial custody. Now, the whole investigation is completed; a case has been registered but, the former Chief Minister and the former Leader of the Opposition are refusing to put their own signatures for their own bonds. They were not asked to give any other surety. If they do not want to go on bail, on their own signatures, what is the message? They are admitting the guilt; they are admitting that they are criminals and the only place to keep them is under judicial custody. So, I plead with the B.J.P. that they should be law abiding and accept the court's verdict.

There are lot of issues and on non-issues the valuable time of the House is being wasted. We, on this side of the House, have the responsibility to rule the country. I have a privilege to see that my time shall not be wasted; my party has a privilege to see that our time shall not be

wasted. And as responsible opposition, they should abide by the democratic rules and procedures of the House and see that the problems of the common man are discussed and not the non-issues.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Speaker, Sir, an objection has been raised by the hon. Member, Shri Rajveer Singh, from the B.J.P., that hon. Shri L.K. Advani and others, who were accused in the case, had been let off by the court, two months after their arrests. A legal procedure is there; everything is governed by the Code of Criminal Procedure. If in a non-bailable case, the challan is not submitted in court after completion of the investigations, the accused are entitled to bail. In the instant case, hon. Shri Rajveer Singh is putting his feet on two stools at a time, blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not want a very elaborate statement. Please come to the point and let me handle this issue.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: I am coming to the point. I am speaking on a legal point. The hon. Member has stated here that from 10th of November, the case was adjourned to 18th, then to 21st and then again till 7th of December. And, at the same time, he stated that hon. Shri L.K. Advani and others had been let off by the court after they had remained for two months in the jail.

The question is, unless the CBI or any investigating agency completes the investigation of the case, submits the challan, the chargesheet cannot be given. In the instant case, after the CBI.. (*Interruptions*).. It is a question of law. Kindly be open to conviction. Either convince the House or be open to

conviction on a point of law. If there had been some ordinary person, a small person, the court would have asked him to furnish bail. In the instant case, keeping in view the dignity of the hon. Members and the co-accused, the court only asked them to go on their own surety. They refused.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary to repeat all these things.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: What is left with the court? The court has no other alternative but to remand them to judicial custody. On this point the whole House is being held to ransom. Two days have been criminally wasted. I would like to know whether the Government is to pay for this. whether the CBI should be addressed on this.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question pertains not only to raking up of old issues. We ought to take a decision on the issue, being handled by us. How much we respect the court... (Interruptions)... We know, what the Congress people did in the court, after 1977. Thrusting the December 6th incident on us and not punishing those guilty of 1984 riots, shows your dual criteria. This will not be allowed. If the court had not acquitted Shri Advani, Shri Vinay Katiyar and others, who were earlier held for two months without being charge-sheeted, there was no need to arrest them again. This is what we had to say. We were attending the hearings. We would have appeared for the hearing again. We never objected to this.

Therefore, my submission is that the Government should not harbour any

pre-conceived notions. It should view it unbiasedly. We respect the court and the CBI has given wrong advice in this regard which should be rectified... (Interruptions).

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Yesterday and today the bandh call given by BJP in some parts of the country in UP and Delhi has flopped. People of this country have refused to respond to non-issue. So I request the BJP members of the House to (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is misleading the House... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today is Delhi bandh and Lok Sabha also did not transact any business upto 2 O'clock.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: So I would request them that as the people outside are maintaining restraint and refusing to fall a prey to all the provocation, likewise the House also must continue in a dignified manner.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker Sir, this is a legal matter and because of the political arguments on both sides the whole thing has been unnecessarily made very complicated. The Judicial Magistrate First Class, Special Court Lalitpur, vide its order dated 10.1.1993 in crime No. 198/92 passed an order purporting not to further remand

[Shri S.B. Chavan]

certain accused persons to judicial custody and ordered their release. Thereafter I should also bring to the notice of this House that Mr. Advani and others were released in crime No. 198/92 of BM/RJB Ayodhya local police case under Sections 123, 153-A, 153-B, 505 IPC. This case, along with 47 other cases were transferred to CBI in August 1993. The CBI filed a combined charge-sheet in all the cases amalgamating the earlier case 198/92.

In the charge-sheet, CBI mentioned that Shri Advani and five others were on bail. The reason for mentioning these are given here that because of the remand which in fact the Court said that having been in the judicial custody for two months, the investigation could not be completed and that they allowed the investigation to continue. After the investigation, the charge-sheet has been filed. At this stage, you cannot possibly say that they have been acquitted. They have been released and against this release order of the Lalitpur Court also, the State Government has gone in appeal to the High Court. That matter is still pending in the High Court. As things stand today, matters are under investigation and they are supposed to appear before the court on the dates which will be given by the court.

Now, one of the hon. Members was pleased to ask me as to why it is on 10th or 18th — I believe, he said 18th — itself Shri Advani and others were not taken into custody. Sir, the question of taking them into custody during the elections would have caused more problems because of the fact that allegations would have been made.

AN HON. MEMBER: Political.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Of course, everybody understands what is political and what is not. Please do not try to misunderstand the whole thing and do not try to give a different colour than what, in fact, is called for because of the facts which have been brought to my notice.

If Shri Advani and others were taken into custody during the course of the elections, a charge would have been made against the Government that we are stifling free and fair elections. We do not want the political parties to carry on their electioneering propaganda and that is why we have taken recourse to this kind of an action which, in fact, was a wise decision. It is only thereafter that the court issued summons for them to appear before the court. They were free to go there and appear before the court; and they themselves have said that they did not want to go on bail and that they did not want any bond to be executed. Then, what is the option left to the court thereafter, was the point which the hon. Members have to understand. So, the court gave the order that since they were not prepared to do this, there was no other option, but to order judicial custody.

Even now, I can assure the hon. Members that if they go before the court and file a petition — any Counsel is to file a petition before the court — the Government can, at that stage, consider as to what instructions should be given to the Government Counsel and as to what he should say in that particular case. But, so far as things stand today, I do not think that any wrong has been committed by any one. To say that they were acquitted before, is also not borne out by the records as have been made available to me.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Were they bailed out from Mata Tila? Let him clarify.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: That is exactly what I said. If the investigation in one case which was filed before them was not completed and the hon. Members were in custody for sufficiently long time... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was also the member of that Joint Select Committee which drafted the Penal Code, and I fought for the inclusion of that provision under which it was provided that if a charge-sheet is not submitted within 60 days, the accused cannot be kept in prison even for a day. During Janata Party regime this duration was extended to 90 days in the cases of murder, dacoity, etc. Since the charge-sheet could not be submitted even within 90 days, therefore there was no alternative than to release him. It was a justified and legal act. This practice is still being followed under the Criminal Procedure Code. (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is right. He is right. (Interruptions) Shri Bhogendra Jha is very correct.

(Interruptions)

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I just want 'yes' or 'no' from the Minister. Were they bailed out or not bailed out?

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): They were released and not bailed out. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There are two things. Let us be very clear on this point.

15.00 hrs.

The Criminal Procedure Code itself provides that if the investigation is started against a person and if the charge-sheet is not prepared in the given time, then the accused is not to be kept behind the bars and he is released. That is one position.

A criminal can be released after furnishing the bail also. These are the two positions. What was the position with respect to this case?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Actually, I have clarified the whole thing. Within two months, the investigation could not be completed. That is why the court gave the order that they should be released.

MR. SPEAKER: Not on bail?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: No, there is no question of bail. (Interruptions) They were released. (Interruptions) Unnecessarily we are trying to digress from the issue. Acquittal is a totally different thing.

(Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: So, they were released. Even against this order of release unconditionally, an appeal has been filed by the State Government. The court will take its own decision.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: To the extent possible, whatever information was available with me, I have tried to give it to the hon. House. Some of the hon. Members raised a point. Of course, hon. Speaker having given the ruling, I cannot possibly say anything about the court.

MR. SPEAKER: Which one?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Court.

MR. SPEAKER: Which court?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: ...*

MR. SPEAKER: No, I am not allowing that thing to go on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA
(Midnapore): He said 'CBI'.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Neither CBI nor Government nor any other agency can possibly influence the court and have the orders according to their own wishes. Ultimately, the courts are totally independent in this country. Nobody can possibly make this kind of an allegation against the court and any other agency which tries to do the same.

Another issue is that the Government is trying to politicise the whole matter. In fact, it has been raised by hon. Members. I can assure this House that we are not interested in politicising purely criminal or whatever matters there are. We would like to leave

matters to the court. And there is no question of politicising the same.

Day before yesterday or two days before, hon. Shri Advani himself said that this was a very unfortunate incident which had happened. But when some of the hon. Members on this side asked him whether he was prepared to condemn whatever had happened, he was not prepared to do the same. I really requested him. I also raised the question: Under what circumstances was the then Chief Minister, Mr. Kalyan Singh being paraded throughout the country? He himself is admitting: "I am responsible; I have done the whole thing. I can commit the contempt of the Supreme Court. But I cannot commit contempt of the Ram Lala." That is his statement.

I have got a video record which I can produce and show to the hon. Members that this is the statement he has made.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Kalyan Singh has never said, "I have committed the contempt. *(Interruptions)* You should not put something in his mouth.

(Interruptions).

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: There are a number of other things. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: The Home Minister should not make a false statement. *(Interruptions)* Mr. Kalyan Singh has never said. *(Interruptions)* You should not put some words in his mouth.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Lodha, do not take that responsibility on yourself please.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: He said: Whatever official version is there, I am responsible.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not take that responsibility.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary.

(Interruptions)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: He should not put something in the mouth of Shri Kalyan Singh which is false and untrue. How can he put it?

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have seen it myself.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: You had two months before the Magistrate. You could not produce a single iota of evidence and the Magistrate was compelled to release them.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Why are you trying to digress when I am saying that it is in his speech at Calcutta? If you are interested, I am prepared to say, "in his speech at Calcutta" ... *(Interruptions)* ... The tape recorder has been given to me by a responsible person and so, I cannot possibly say that it was a totally different

kind of tape recorder which was handed over to me, unless that is proved. A responsible person handed over the video tape wherein he has clearly stated, "I cannot afford contempt of Ram Lala; I can commit contempt of the Supreme Court." Still if the hon. Member...

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAJ PASSI (Nainital): It is not so, you are not correct.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: May I warn you to behave in the House, please? You do not know what you are talking?

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): No body can insult Ram Lala, can you?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: This is what I am saying.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: He did not say so.

[English]

He has never said that he has committed contempt of Supreme Court. Every word has got its value. When the Home Minister makes a statement, he must weigh every word and then speak.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: We were 10 Members who heard and saw it, Shri Somnath was also there.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: You have jaundiced eyes. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, I handed over to him a cassette of Kalyan Singh's speech at Calcutta in which he very openly said it.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why, I told him not to take the responsibility on himself.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, they have been indulging in this virulent propaganda of communal frenzy. Are they really repentant about what they have committed? Are they even prepared to say that what they have committed was a blunder and hereafter, they are not going to continue the same? If they say so, then it is a matter which ultimately the Government will have to consider in toto. But instead of doing that, they are taking pride that they have succeeded in abolition of the British built structure. In spite of that fact, you have given affidavit to the Supreme Court and High Court stating something. In the National Integration Council meeting and in this very House also, some of the hon. Members particularly Advaniji himself made a statement here that there was no question of touching the disputed structure. So, you have not touched it but demolished it. This is exactly ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Sir, this is putting words in the mouth of Advaniji that we will not touch it but we will demolish it. This is wrong. You should not say this.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: You have levelled allegations on Shri Kalyan Singh. He could not protect the structure and therefore he resigned. You had assured this august House that the Government would take over the charge within 17 minutes and not allow its demolition at any cost then why did you and the hon. Prime Minister not resign? Our Government was dismissed, but what about the assurance given by the Government to this effect? Where was your Rapid Action Force at that time?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is true.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have not seen people who go back upon their words and boast in this manner. What does it mean. It means that they have acted against the promise they gave and the affidavit they filed by giving resignation one can not bring back the demolished structure.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: That is why we gave resignation.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: They have brought disgrace to the country in the world.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: What have you... (*Interruptions*).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Only Mr. Chavan's speech will go on record.

(Interruptions) . . . *

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like that. You had your say.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So far as we could understand, Shri Kalyan Singh had not resigned earlier because the demolition was still not complete then. After it was achieved, after the structure was totally obliterated, then he resigned so that the Government of India would take the responsibility! But we have a grievance against the Government of India also. The Prime Minister did not act for hours together. Mr. Home Minister, you have to face that also!

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the sum and substance of the entire debate is that under the Constitution, we have taken oath that we are going to treat everybody equally. And there is no question of Hindutva having any kind of domination in this country. Everybody will have to understand that all sections of the society, whether they be Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Parsis, are to be treated equally and if any effort is made to divide the country, I am sure, it will have very serious consequences.

That is why my appeal to all the hon. Members will be to create an atmosphere wherein communal amity is established and we can carry on our

programmes in such a manner that the poorer sections of our population may get justice which, in fact, is our objective. I am sure, hon. Members will consider the matter coolly. May be, in the heat of the debate, they may not be able to do so. May be, this is not a proper atmosphere in which you will be able to apply your mind coolly. It is my responsibility and duty to appeal to you. I request all of you to coolly consider all aspects of what you have done and thereafter try to apply the corrective. That is the only thing that I want to submit.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I would request your consideration to permit me to make a few observations on what the hon. the Home Minister has said. He appealed to the House and advised all to apply their mind rationally and coolly, a commodity or a factor that is particularly deficient in the Treasury Benches! The hon. the Home Minister advised about repentance!
(Interruptions)

Earlier, it was not my intention to speak on this particular matter. The agreement that we had on this particular matter did not relate to one year old incidents. Our agreement was related to the arrest of our leaders and arrest on false charges. But the Union Home Minister has chosen to broaden the field of discussion. And having broadened the field of discussion, it becomes incumbent on me not only to reply him, but it is incumbent on me to dispel all the falsehood that he is perpetrating today, with the protection of Parliament, so far as my party is concerned! A party and a government that is totally bereft—in every sense, political and economic—of

[Shri Jaswant Singh]

moral responsibility in this country, that party and that government is advising me about my responsibility! (*Interruptions*)

Now, they are not ready to listen! I listened to every word that they had to say, whether right or wrong. They brought in every extraneous factor. Every possible extraneous matter that could be brought in was brought in on the limited aspect of our agreement and that was brought in most irresponsibly by the Union Home Minister. The Union Home Minister advised us about my absent friends, who have been imprisoned by them on false grounds, as to what our responsibility is! (*Interruptions*)

It is not a question of my feelings. Here is a factual matter. At two o'clock on that day, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had resigned. Between two o'clock and the next day, until whatever was done at that site, what was the Union Government doing? My friends sitting here, point a finger at me and find fault with me. You can find fault with me and you can find ten thousand faults with my party. But you are being selective in your approach of condemnation and you are political in your approach because that serves your purpose. And they are preaching me about moral authority and moral responsibility! From two o'clock to six o'clock, where were they? You are talking about sticking to your promise! The Prime Minister of this country, I repeat, the Prime Minister of this country, stood up on the television screen and said, "I will build a mosque on the same site." This Union Home Minister had gone away from that where is the mosque?

Where is the mosque? Where will you build that mosque? (*Interruptions*) It

was not my intention to say all this, I beg your pardon, but I am very aggrieved to see that every opportunity is being used by the treasury benches to spread all kinds of canards against my party. What my party does, whether it does wrong or right, it will take full responsibility for it. We will pay the price for it. We are not petitioners to this Government. We are neither petitioners to this Government nor are we petitioners to this political party. If we are here in this House, in the strength which we are, we are not here because of the mercy of the Congress Party. They talk about people's mandate. This political party, which has come number four in Uttar Pradesh, has been washed out from North India, is telling us about the people's mandate. The candidates of this political party have lost their deposits in Uttar Pradesh in over 236 seats. This political party is telling me about the people's mandate.

Sir, if there is a fault with us we will stand up and recognize our fault. Sir, I found it necessary to answer some of the points which the Union Home Minister made because the points made by the Union Home Minister forgive me for saying so because he is elder to me in years and he is elder to me in position—were intemperate and irresponsible. They do not help the situation. We are not petitioners to this Government. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: You have rightly said that the Government has gone back on its words that at the same site the mosque will be built. We condemn this. But, are you ready to build the mosque at the same site?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I have no intention to answer him. Shri Bhogendra

Jha was telling me about the dignity of the Constitution, Court and democracy. I would not like to remind Shri Bhogendra Jha what part their party played during emergency in 1975. Those who were guided by Moscow and Beijing are trying to guide us. We are not here to be taught by anybody, nor we live at the mercy of anyone. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if this Government want that we should go before it as a petitioner and make request, I would humbly submit that not even an ordinary member of BJP like me would like to agree to adopt such an attitude. The Government may take whatever action they like. Bhartiya Janata Party would never come as petitioner to the Government.

[English]

Sir, I am grossly dissatisfied with the hon. Home Minister's statement, I am sorry that I have to show disrespect to you and I withdraw from the House.

15.18 hrs.

At this stage Shri Jaswant Singh and some other hon. Members left the House.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:
Sir,.....

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you tomorrow.

15.20 hrs.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to

move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commissions in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of human rights and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.22 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (i) **Need for construction of new Railway line between Tirur and Edappilly**

[English]

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): There is a long pending proposed project for the construction of a railway line known as Tirur-Edappilly Coastal line via Guruvayoor, Triprayar, Kodungallur and Parur. Even before independence, the proposal was taken up during British rule and a survey was done

[Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan]

in 1936. The survey report clearly states that this is a viable project. After independence late Shri K. Ramunni Menon, the then Law and Jail Minister of Madras, the then Railway Minister late Shri Panambilly Govinda Menon, took keen interest in the project. But link line from Tirur to Edappilly of the West Coast Railway still remains a distant dream.

To complete the Coastal Rail Line from Bombay to Kanyakumari, Tirur-Edappilly line is a must. Distance between Tirur to Kochi will be reduced by 35 kms. on the commissioning of the proposed line. It will hasten export of local produce like fish, copra, screwpine mat, khus-khus etc. Minor ports like Ponnani, Chettuva and Azhicode will regain their powerful magnanimity once again by the commissioning of this proposed link line.

So, I urge upon the Central Government to take steps immediately for a survey and thereafter the implementation of it for the construction of the Tirur-Edappilly Railway line.

(ii) Need to sanction four laning of National Highway No.3 in Maharashtra

-DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR
(Nasik): Nasik District in Maharashtra is fast growing industrially and agriculturally. Daily about 6583 trucks, 907 buses, 4201 cars and 3551 riksha/motorcycles ply from north Maharashtra to Bombay through Nasik carrying vegetables, industrial products, sugar, onion etc. Besides this, being a pilgrim centre, daily about 200 State Transport buses ply from different parts. The existing National Highway No.3 is over loaded with heavy

vehicular traffic causing frequent accidents resulting in loss of human lives.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to sanction four laning of National Highway No. 3, at the earliest.

(iii) Need to create a new Railway Zone with its Headquarters in Orissa

DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA (Balasore): Recently, some new Railway Zones have been created by bifurcating old Zones. But, in spite of repeated requests, the South-Eastern Zone could not be bifurcated and a new Zone could not be created in Orissa. South-Eastern Railway have the highest turnovers in 1990-91 Rs. 2145.96 crore, 1991-92 Rs.2499.95 crore and 1992-93 Rs.2930.36 crore. As per the workload and area covered, South-Eastern Railway Zone needs bifurcation. C.A.O. Office is functioning at present in Orissa. Moreover, from Vizag to Calcutta, the entire distance covered by South-Eastern Railway Zone which functions with headquarters at Calcutta, is situated at the extreme end of the Zone. Operationally, it is not manageable. The General Manager and other officers have to move a distance of more than thousand kilometres to Orissa and Vizag for supervision. For an exigency, it is also not convenient.

I, therefore, earnestly request the hon. Minister of Railways for creation of a new Railway Zone, the headquarters of which should be in Orissa.

(iv) Need to construct ITDC Hotels in Kodaikanal and Ooty in Tamil Nadu for development of Tourism

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN (Dindigul): An amount of Rs. 100 crore has been

allocated for the development of tourism in the country. Out of this, a paltry sum of Rs. 2 crore only has been allotted for tourism development in Tamil Nadu. Moreover, for construction of 'Yatri Niwas' at Rameswaram, a meagre sum of Rs. 40 lakh has been sanctioned. I would request the Hon. Minister for Tourism to allocate at least Rs. 10 crore for the development of tourism in Tamil Nadu as sought for by the Tamil Nadu Government.

Sir, at present, ITDC hotels are available in Mahabalipuram and Madurai only, while Kodaikanal and Ooty are important hill resorts where ITDC hotels are not available. Moreover, due to recent heavy rains, highways leading to Kodaikanal and Ooty have been heavily damaged and also nine persons have lost their lives in my constituency at Pandrimalai and the foreign tourists are not able to visit these places.

I would, therefore, request the Central Government to construct ITDC hotels in Kodaikanal and Ooty and also sanction funds immediately for repairing the damaged highways.

(v) Need to take steps to facilitate operations of Boeing Aircraft between Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Madras sector

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Traffic to and from Vijayawada has been increasing at a substantial rate. The Government of India have stated that to meet the growing demand, Indian Airlines will take steps to operate Boeing craft to Vijayawada Airport before the end of 7th Five Year Plan. While night landing facilities have been provided, lengthening and strengthening of the runway work has not yet been grounded though land was made

available by the State Government. Meanwhile Vayudoot has taken up operations in Hyderabad-Vijayawada-Rajahmundry sector. These operations are irregular and timings unsuitable. The passengers are thus experiencing inconvenience. The operations have now been discontinued leading to severe inconvenience to the travelling public for nearly two months.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to immediately look into the matter and take necessary steps for continuation of Vayudoot operations. I also urge upon the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism to take immediate steps for lengthening and strengthening the runway to facilitate operations of Boeing Aircraft between Hyderabad, Vijayawada, Tirupathi and Madras sector.

(vi) Need to provide necessary financial assistance to Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. at Ooty, Tamil Nadu

SHRI R. PRABHU (Nilgiris): Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company Limited (HPF) in my constituency, Ooty, Tamil Nadu, is the only one of its kind and one of the most prestigious public sector companies in the country. It was established in 1960 on the basis of the recommendations of the Estimates Committee of Parliament.

Hindustan Photo Films manufacturers black and white products and also CTS-based x-ray films. They also import jumbo rolls of colour cine films, process and market the same in smaller sizes.

They have also started a polyester based x-ray film project in 1987 in collaboration with Du Pont of America. This will be the only project of its kind in

[Shri R. Prabhu]

the whole of Asia and South East Asia. Unfortunately, the original cost estimate of Rs. 168 crore (estimated in March, 1986) is now estimated at Rs. 480 crore due to time overruns, devaluation and other reasons beyond the control of the Company. The x-ray film project is almost ready for commissioning.

Hindustan Photo Films is being denied an additional amount of Rs. 150 crore required to complete the project and go into production on the ground of resource constraints.

Hindustan Photo Films directly employs 4,100 persons and the indirect employment is provided to about 15,000 people.

If the x-ray film project is not completed and the original plant at Hindustan Photo Films is allowed to close down, all these people will be thrown out of jobs and the Government stands to lose assets of nearly Rs. 600 crore.

I, therefore, request the Government to make available an additional amount of Rs. 150 crore including an immediate disbursement of Rs. 65 crore so that the new x-ray project can be commissioned and the original plant of Hindustan Photo Films is not shut down.

(vii) Need for early implementation of recommendations of Mandal Commission

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA (Chatra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decision to

implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission was taken by the Government long ago and the Supreme Court has also given its verdict in this regard. But due to unknown reasons, it has not yet been implemented. Nothing is mentioned about the 27 per cent reservation fixed for the other backward classes in the recruitment advertisements published by the Government and Government undertakings. So, we notice people of backward classes are being deprived of the benefits of reservation. So, I would request the Central Government to implement the recommendations of the Mandal Commission sincerely.

15.30 hrs.

**TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN
ORGANS BILL**

**As Passed by Rajya
Sabha—Contd.**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We will now take up further consideration of the Transplantation of Human Organs Bill.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): May I seek a clarification at this stage? Last time when we stopped this discussion on the last day, on the 28th August, after I made a speech on this Bill pointing out certain dangerous implications of the Bill, particularly on the women of the society, then it was agreed by most of the opposition leaders and even the Parliamentary Affairs Minister— firstly the suggestion was made by Shri Lal K. Advani—that this should be sent to the Standing Committee. It was also supported by Shri

Somnath Chatterjee, saying that this should be sent to the Standing Committee. After certain discussion the then Parliamentary Affairs Minister had said this:

"May I make a proposal? There are strong feelings on this from all around the House, cutting across the party lines. Since it has been passed by the Rajya Sabha sending it to the Standing Committee may not be a right proposal. What I would suggest is that we would move a motion to defer the debate now. Let us have a inter-session discussion among the leaders, representatives and look at the draft carefully. Then we can conclude the debate."

This was a suggestion made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

I would, therefore, like to know whether any discussions took place, whether the Bill was looked into again or we are just proceeding further without taking note of all these suggestions and ignoring the feelings which were expressed in this House.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): There was also a ruling of the Hon. Speaker.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: The ruling was, Mr. Speaker, you said:

"It is not necessary. We are at the fog end. We do not have to quarrel on technicalities. We can resolve this issue."

So I think the understanding was that this would be discussed with the leaders as it is an important matter.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): That is not the full ruling. It was further said:

"Supposing, it is the sense of the House that it should not be passed now, it can be considered in detail when it comes up for discussion later on. It is not necessary to adjourn also because it is Six O'Clock now. We will continue this."

This was your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): There have been discussions regarding this Bill when the leaders of various political parties generally said that the Standing Committee should go into the matter and come up with its report, as soon as it was possible. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Shukla had made it clear that if the Standing Committee could give its report within a week's time or so, then it can be referred, so that we are able to pass this Bill during this session itself. There have been many representations, many organisations have been contacting us, they have been sending us telegrams and representations that we should take up this Bill and pass it as soon as possible. Keeping the urgency in view, you can take a decision in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: In the inter-session period we could have done that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Bolpur): This is a very important matter.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: That was the understanding that in the inter-session period they would consult the representative and find out.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There was a talk of referring it to the Standing Committee on Health giving them a week's time so that in this session itself we can pass it. Let that be done. Sir, you may kindly refer this Bill to the Standing Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: The only question which nags me is whether they would be able to do it within one week.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR
(Nasik): Sir, this Bill had already been passed in the Rajya Sabha. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I will take care of that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If this Bill is referred to the Standing Committee, we can save a lot of time here also.

MR. SPEAKER: That is true.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Sir, the House may kindly recollect that there was a serious agitation in the country about the commercialisation of human organs, specifically kidney. Many police inquiries were made. Many cases were taken to the Court. We had also promised that this Bill would be brought before the Parliament and it would be passed. In that seriousness, this Bill was introduced.

In the Rajya Sabha also, these objections were raised. But they did agree that this Bill should be passed immediately and they had passed this Bill immediately. So, this Bill is before this House. We are very serious and very keen that this Bill must be passed at least in this Session. We cannot overrule the wishes of this House. If this House desires to refer it to the Standing Committee, let it refer it to them. But let it finish this work within one week so that this Bill can be passed in this Session itself.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: We agree that there is an urgency in passing this Bill. But, in the provisions of this Bill, you are limiting the transplantation of kidneys to a very small group, that is, to the nearest relatives. (*Interruptions*) As I have already pointed out, it will ultimately result into the sacrifice of wife's kidney only. Only wife will come forward to sacrifice her kidney and nobody else — father, mother, brother and sisters — will come forward to donate their kidney. Therefore, in the present society of India, where we are even forcing women to go for *sati*, this provision will have a dangerous implication. Therefore, give a little thought. Either expand the donors' list or wait till you can provide for sufficient banks of kidneys in this country.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, there is a point.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Apart from that, it restricts the number of donors and it says that it is only from the relatives. That is a very important point. Supposing no relative is there or no relative can give because of his or her health condition, then a patient can never be revived if otherwise it is available. What we want is to stop misusing it;

trading on it; somebody misutilising it and carrying it on a speculative business or profiteering or racketeering on that. If proper medical examination and proper enquiries are done, then it should be made available. This is also a suggestion apart from what Shri Sharad Dighe has very pertinently pointed out.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Yes, these things can be considered.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is why, we have said that this Bill can be referred to the Standing Committee. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, objections can be raised about clause 5 and 6 of this Bill. Through clause 6, the act of killing the daughter-in-law in the name of dowry is being made legally justified. According to clause 5, if

[English]

"dead body lying in a hospital or prison"

[Translation]

is not claimed within 48 hours, supposing we have met with a road accident and taken to the hospital by some one and our family members are not aware of the accident, so, how they can claim our dead body within 48 hours? The certain clauses in the Bill had not been considered upon. This is not only related with the kidney issue of the women, but is directly related with their murder. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go through clause 6, you will find that it has

made full arrangements to destroy the lives of women.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think, this Bill has been drafted with all good intentions. If there is any lacuna, it would be necessary for us to remove that. Certainly we can have a second look at this Bill. My only apprehension is that whether the Standing Committee would be able to complete it in seven days' time. I would suggest that the Parliamentary Affairs' Minister can talk to the Presiding Officer of the other House on this because this Bill had already been passed there.

There is no legal difficulty in re-referring it to the Standing Committee. Yet we should take them into confidence and consult them. You can have discussions with the Chairman of the Standing Committee also and after that I think tomorrow we shall take a decision on this. Supposing you have a discussion and let us know by this evening, then tomorrow we shall not get it on the record but we shall refer it to the Standing Committee. But supposing you have any difficulty, then I shall have it on the record and we shall take a decision tomorrow.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But, Sir, effort should be made to send it to the Standing Committee with a specific time limit.

MR. SPEAKER: There will not be any difficulty. We shall have it in eight days time or may be in one or two days more.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had sent a request.

MR. SPEAKER: If you send a request or any application from there, I cannot decide it by sitting here.

[English]

You have to give it to me. I am conducting the House. I cannot just apply my mind like that.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am asking.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not giving you any time. You want a decision from here which I cannot do. Please sit down now.

15.41 hrs.

CENSUS AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We shall now take up item No. 26 — Census (Amendment) Bill.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948, be taken into consideration."

The Census Act, 1948 was enacted to enable the Government to take a census throughout India. Since then, the census has been taken five times, that is, in 1951, 1961, 1971, 1981 and 1991. During the 1981 census and more recently in the 1991 Census Operations, it

was felt that the existing provisions of the Census Act, 1948 were not adequate to tackle the problems that have increasingly been experienced the successive Census rounds. It was common experience of the Directors of Census Operations and the census staff that Census Act required considerable strengthening to permit smooth conduct of the census. Some of the problems that need tidying over are: the local authorities do not often readily agree to make available the staff required for census work, the part time staff often do not take their duties seriously; the census officials are sometimes subjected to great pressure by organised movements to record particular responses in respect of language or caste; difficulties are experienced in the procurement of vehicles and buildings for the conduct of census, etc. In order to ensure that the census work is not hindered or disrupted, it is deemed necessary to amend the Census Act with a view to:-

- (a) making it obligatory upon every local authority to make available the staff necessary for taking census,
- (b) protecting the legitimate service interests of the persons deployed on census duty.
- (c) specifying enhanced penalties for certain offences such as refusal of performance of duties by designated census officers or causing of obstacle to any person in performance of such duties or putting any offensive or improper question or making false disclosure or removing, secreting, damaging or destroying the census documents. These are proposed to be made

cognizable offences so that such offences may be punished by imprisonment for a term up to three years of fine or both, and

Shri Dau Dayal Joshi — Absent

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava — Absent

Shri Kashiram Rana — Absent

(d) incorporating, for census purposes, certain provisions on the lines of the provisions of the Representation of People's Act, 1951 (43 of 1951) relating to requisitioning of premises or vehicles.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

15.42 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we take up Clause by Clause consideration.

The Bill was considered by the Standing Committee on Home Affairs and the Report of the Committee was presented to Rajya Sabha on 27.8.93 and was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the same day.

There are no amendments to Clauses 2 to 15. So, I put them together. The question is :

"That Clauses 2 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Bill seeks to achieve these objectives.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill

I commend the Bill for consideration of this august House.

Clause 1—Short Title

Amendment made

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

Page 1, Line 3, —

for "1992" substitute "1993" (2)

"That the Bill further to amend the Census Act, 1948 be taken into consideration."

(S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

There are amendments to the Motion for Consideration. I shall call the name of the Members who have given their amendments:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Shri Rasa Singh Rawat — Absent

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Shri Anna Joshi — Absent

Enacting Formula

15.45 hrs.

Amendment made

GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS,
ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES)
AMENDMENT BILL

Page 1, Line 1, —

for "Forty-third" substitute "Forty-fourth" (1)

[English]

(S.B. Chavan)

THE MINISTER OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I
beg to move;

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as
amended, stand part of the Bill".

"That the Bill further to amend the
Governors (Emoluments, Allowan-
ces and Privileges) Act, 1982, be
taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was
added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That Long Title stand part of the
Bill."

Sir, Article 158(3) of the
Constitution provides that "The Governors
shall be entitled to such emoluments,
allowances and privileges as may be
determined by law and until a provision in
that behalf is so made, such emoluments,
allowances and privileges as are specified
in the Second Schedule to the
Constitution". Accordingly, Parliament
enacted a law, namely, the Governors
(Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges)
Act, 1982, to lay down the allowances and
privileges of the Governors. The said Act
and the Rules framed under this Act,
namely, the Governors (Allowances and
Privileges) Rules, 1987 came into effect
from the 1st April, 1987. However, section
3 of the said Act, which specifies the
emoluments, was brought into force with
effect from 1st April, 1986 by an
amendment of this section and the
emoluments payable to Governors were
raised to Rs. 11,000/- per mensem. The
emoluments are payable subject to the
deductions to be made as required under
the proviso to the section.

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to
move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The
question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be
passed."

The motion was adopted.

·Proviso (a) of section 3 provides
that if a Governor, at the time of his

appointment is in receipt of a pension (other than disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or any of its predecessor Government or under the Government of a State or any of its predecessor Governments, his emoluments shall be reduced,—

- (i) by the amount of that pension;
- (ii) if he has, before such appointment, received in lieu of a portion of the pension due to him in respect of such service the commuted value thereof, by the amount of that portion of the pension; and
- (iii) if he has, before such appointment, received a retirement gratuity in respect of such previous service, by the pension equivalent of that gratuity.

The pension equivalent of retirement gratuity has been made non-deductible with effect from 1.6.1988 by an order of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions dated 3rd June, 1988. The persons retiring from the Government, therefore, get a liberalised treatment on re-employment. Therefore, it would be appropriate if similar benefit is given to Governors with effect from 1st June, 1988.

I request the hon. House to accept the legislative proposal before it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982, be taken into consideration."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is apparently an innocuous Bill. Some more money is being paid to the Governors who are some retired functionaries. According to me, they do not deserve it, but I do not mind it. They are wasting so much money and some money is wasted here also.

Sir, my main point is about the whole concept of Governors or the whole office of Governors in this country. The way in which some of the Governors have been appointed and the way in which some of the Governors have been functioning has created a very serious situation in the sense that it created a lot of misgivings in the minds of the people. Many of the appointees have been defeated politicians, Ministers, Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assemblies etc. Some of the persons who have to be shunted to some place from the Centre have been given that post and on many occasions, the Chief Ministers of the concerned States have not been consulted. Recently that has happened in one State.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: It is not correct. I have personally talked to him. It was at 10 O'clock.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: But how many hours notice did you give him? Merely talking and saying to him, "I am sending such and such person" is not a consultation.

Sir, we all know as to how sometimes tailor made reports are obtained from the Governors. It has happened in this country many times. Even the Sarkaria Commission had expressed its misgivings, but said

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

however there is no better method now and election of the Governors may create greater problems. But, the Sarkaria Commission did not exonerate the way in which the Governors have been functioning in this country. So, there are many *Dharmaveeras* in this country who have occupied the position of Governors and the Government of India, the Congress Government has misused Article 356 of the Constitution many times. This is also the admitted position so far as the Sarkaria Commission is concerned. It has said, more often than not it has been misused for political purposes. This Article 356 of the Constitution has been misused except on one or two occasions and it has been misused without even the Governor's report, but mostly on the basis of tailor-made reports of the Governors. These Governors are looking up to Delhi and to please their masters in Delhi, they have been doing that.

Sir, now-a-days, active functionaries of the ruling Party at the Centre are being sent to the States which are governed by the Parties other than the Congress Party, the ruling Party at the Centre. The question whether there is an apology of consultation or not, the way certain Governors are functioning is creating a very serious situation. I am not giving the name. The Governor is openly holding public meetings with the Opposition Parties in a State criticising the government of the State. On one occasion, I know, this is my definite information that he has criticised the State Government in a public meeting saying that the State Government is misusing the funds. He has gone on tour accompanied by a defeated Minister belonging to the Congress Party. During his trip, he has

been going about with the leaders of the Congress Party. At one place, with a Congress-I leader, in one panchayat, from the public dais, the Governor addressed the gathering. Then, on another occasion, in another panchayat area, where about 200 people were there, with the Congress party flags flying, with the Congress leaders present on the dais, the Governor chose to speak and he criticised the policies and programmes of the State Government.

Then, on another occasion, the Governor chose to say that the Central Government is giving so much money to the State Government but the State Government is misusing it. You know, who is that Governor. You know of his misdeeds. He said, whether the State Government undertook development work or not, he would himself lead the people of the State on the path of progress through another body, which is now under the control of the Congress for the time being, temporarily. He said, "I am here. If you have got any grievance against the Government, come to me. I shall look into them." Is he a Governor or is he Headmaster or is he a Prime Minister? Even the Prime Minister has no such power. Then, what sort of people you are sending there? About his requirements, he has got a long list of his personal necessities which the State Government is supposed to be complying with, supposed to supply them. He has got the dubious distinction of being associated with the so-called investigation of security scam. He has openly said, "I engage persons for the purpose of implicating Opposition party leaders in the security scam. It does not matter whether I paid money out of my own pocket to these agents for the purpose of implicating others." It is wonderful. He deserves probably another *Bharat Ratna*.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I think, we are not discussing the conduct of the Governor on the floor of the House.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I have not given the name. It is a very appropriate intervention, interjection, by the hon. Home Minister. But is this the functioning of a Governor? Should any Governor function in this manner? Where should I discuss about it? Shall I discuss about it in a maidan? Shall I not bring to your notice that you are giving them more money and this gentleman will also get some benefit out of this Bill. To whom is he accountable. I would like to know. The Supreme Court has said that the Governors are not the agents of the Central Government. Governors are not the agents of the Government of India. To whom are they accountable? Not to the people of the State, because he is not elected by them. He is not an agent of the Government. To whom does he account for?

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): President of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: President of India who has no executive power.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: He is accountable to the Council of Ministers.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: If you want to know what is there in the Constitution, let us discuss it. Even the Home Minister is feeling upset with your interpretation of the Constitution.

The position is this. I am only taking this opportunity of trying to emphasise that there is a sort of quasi-federal structure in this country, not a federal structure,

The people of this country have now proved more than once, whether Mr. Chavan likes it or not, whether the Congress party likes it or not, that there are going to be Governments, there are Governments, which are not run by the Congress Party. Mr. Jaswant Singh—though I do not agree with any of his formulations — rightly reminded you, Mr. Chavan, that your Party is the fourth in the largest and one of the most important States in this country. You have no monopoly of governance either at the States or at the Centre. Probably, in more States now, there are non-Congress(!) Governments. These Governments have come into being, come into office, with the support of the people of that State. They have voted against you and voted them to power. You do not like that. But do you have any pretence of respect for the federal structure? If you have a pretence of respect for the mandate of the people of the State, then you should not try to destabilise the Government of that State, through the agency of your fancied Governors. And there cannot be the so-called consultation in more cases. Was there any apology? Merely saying "I am sending so and so" will not do. He said that he apologised and he discussed with him. Have you discussed the pros and cons? Do you take any real recommendations?

Mr. Chavan, I very earnestly beseech you to kindly clarify this. Why must the Government of India send active politicians of his Party to non-Congress (!) States? Why? He has been trying to seek nomination from your Party for contesting

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elections. Certainly one day you pull him out from your AICC office and send him to a State.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
You have to withdraw from West Bengal also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
But he has been out of active politics for a long time. If you can, you withdraw. Let us see.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
You are not withdrawing.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
This is the trouble with this Party. According to me, it is a hopeless cause. It is a hopeless party. Nothing will happen to them. They have finished this country also. At five o'clock, the country will finally be finished when the Dunkel draft is passed. This is a matter which is agitating the State Governments of the country.

Mr. Chavan, you are a senior statesman of this country.

Is this a frivolity? Please tell us. If a State Government has serious reservations about the functioning of a Governor, you take it as a partisan issue, party matter. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding to you. It is irrelevant.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: If you could kindly yield, I will take a minute. When all the Governors were appointed as per your advice or the others' advice, we had not removed them. But what example have you set in this country? When there was a change of Government in 1989, what had you done? Please

remember that also. You cannot say it is a partisan matter.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know that his interjection would be irrelevant. First of all, I never knew I was in power at the Centre. I am very happy to be in power. The point is you supported the BJP also openly on the floor of this House. You are giving me lectures. What did you do when you came to power? Did you not remove the Governors wholesale? You have followed them.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY
(Katwa): Somebody has to be better.
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
This is the difficulty with this party. I say that was a wrong thing. On both the occasions, it was wrong. We did not support it. You will remember that although we were supporting that party, we were against it. We voted against Shrimati Indira Gandhi's expulsion from this House. Do you remember that? I think you do not remember that. Now, you please stand corrected. Please withdraw whatever you have said.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
No.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Therefore, this is the serious point I was trying to make. All these flippant, snide remarks are being made. I am respectfully requesting Shri Chavan, the hon. Home Minister one thing. When a State Government makes serious objections as he has his views about certain matters, about the conduct of a Governor, how do you choose to decide that? Do you decide that question? Do you talk with the Chief Ministers? Do you discuss with the Chief

Minister what his real grievances are? What is the good of our going to the President of India? He has unfortunately no power. I have faith in Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma. But I know there is no point in going to him? He will not decide it. He has to act on the advice of his Council of Ministers. In your Ministry, how do you function? How does the Cabinet function? How is your Government functioning? There are Governors and Governors; so many Governors are there. Have all the objections of the Chief Ministers about all the Governors been taken into account? In many cases, Governors have been appointed without even consultations. Has the objection of the Chief Minister been taken into account? Let us take the case of West Bengal. We always opposed the Governor who has been appointed even without consulting us. Therefore, this is not a question of mere partisan outlook. I am telling you not to make it a party issue. When some Governor is misbehaving, when some Governor is acting not as a Governor but as almost a representative of the political party in power at the Centre, in that State, then the trouble starts. I would request Shri Chavan to kindly have a proper method to find it out. There can be no better method than talking with the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister of a State has been chosen by the people of that State. If you do not do that, it will show that you have sent that person there deliberately to try to destabilise a duly-elected Government.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Manoranjan Bhakta has already helped everybody here to understand who is that Governor. Therefore, let the hon. Home Minister at least give us this assurance. I know they will not agree to a review of the office of the Governor, of the whole system of appointment of the

Governor. But these matters do need serious consideration because this is not an isolated issue. In many cases, even during the opposition rule, when the Congress Governments in the States were there, similar complaints were made by them.

Congress Chief Ministers also made similar complaints. Now you will refer to the wholesale dismissal of the Governors. This is your only response. Therefore, I would request you that even if you do not go into the review of the whole gamut of the controversies, issues involved, all the principles involved, at least in that case, in one or two cases where duly elected State Governments are having some reservations about the functioning of the Governor, please have the discussion with the Chief Minister of the State and find out whether there is any basis or not. Merely on the basis of the partisan Members like Shri Manoranjan Bhakta, do not come to a decision. That does not behove the Home Minister of the Government of India. You have a responsibility for maintenance of the constitutional structure in this country, Mr. Home Minister. You are not only the leader of the Congress Party, the Prime Minister is not only the leader of the Congress Party, you have also taken the oath of the Constitution that the federal character will be maintained, the basic principles of the Constitution will be maintained and that you do not maintain that by sending your *Tabedars* there or *Bhaktas* or pseudo *Bhaktas*.

I do not wish to take further time because we have to probably make up the lost time due to the BJP's activities. If the hon. Home Minister wants details of that, I will see that those details reach him with dates, with places, with time, with full particulars of the activities of that

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Governor* so that the matter can be looked into in an objective manner. And I believe, given to yourself, you would do it but for the bad influence you have here and there. Therefore, I do not oppose this Bill. I only hope when this money which you are distributing, the largesse you are giving to the Governor, you have also thought of workers and sick industries. About MPs, we know they will take it. The point is, money is now scarce in this country. However, I am not taking up that stand. Give them the money. But let them behave and behave as duly appointed constitutional Governors and not as AICC Governors. Therefore, I request the Home Minister to deal with this question in his answer.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Home Minister to reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I have a small point of order. My point of order is, this is a Bill which seeks to modify the service conditions of the Governors in so far as their salaries, payments etc., are concerned. Now what is stated here in the Objects and Reasons at least gives me the impression that the State will from now on have to pay to the Governor who may be governed by any of the provisions that are now sought to be maintained, some additional money because deductions which were up-till-now being made or adjustment which were up-till-now being made, will now not be made. If that be so, then there has to be a Financial Memorandum. Now this Bill has come without any Financial Memorandum. We do not know what the ultimate financial implications of this Bill are. They may be very negligible. But there will be some financial implications.

So, I would like to have from you a ruling whether this is complete because if there is no Financial Memorandum and if there is going to be a financial outlay, then this Bill cannot be considered. What are we considering? The Government cannot come before us saying, "we intend doing it, never mind what the money. That you leave it to us." Because what is implied in not giving the Financial Memorandum in this Bill is that the Government has made up its mind and it is not coming to us to tell us what exactly the financial implications are, what additional money will have to be drawn from the Consolidated Fund of India. That is not clear at all.

So, I would like, Sir, firstly, the Home Minister to clarify the exact position and then, Sir, your ruling because without the financial memorandum, this Bill just cannot be here. It is a mandatory rule; it is not a rule where the Government has any option. The rule says:

"A Bill involving expenditure—and that this this Bill involves expenditure is not disputed—shall be accompanied by a financial memorandum which shall invite particular attention to the .clauses involving expenditure and shall also give an estimate of the recurring and non-recurring expenditure involved in case the Bill is passed into law."

So, there is no room for any misunderstanding or any kind of an explanation being sought from anyone. It is a very clear cut rule and this is an incomplete Bill. And after hearing the explanation from the Home Minister, I would, Sir, urge that you give the ruling; and my opinion is that this Bill cannot be considered by the House because it is wholly incomplete.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, the point made by the hon. Members, especially, Shri Somnath Chatterjee... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I have made a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: His point of order is that the financial memorandum has not been enclosed to the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I can see the point which the hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes, has raised that some kind of a Financial Memorandum has to be there. But, it is really very difficult to find out as to how many of the Governors are, in fact, entitled for this kind of a pension, equivalent of the gratuity and then work out how much is going to be the financial implication. It could have been worked out; I do not deny that, not that it was not possible. I am prepared to admit the fact that this is a lapse on the part of the Government. In fact, we will see that hereafter it does not occur.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: This Bill cannot be considered. It is a mandatory provision. It is in the rules.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a mandatory provision and if we do away like this...

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now that the Minister has himself admitted the fact, the Bill cannot be considered.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I have also explained to you what exactly has been the difficulty, why we... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Even then, it can be tentative; it can be an approximate figure.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I appreciate the fact; even though there are difficulties, they will have to be stated. There has to be a financial memorandum.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The memorandum can explain that. It can be approximate and it need not be exact.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: When we attach the financial memorandum, it has to be very exact, to the extent possible. But, it was difficult to work out... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Omitting it and getting it passed, that is a very bad precedent for the future. We can pass it if none has objected to it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I am not opposed to the idea; in fact, the whole concept is acceptable to me. It is not that I am opposing the very concept. Normally this should have been accompanied by a financial memorandum; even if it is on the rough basis, it should have been accompanied by it. In fact, it is a matter which we can follow. And I am prepared to take the responsibility that hereafter we will see that such a thing does not occur.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: That does not absolve the Government of this thing. I mean, we cannot leave the rules like that. Rule is a rule and once you make any relaxation then, tomorrow the Government may spend any amount of money and say that it was a mistake and they come and apologise or say that it will set it right next time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It will be a chain reaction.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, rule is a rule. It is a mandatory rule. It is rule 69 and I hope, Sir, you have it before you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That is a mandatory rule and there is no option before you.

SHRI UMRAO SINGH (Jalandhar): Sir, in this case, as has been explained by Shri Chavan, our Home Minister, it is very difficult to foresee because there may or may not be any cases. There may be one case or there may be two cases or there may be ten cases. This is not a recurring expenditure. It is only a foreseen situation which is being guarded under the new enactment. And it is not possible to see, in future, as to which Governor will be having pension or gratuity. There may be many cases.

My submission is that this sort of a rule is only applicable if there is a recurring expenditure every year, where the foreseen expenditure can be calculated. Here, the expenditure cannot be calculated. The situation is such that nobody can say whether there will be such cases or there will not be such cases.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, in fact, it did not occur to me. I am sorry for that. But, actually this is not going to be charged to the Consolidated Fund of India.

It is going to be charged to the State Governments; their Consolidated Fund. That is why the Bill does not attract articles 110 and 117 of the Constitution. Hence it is in order. It is very obvious that

it is not being charged to the Consolidated Fund of India; it is being charged to the Consolidated Fund of the State Governments and that is why the Financial Memorandum for this is not necessary at all. Unless you are interested in giving your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Plead your case.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: On the point of hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee, who has left the House, I may assure the House that we are interested in maintaining the federal structure of this country. There has to be harmonious relations between the States and the Centre. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed to go into the details and find out which are the subjects, which are the areas, which are the spheres where the potential conflict is there and which needs to be corrected by the Government of India. I happen to be the Chairman of the subcommittee of the Inter-State Council in which all these issues are being discussed. I am sure hon. Members will be able to understand my difficulty that on the conduct of the Governor I cannot possibly state on the floor of the House. But I can understand that the Governor is not there to publicly criticise the elected Government. In fact it is the cardinal rule which every person will have to follow. If he has anything which according to the Governor is not correct or goes beyond the powers of the State Government, I think the Governor cannot publicly state that; he has to report to the Government of India or for that matter bring to some other authority's notice as to what exactly is the misuse of the funds which is being undertaken by the State Governments. Publicly going and criticising the Government is not a healthy principle. That is why the Sarkaria Commission has

made a number of recommendations as to what needs to be taken into account at the time of appointment of the Governors. We have discussed it at great length. We will be able to submit our report to the Inter-State Council in the near future. It is only the financial aspects which still remain to be taken into account. After that chapter is completed, we will be able to submit our report to the Inter-State Council and I am sure that this job can be finished in about two months time.

Taking into account the criticism which the hon. Member has made, I am aware of the fact that there are some cases where there has been a friction between the Governor and the Chief Minister. Sometimes the Governors are overstepping what they are not supposed to overstep; there are other cases wherein the Chief Ministers also are overstepping their positions. It is a very delicate situation in which the positions of both have to be properly maintained. The Governor has to respect the Chief Minister's position and the Chief Minister has to respect the Governor's position. This is a delicate balance that has been provided for under the Constitution. If there is any misgiving on that count there is bound to be a friction which unnecessarily creates constitutional problems in which the Government of India as a whole is not interested at all. We would like to sort out these problems and create harmonious relations between the Chief Ministers and the Governors of the respective States.

Personally I have taken enough care to see that the Chief Ministers are consulted in the matter. What exactly is the type of consultation is a matter which I cannot possibly disclose here. But I have been asking them and there have been cases where the Chief Ministers have

stated that you better post this Governor somewhere else; we do not want this kind of a Governor and we have changed our opinion.

But, to say that none of the Chief Ministers have been consulted also is not correct. We have to consult them; and in real sense of the term, in letter and spirit, we have to see that the State Government feels confident that here is a Governor who can guide and give advice to us and similarly, the Chief Minister also has to see that his position is maintained properly.

I am sure, if the hon. Members have any other points — instead of discussing them on the floor of the House, it will be a better convention and if they pass on that information to me, I will definitely look into the matter and try to find out as to how far the allegations which are made are correct; and if they are found correct, what action is to be taken. That is a point which the Government of India will have to consider. I do not propose to say anything more.

This is just to give pension equivalent of the gratuity amount; and as it is not being deducted in the case of the Government servants, so in the case of the Governors, the same position will have to be maintained. It is a very small amendment that we have brought about. So, I would request the House to kindly pass this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A point was raised by Shri George Fernandes. The answer to that point is that under Article 202(3) (a) of the Constitution, the emoluments payable to the Governors are charged on the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. The Bill, therefore, does not attract Articles 110 and 117 of

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

Enacting Formula

the Constitution. Hence, it is treated as an ordinary Bill.

Amendment made

The question is:

Page 1, line 1, -

"That the Bill further to amend the Governors (Emoluments, allowances and Privileges — act, 1982, be taken into consideration".

for "Forty-third" substitute "Forty-fourth" (1)

(S.B. Chavan)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

"That the Enacting Formula, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

There is no amendment to Clause 2.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The question is:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.

"That Long Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill".

Clause 1— Short Title and Commencement

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

Amendment made

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1992" substitute "1993" (2)

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

(S.B. Chavan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill".

"That the Bill as amended, be passed".

The motion was adopted.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

16.30 hrs.

PUBLIC RECORDS BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENT AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Kumari Sulja, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill to regulate the management, administration and preservation of public records of the Central Government, Union Territory Administrations, public sector undertakings statutory bodies and corporations, commissions and committees constituted by the Central Government or a Union Territory Administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

I rise to place before the House the Bill on Public Records for consideration and approval. The Bill has already been approved by the Rajya Sabha on 23rd February, 1993. The Bill aims to regulate management, administration and preservation of public records of the Central Government, Union Territory Administrations, public sector undertakings, statutory bodies and corporations, commissions and committees constituted by the Central Government or Union Territory

Administrations and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Records are presently managed by an executive instructions only which are liable to change. Since we wish to make records easily accessible to research scholars and also facilitate quick transfer of records of permanent value to the Archives, the Bill has been introduced. The proposed Bill would give a statutory base to the executive orders concerning effective management, preservation and access to public records.

There has been a persistent demand from the Parliament, the Indian Historical Records Commission and the people at large for such an enactment.

Considering this all-round demand, the Government had appointed an Archival Legislation Committee in 1959. The Committee in its report submitted in 1960 suggested enactment of a single uniform law on public records of Union Government, Governments of the States and the Union Territory Administrations by amending the Constitution. Since the proposed course of amending the constitution was not very easy, and there is no single entry in the Constitution under which such a law could be framed, consultations with the State Governments were initiated, permitting the Parliament to frame a single law on their behalf. Unfortunately, none of the State Governments wished to give such an authorisation.

While we were still continuing to persuade the States in favour of a uniform law, the Estimates Committee of the Fourth Lok Sabha wished us to move

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Mukul Wasnik]

faster on the subject. The Government consequently issued an Archival Policy Resolution in 1972 which delineated for the first time the responsibilities of the various Ministries, Departments and Offices of the Government of India vis-a-vis those of the National Archives of India, which is the custodian of all public records of the Central Government. The Archival Policy Resolution has no statutory base. Nevertheless, the Department of Culture took up the question of implementing the various provisions of the Resolution quite seriously. It initiated a programme of compiling Retention Schedule for Records of functional nature of all Ministries, Departments and Offices of the Government of India. This has been a stupendous task and it has been possible to compile 325 such schedules, which would facilitate weeding of records of ephemeral value at a faster pace.

Inspection of Departmental Records Rooms, where all records are kept prior to their transfer to the National Archives, was initiated so that records kept in the Government Departments could be put on a proper footing. Besides, appraisal of records after 25 years was taken up so that records of permanent value could be segregated for their transfer to the National Archives. This has obviously resulted in much saving in expenditure on the upkeep and maintenance of records. Various other steps to streamline the records management system in Central Government offices and to train personnel in this field were as well taken up.

The Annual Reports of the Director General of Archives on the implementation of this Resolution have repeatedly pleaded for strengthening his hands with a legal enactment. The

various Committees of Parliament have also been pressing the Government for an early enactment on public records.

The Bill before the House is the Government's response to this all-round demand and it is hoped that it would facilitate proper administration, management, preservation and proper access to records.

I hope this Bill would encourage the State Governments to follow the examples set by the Government of India to enact similar records on public records in their custody before long.

I commend this Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to regulate the management, administration and preservation of public records of the Central Government, Union Territory Administrations, public sector undertakings, statutory bodies and corporations, commissions and committees constituted by the Central Government or a Union Territory Administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Bill.

In fact, the Bill is long overdue. The Bill provides that public records of the Central Government, Union Territory Administrations, public sector undertakings, statutory bodies and

autonomous bodies should be carefully maintained, preserved and classified. Now, the Bill provides for the maintenance of the archives at the central level and at the level of UTs. So, I request the Minister to convene a conference of State Education Ministers so that archives can be established in different State capitals also. Now, Sir, the Bill provides that there should be an advisory body. We often find that such an advisory body is dominated by the official members such as the Secretary, Joint Secretaries, Directors, etc. But such advisory bodies should have more non-official members like eminent professors, knowledgeable people and they may be inducted in such bodies. They may meet from time to time and they may guide the central archives. Archives also require a separate cadre because the employees of National Archives or the UT archives require special training and special outlook. Therefore, I would request the Minister for the creation of a separate cadre for the archives. Specially in this connection, I would say that there are police archives almost everywhere in India but these are not open to all. Even research scholars have to make intense lobbying for reading the papers which are in the police archives. As a result, specially research scholars of history suffer. Therefore, I would request the Minister to see that important files of the police archives are xeroxed or transferred to the National Archives or the State Archives. These archives should be maintained in a systematic way. The Britishers maintained the documents in a very systematic way. Consequently, because of this systematic maintenance, we have a thorough knowledge of the British period and of our pre-independence struggle. Sir, our research scholars have gone through those records and have realised what happened during the British rule and how

India became poorer and poorer during the British rule. But during post-independence period, such care is not often seen in the maintenance of public records. Often, public records are destroyed. Public records which are of minimal value should be weeded out but there should be a proper committee and experts in this field.

With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): At the outset, I may congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this piece of legislation in this House. This legislation is a result of certain recommendations of the Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha. On the basis of the recommendation of the Archives Commission fifteen years ago, the Tarachand Committee had given certain valuable suggestions. In their report itself, it is very well explained as to how we should preserve our records and also about the criteria to be adopted for weeding out old records.

India is a country which has great archival wealth. But it is scattered all over the country. For every country, it is a matter of prestige that the records, especially ancient records, are kept properly. Our ancient past tells us about the culture and civilization of particular sections of our society in great detail. In Rome, in ancient times, records were kept in the palaces of kings. Subsequently, they were handed over to the counsels. By Fifth Century B.C, for reasons of security, these records were transferred to public buildings. It is a matter of great regret that we could not do even today, what Rome could do in Fifth Century B.C. This is due to the indifference of the

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

authorities concerned. We have to see whether our officials are working sincerely or not. Definitely, there are specialists in this field who are very well-versed in the subject. But unfortunately, from our past experience we could see and establish that our authorities who were in charge of preserving these very important ancient records in the archives, had not done their work properly. This sort of indifference should not be tolerated. These ancient records will have to be taken care of.

The provisions contained in this Bill are welcomed by all sections. But the implementing agencies are the State Governments. If the State Governments are not at all taking care of our important ancient records, it is a matter of great concern. I may submit here that in Tamil Nadu, many ancient records were destroyed. In Madhya Pradesh also, there were some incidents of destroying very valuable ancient records, which ought to be preserved. But simply enacting a law in Parliament will not help us in preserving our valuable archival material which is an important part of our history. As rightly pointed out by my hon. friend, I would also humbly request the hon. Minister to convene a meeting of the Education Ministers of the States and give them specific directives to pass a similar legislation in their respective State Assemblies and to see that the provisions are implemented properly.

The 43rd Session of the Indian Records Commission expressed their grave concern over the senseless destruction of valuable historical records in some States. In our country, whose history can be traced back to thousands of years, this sort of indiscriminate destruction of public records should not be allowed. This matter should be taken

care of. Here I may mention that some States are as indifferent to their past as they are to the present.

When Late Prof. Nurul Hassan was the Education Minister, he tried to introduce a piece of legislation in this House to ban indiscriminate destruction of valuable pieces of our ancient culture. Unfortunately, he could not bring in such a legislation. After that a series of meetings were held and instructions were given to the State Governments to implement such a legislation so that indiscriminate destruction of valuable pieces of ancient culture can be stopped. Recently, the Tamil Nadu Government could implement such a legislation. I would suggest that the Central Government should give clear instructions to the State Governments to ban indiscriminate destruction of valuable ancient records. A committee should be appointed by the respective State Governments to scrutinize whether a particular record should be destroyed or not. A sincere effort should be made in this regard as mere writing to the State Governments will not help.

The National Archives is today facing two main problems. There is no doubt that it is working satisfactorily but it is facing two main problems. Its first problem is that it is not getting proper information of the valuable records. The individuals who are in possession of these records are very reluctant to part with them. The Government should address itself to this problem also.

It is surprising to note that such a huge organisation like the National Archives is facing a lot of financial problems and because of this it could not deliver the goods. We cannot keep thousands of files in a building. The

Calcutta Library has adopted the latest microfilming technique. I think we should also adopt that technique. Just like a doctor attending his patients, a regular touch with the record is very necessary for its proper maintenance. We cannot keep thousands and thousands of articles or photographs or other such materials. Microfilming is the only alternative but, unfortunately, we cannot introduce it in the National Archives because of the financial constraints. I request the hon. Minister to give some financial support to the National Archives so that it can function efficiently.

Sir, some countries, especially, those whose history dates back to many centuries, have prohibited elimination of records made after a specific date. So, India can also adopt either banning of elimination of ancient records or we can fix a date so that the records which are there up to that particular date need not be destroyed. Or else, we can appoint a Committee so that it can scrutinise and take a final decision.

These are the three alternatives which can be considered.

Sir, the Estimates Committee of the Parliament, presented to the Lok Sabha a year ago, a Report, in which they had highlighted that a large treasure of Indian history, on art, was lying buried or threatened to be destroyed due to developmental projects. Here comes my suggestion and that is microfilming. So, microfilming is the only solution for this. As I have explained earlier, the experts in the field have no access to these records.

The people who want to do some research do not have any access to these records. For getting all these records, you have to go through a lot of procedures. I

think the procedure should be simplified. The Government should intervene in this so that the scholars who want to study more can have easy access to these valuable records.

Now, I do not want to take further time of the House but I would like to suggest the following:

As I have already mentioned, this legislation has been welcomed by all the hon. Members, from all corners. If you want this to implement, then, not only the States but also the Centre should make very serious efforts. The Government should provide more budgetary support to archives and try to get more and more valuable ancient and historical evidences. It is because, now-a-days, no body wants to part with them. After some time, it will be eliminated on its own.

Therefore, the Government should take more care and more interest in order to preserve, maintain and get all these records of the past.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Chennithala, can you tell us how will you get the document which is in the possession of a person who is not prepared to part with that very valuable document? It is not necessary that any individual who is having a very valuable document will be willing to part with the document.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: In some cases, if the individual is compensated with adequate money, he may part with the document.

Secondly, there may be apprehensions in the minds of the individuals who are keeping these records that if they keep those records for still

[Shri Ramesh Chennithala]

longer period, they may get destroyed. In order to avoid all these things, my only suggestion is that, let them go in for microfilming of all these records.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan. Do you want to speak?

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. Ravi Mallu.

DR. R. MALLU (Nagar Kurnool): I was talking about these films. If somebody is holding a paper which is of national importance and if that person is not interested to hand over that paper, then my suggestion is, that paper should be taken forcibly from him.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you know something about this, why not share your knowledge? You can speak for two minutes. Why do you want to hide your knowledge from the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): Let us take it as spoken!

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in this connection, I want to add one thing.

Sir, this Bill which has come before this House, for that, the Government deserves congratulations. This Bill should have been brought much earlier.

Prof. Nurul Hassan was an eminent historian. He is no more. He was Governor of West Bengal and Orissa. He was also Minister of Education in the Union Council of Ministers. He had, while inaugurating the History Congress at Lucknow, also highlighted this subject. Thereafter, there was a Tara Chand Commission. They came out with certain recommendations.

Ours is a very old country with ancient culture. We are proud of that culture. We have got rich history behind us. All the records, etc. are there in several places. Even scriptures are there in the stones, paintings. They are getting destroyed in course of time. All these things need to be taken care of.

About archives etc., an ad hoc approach will not do. No doubt, something has been done significantly till now about it, but some more efforts are needed in this direction, particularly these documents which are there under the possession of Government. In certain cases, they are also not well protected. Even records under the possession of Government in different departments are not protected — you will be astonished — because of paucity of funds, because of paucity of space. That should be well protected.

When we come to individuals who are not parting with their valuable documents, we have to see what is to be done. An atmosphere of confidence has got to be there. In certain cases, they are being taken away from them even without any compensation. There are some people who are willing to part with their valuable documents. But after taking from them those documents, they are not being kept properly. I have come across such cases. Universities are taking away those

documents; the Department of Culture of the State Government are also taking away those documents; Museum people are also taking away those documents and several articles. Confidence is one thing. But again proper compensation has to be paid for them.

These are the days of scientific development. If we make photo copies and micro-films, etc. of those documents and the original documents are kept with the persons concerned, our purpose can be served. That can be done in a proper way.

With these words, I lend support to the Bill and congratulate the Government for that. But, at the same time, it is not a comprehensive Bill. In all other respects, I associate with it. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All your valuable suggestions have gone on record.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Micro-filming is one thing. Computer has also become very popular. It is a feather in our cap. That is also one of the most modern devices to preserve these valuable documents.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): If the Government wants to keep the old records as valuables possessed by some individuals, they can do it. That is a very pertinent question. I would suggest that a legislation can be passed for that. After certain years, if anybody has kept some valuable record with him, it is incumbent on him to give a copy of that record by way of a photo copy or computerisation and the original copy may be kept with him so that that may not be lost. Legislation can be passed that after

certain years no individual has any right to keep that record of his own; it should be incumbent on him to part with that record by giving a copy of it so that it can be kept as a permanent record.

17.00 hrs.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): I am extremely grateful to the hon. Members who have shown a keen interest and have contributed immensely to this discussion. It has been very heartening to note the interest which they have been taking in this particular matter.

This Bill before us is the first of its kind and the law which we would be enacting will be the first of its kind in the country. Therefore, I would just like to say that once we have the experience of a few years we would be in a much better position to understand and to find out what more needs to be done. This is naturally not the last word on this important matter.

As far as the suggestions made by the hon. Members concerning the State Governments' support in this regard are concerned, the Central Government has time and again made all possible efforts to see that there is support from the States in this matter. This has not come forth up till now. But the persuasion with the State Governments will definitely be continued and the suggestion that a meeting of the Ministers looking after this subject in the States should be called and this matter should be discussed is well taken and it will be taken care of.

[Shri Mukul Wasnik]

A mention was also made that a separate cadre to look after this should also be created. I am happy to inform that such a cadre is being created by the National Archives Institute and we would ensure that only those persons get to handle the archives who have a diploma or a degree from this Institute so that it would be the basis of the cadre which some of the members were just pointing at.

Many of the suggestions concern the State Governments. As we are all aware, as far as this Bill is concerned, we are dealing with the subject in relation to the Central Government Union Territory records only and it should be viewed accordingly.

Dr. Sudhir Ray had pointed out that the Board Constituted should also have non-officials, those who have experience and who would be in a position to contribute valuable suggestions.

I will just like to mention here that sub-clause 13(d) of the Bill reads as follows:

13(d) "Three persons to be nominated by the Central Government for a period not exceeding three years, one being archives and two being professors in the Post-graduate Department of History in any recognised University"

Therefore, I think that point which he has made has been taken care of.

Shri Ramesh Chennithala has also made an important contribution to this discussion. I am sure that when the rules

would be framed under this Bill, as far as possible the suggestions which he has made will be taken care of. I am grateful for his participation as well as the participation of Shri Sriballav Panigrahi and also Shri A. Charles.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri A. Charles has also made a valuable suggestion.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Once again, I would like to express my gratefulness to all the Members who participated in this discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to regulate the management, administration and preservation of public records of the Central Government, Union Territory Administration, public sector undertakings, statutory bodies and corporations, commissions, and committees constituted by the Central Government or a Union Territory Administration and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 18 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be passed.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

17.06 hrs.

MOTION RE: IMPLICATIONS OF THE DUNKEL DRAFT TEXT ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS—*Contd.*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sudhir Sawant, you can continue your speech.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day

when I was in the midst of my presentation, I had drawn the attention of this House to the hon. Speaker's appeal to evolving a national consensus on this very issue. I had appealed that we should be absolutely practical in our approach taking into account the present international situation. In the first instance, I requested that any discussion on this issue should be taken up considering four parameters in view.

17.07 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

Sir, there was a statement that we should neither export nor import and be in an isolated and in a closed society. I have got my objection to this formulation. It goes to the very concept whether we should be a member of GATT or not. That is a parameter, which should be clearly understood.

As Shri Rabi Ray had brought out while quoting Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we must not forget that India was the founder member of GATT in 1948 and we became the founder member of GATT under the leadership of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with a precise purpose to ensure equitable trade in the world so that the developing countries can develop. That basic objective should not be set aside. I consider the formulation that we should neither export nor import as preposterous.

Shri Rabi Ray had also brought out the fact that the Government is not concentrating on employment. Employment lies at the very root of all the problems in the world. Intense competition in the world is precisely for this purpose and employment can be ensured when there is a demand generated in the economy either domestic

[Shri Sudhir Sawant]

or foreign. And for this purpose, in the present day world, we have to export and export more because today's phrase is "export or perish". To ensure this, we have to be a part of the system and we cannot be isolated. Today's world is not the world of pre-1948. It is quite different now. In the world, distances have crumbled. We are very close. And that is why, we cannot even contemplate of being isolated.

What Shri Rabi Ray had said that the Finance Minister is against *Swadeshi* is patently wrong. *Swadeshi* does not mean isolation — *Atam Nirbharta*. We cannot remain isolated in the world. This particular point should not be lost sight of. Considering this, we must see in what manner we are going to progress.

The hon. Speaker also pointed out a fact that the issue today is whether we want to be a member of the GATT, a part of the multilateral trading system or we are to deal with every individual country like China does. We have seen China's plight. The United States could not use the Super 301 because we are a member of GATT, whereas China every year was at the mercy of the United States Congress to gain his MFN status. Everywhere it had to lobby and for lobbying it utilised the very purpose against the people, against which some of our friends have objections here. Today, China seeks the membership of GATT. This point should not be lost sight of. And what is Dunkel? Dunkel because the Uruguay round could not come to a successful completion in 1991 and a draft proposal as a compromise package was forwarded. It is, in fact, a package of 28 agreements on the basis of which it was sought to narrow down differences.

Keeping all these in view, I would emphasize here, we may have our reservations on certain issues, I also have some reservation which I will elucidate in the course of my presentation, but, whatever decision we take, it must be commensurate with the national interests.

I think, today there is no one better qualified to safeguard our national interests than the present Government and fortunately we have Shri Pranab Mukherjee as the Commerce Minister who is well-equipped to guide this nation, the ship of India's economy and the nation to its proper goal. Therefore, there should not be the claim that the Government is trying to sell out. Unfortunately this Dunkel proposal was utilised by various political parties in a partisan manner which was visible in the recent elections. But we lose sight that from 1989 to 1991 there was a Government of Janata Dal backed by the Communist Party, by the BJP Party which has not given any proposal and which has not even bothered to discuss about the Uruguay round in this House. I do not understand why there was no necessity because this Uruguay round is from 1986 when this package was given because earlier GATT negotiations were limited to goods. But, in 1986, other features like Intellectual Property Rights and the services were clubbed in. In these two years India finds itself in a peculiar predicament today because the international prestige of India went down in the period of 1989 to 1991. India could mobilize opinion in this world prior to that. However, the prestige went down during the period 1989 to 1991 and the necessary credibility which a nation required to mobilize world opinion was not there. Fortunately in the last two and a half years our Government has gone forward and taken many decisive steps to

regain the prestige which we had lost. Today I am very happy to say that the Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao visited China and Iraq in an attempt to develop such a type of opinion. So, again my appeal is that it would be better if we follow the procedure of consensus.

The second parameter I would like to project forward is that the Government cannot today or even the Commerce Minister cannot today in this House commit as to what exactly is going to come because it is a part of a strategy which has to be followed. We cannot lay our cards on the table completely. Therefore, I would request the leaders of all political parties to get-together and evolve a particular approach as to what strategy we must follow.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): The Government must call them.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Probably the Government will definitely call them and evolve a consensus on this matter and go forward with it.

The third parameter is that we must realise that India is in a much better position compared to many developing countries of the world and precisely India cannot go alone in whatever it has to do. What is essential is that India should take the lead and mobilise the world opinion. This much we agree but the world opinion should be prepared to be mobilised. This attempt has to be made so that the stand which we take, would have sufficient power behind it to get it implemented.

The fourth parameter which we must consider is that whenever we sign an international treaty, it has to be converted into domestic law, and this

conversion is going to be done by this very House. So, there is no reason to fear that if we sign a treaty, we are going to sell out our country.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Are you supporting it?

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: You would come to know by and by.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): I am sure, at the end of it we would be able to know or we would not be able to know.

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: I would request my esteemed elder colleague to be patient and then comment on whatever I say.

So, Sir, having established these four parameters, I would come down to the proposals straightaway. The first thing on the agricultural side is the subsidy. At present five per cent for the developed countries and ten per cent for others is the ceiling of subsidy that has been laid down in this Draft. As far as India is concerned, we would certainly benefit currently but there are some issues which must be considered. As far as subsidy is concerned, I would just quote from the Draft. On page L-20, in para 8, it has been stated:

"All domestic support in favour of agricultural producers, with the exception of measures exempted for reduction, shall be reduced from the year 1993 to the year 1999 by twenty per cent."

This is precisely the objectionable clause in that. In many developed countries, the subsidies are unimaginable.

[Shri Sudhir Sawant]

For example, in Japan, the subsidy on rice is 700 per cent. Even if it is reduced by twenty per cent in the next four years, the subsidy will still remain at 540 per cent. So, is the case everywhere in the world. This clause is patently inequitable. All rules should apply equally to all countries and, therefore, the ceiling of five per cent and ten per cent, should be maintained above board. It is not that just by decreasing it by twenty per cent, it will do because after fifteen years, or twenty years for that matter, what would be the situation, we do not know. Whether at that point of time India would require more subsidy or whether our agricultural goods will be competitive in that scenario, this matter must be considered.

The next point is of minimum market access. In this Draft, it is covered by the balance of payment clause which exempts India from providing 3.3 per cent market access. The other day Indrajit ji said that it is the IMF which is going to decide on the balance of payment issue. Having read the Draft, I do not think there is any such clause in this Draft. But one point I would like to make. He has said that the Finance Minister is saying that there is no balance of payments problem. This is not a fact.

Because India has now a debt of around 80 million dollars. There is also a large trade gap and there is also debt servicing. So, the balance of payment problem is going to persist and, therefore, India will be exempted of this minimum market access of 3 per cent.

The matter of concern is the food security clause. Someone said that PDS will not be involved. It was stated by some people that this is not the issue. But, on

this very subject, I would like to read out the Clause which says—it is on page L-14, para 3 - as follows :

"The volume and accumulation of such stocks shall correspond to predetermined targets related solely to food security. The process of stock accumulation and disposal shall be financially transparent. Food purchases by the government shall be made at current market prices and sales from food security stocks shall be made at no less than the current domestic market price for the product and quality in question".

This Clause enjoins the Government to purchase at domestic market price. The question of minimum support price will come up. Secondly, you have to sell at current domestic market price. I do not know how the PDS will be exempted in this particular situation.

The third very damaging clause in this—as I read through it—is in between the lines and it is transparency of food stocks. The entire world, every country will have to make their food stocks transparent. This, I think, for security reasons may not be a very vital proposal especially in countries like Africa and other nations. Well, today India's food stocks are sufficient. We are in a comfortable situation with five successive good monsoons. But this very fact may be an issue of which a lot of arm-twisting can be done. This transparency of food stocks, I think, should not be included in the Draft.

The next point I want to bring to the notice is about sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures. Because of the

subsidy clause we have said that agricultural exports will increase. But the phyto-sanitary measures are basically barriers again. I will give an example. The alphonso mangoes grown in my constituency are the most popular mangoes in the world. But, in the U.S.A. and Japan it is banned because of fruit-fly. But it is not banned in European Community and in other parts of the world. I do not know what measures or standards are going to be laid as far as sanitary measures are concerned. But that should be a mechanism wherein such measures would be open to scrutiny and where developing countries would not then be subject to protectionism on the grants and sanitary measures. Sanitary measures are there, no doubt, to protect animal or plant life or help within the territory of the contracting parties from risk arising from entry, establishment or spread of diseases, disease-carrying organism and so on. This very ground can become a barrier for the developing countries as it is a barrier today in case of the example which is quoted by me.

As for the intellectual property rights, the matter of concern here is not what the definition on intellectual property right says. In Article 27 on page 69 it is mentioned as follows :

"Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 below, patents shall be available for any inventions, whether products or processes, in all fields of technology..."

So, now we have been subjected to denial of cryogenic engines, because it encompasses all fields of technology whereas the Uruguay Round was supposed to be limited to trade. The Uruguay Round has now included

Intellectual Property Rights also. My fear is, with the MTCR and with the nuclear treaties, we require satellites and we require technologies which have defence applications. Most of the technologies which have defence applications have got industrial applications also. In fact, 95 per cent of the technologies have got both the applications. So, only because we are not signing the NPT, can this become another measure of cross retaliation on trade? Nobody has mentioned this fact, but this is my apprehension. When you bring the entire technological field into the Uruguay Round, then what is going to be the effect on national security? This is another matter which has to be carefully examined, because, as far as national security and defence production is concerned, we have been importing technologies by any method and producing the weapons required for our security and if these features are utilised tomorrow for creating barriers, for sanctions, then this is a matter of great concern. This should be examined in its proper form because the complete implications may not be visible here. That is why, this clause can be utilised to deny technology to the developing world and that is what is objectionable.

Sir, as far as pharmaceuticals is concerned, everything can be taken care of, if there is compulsory licensing and my objection to the entire I.P.R. is based on that, because every country must have the right to get technology. Is the Uruguay Round going to establish that any country can have any technology that is required so that things like the denial of cryogenic engines do not recur again by arm-twisting methods? That is why, compulsory licensing should be there as far as pharmaceuticals is concerned and as far as all fields of technology are concerned on payment of royalty. We are

[Shri Sudhir Sawant]

not against profit and any patent holder can make profits, but we are against profiteering. Therefore, this point requires serious consideration.

As far as seeds patent is concerned, sufficient safeguard is there because it allows *sui generis* system so that when seeds are taken, they are not subjected to international scrutiny, but to national laws. This Parliament is capable of looking after this country and can develop the proper laws. But the problem comes here when it says like this:

"That parties shall provide for the protection of plant varieties either by patents or by an effective *sui generis* system or by any combination thereof."

But my objection to this provision which says:

"That this provision shall be reviewed four years after the entering into force of this agreement."

Why is this clause of review? Is the allowing of *sui generis* system for the sake of obtaining agreement of various parties only? So, this is a particular point which must be considered and this clause of review must be eliminated.

Sir, I would like to mention one point raised by Indrajitji about the Constitution saying that the States have not been consulted before doing what we are going to do.

And that the Constitution calls for that we must have the sanction of States

for what we are going to do. Nothing is far from the truth. Article 253 of the Constitution is very clear. It says:

"Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body."

So, for this purpose, Parliament has been given powers by the framers of the Constitution to legislate on all these lists. The founders of the Constitution did lay emphasis and did rely on the wisdom of this House to evolve proper international agreements.

In conclusion, I would like to project some alternatives. Today it is a fact that India finds itself in a difficult situation in the international arena where the countries like United States or the developed countries would definitely view future India, strong India as a threat. This is not surprising and there may be attempts to do or undo many things which we attempt to do. We see now, with the example of NAFTA draft, in this world to evolve regional blocs, trade blocs. India unfortunately is part of none of the blocs. I do not know whether we have failed diplomatically or for some other reasons because as I said, 1989—91 was a period which did bring down India's prestige internationally. Diplomatic initiatives must be taken to evolve consensus in the developing countries, with China, with Iran. Unfortunately G-15 Summit which was called is also not taking place in its form which we intended to. But there is a requirement in the world

to evolve a bloc of countries, trading bloc of which India should attempt for this.

The next course of action which should be taken is to evolve national consensus on all these issues so that India takes a stand based on national consensus on which all leaders of political parties can be associated.

The third thing is, it is not that always what we sign, we will do. This also we must consider. I quote one example. About the Texas instrument, it has been applied for patent in Japan. Japan has signed Texas instrument for patenting intellectual property right. Japan took 17 years to give patent right on a computer chip. This is the first chip developed in the world. In those 17 years, all industries as far as computer chips in the United States were concerned were wiped out because in that period, Japan utilised that. I would request you to consider that it is not that we are going to sign and we are going to throw our sovereignty away. The thing is, this Parliament will exist; this Government will exist. This country is going to exist and all the institutions in the country are there to safeguard our national interests. Therefore, just because of some apprehension, some dogmatic ideologies guiding us to take some decision, we should not get out of GATT. GATT is an institution which we have made. Just because United Nations is dominated by the U.S.A. you do not get out of this. It is not the answer. Like this, we have to see, we have to mobilise the world opinion; we have to form our own blocs. This country has to grow strong. That is how, we can survive in this very unstable world of today.

That is why, I again call upon this House to take stock of the situation and take a pragmatic approach and assist the

Government in taking a correct approach which would ensure very safe future for this country.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO, VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this important item. Because of the fact that ours is a small Party and I, being the only Member from my Party, I will confine only to agriculture.

I was hearing the speeches of Shri P. Chidambaram and Shri Pranab Mukherjee while initiating the discussion. Still, several doubts have been left which I would request the hon. Minister to clarify in his reply.

You are aware that he has stated that the farmers need not be afraid that they will lose their traditional right to save seeds from his produce and exchange or sell to his neighbour farmers. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that a very responsible officer who has negotiated on our behalf in the GATT has stated before a Committee that the industrialised countries are not willing to agree to the exchange of seeds between the farmers in black and white because this is the life-line of our agriculture. Even after 4 1/2 decades of our independence, still the National Seeds Corporations or the various private sector trade companies were able to supply only 38% of the seed required, whereas 62% of the seed requirement is met by supply of the farmers mutually in the village or by the neighbouring villages.

My apprehension is if this right is not protected, out of 10 crores of farmers holdings in this country, 75 per cent belong to small and marginal farmers and

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in a particular situation where 2 lakhs of villages do not have an all-weather road to go, how these marginal farmers can go to the tehsil headquarters or district headquarters or nearby big town to purchase seeds? That is the grave concern and I appeal to the hon. Minister to clarify this point.

He was saying that we have scope in this Dunkel draft to evolve *sui generis* system, a completely alternative one, which will take of our interests. True. But in the note that was circulated by your Ministry for the convenience of the Members, you have said on page 12:—

"Although the Dunkel text does not refer to any particular international convention in the context of the *sui generis* protection of plant varieties, an international convention which is known as UPOV and covers the protection of plant varieties can be referred to for guidance."

The 1978 text goes on to describe the text of that.

My query to the hon. Minister is whether our *sui generis* system which we want to evolve, of course, by bringing it before this Parliament House, will it have to conform to the 1978 UPOV convention decision?

I would also like to know whether in that 1978 UPOV convention, there are farmers' exemptions and breeders exemptions which, to some extent, take care of special circumstances of countries like ours. But after 1995, what is the fate? Will the 1978 UPOV decision be applicable even after 1995 or after 1995,

will the latest UPOV 1991 decisions will come into effect where this farmers' exemption and the breeders' exemption and researchers' exemptions have been completely taken away? In that context, we will be put to serious inconvenience and it will cause tremendous damage to our agricultural interests.

In spite of what the Government says, for the last so many years, we are importing nearly, on an average, 12 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. This very year also, we have contracted for 30 lakh tonnes of foodgrains though it may not be completely imported. But we have already contracted it. In these circumstances, this traditional right should be preserved under any circumstances. This is my humble submission to the Government. During his reply, let the hon. Minister clarify categorically that this right would be protected. That also involves the right of the farmers to modify the seed to suit the local condition, our geographical, climatic conditions, to suit our diseases etc. Hitherto, we were having that. The hon. Minister must tell whether that right would be protected or not. If our breeders' exemption is not protected, what will happen?

Sir, you know, in India most of the research in agriculture is going on in the Indian Agricultural Universities, research stations and the coordinated projects throughout the country which we have. That will be almost given a go-by because we will have to pay very hefty royalties to the plant breeders. I want to have a clear clarification from the hon. Minister in this regard also.

There is a FAO resolution adopted sometime ago that when you have to protect the plant breeders' right, also the farmers right should be protected. Why I

am raising this point is in this country, we have got abundant neem trees. Everywhere in our country neem trees are there. Out of this neem tree, now a U.S. Company named Grace Company is producing Morgosono Bio-pesticide. Hitherto, our farmers are also doing that in a crude form. The neem seeds are crushed and an emulsion is prepared out of it. We spray that emulsion on some crops to repel some insects. Now, the Grace Company is doing it. It has already patented that insecticide. In such circumstances, as per the FAO decision, this country which has got neem trees in abundance and neem seeds, must get the share. We cannot simply be taken for a ride by that Grace Company just by patenting a particular product there and making billions and billions of rupees out of it. Let the hon. Minister clarify this point.

Regarding the subsidies issue, the hon. Minister as well as the hon. Member Shri P. Chidambaram — who was also the Minister of State for Commerce for some time — were telling that because of the subsidies provision, a boon will come to our Indian agriculture. I am really so pained to hear when Shri P. Chidambaram said that all these years the Indian farmers have been getting very low prices when compared to the international prices and because of the GATT the Indian farmers will get a higher price; we will be able to export so much to the foreign countries. Is there anything more damaging than this statement? The point is you have deprived the farmers of this country to get a fair price. Is the GATT necessary to make you give the farmers a reasonable price? In this context, I will tell you one thing. *(Interruptions)*

Please hear me. In our own Constitution, in the Directive Principles,

we have made a commitment before the public saying: "The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations." *(Interruptions)*

Please hear me. Shri Charles, I have not objected when your Members were speaking. Please do not disturb me because my time is very limited. Please have the patience to hear me. I think you are a friend of the farmers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are coming from the agricultural community. You know that when compared with 1970-71, the ratio of income of the people living in the agricultural sector and non-agricultural sector has increased from 1:2 to 1:4.

In Japan, just now my friend said, the Japanese farmer is getting five times the price which is given in the international market. Why? It is because there is a basic agriculture law of 1961 which promises the farmers of Japan that the Government will help in increasing their productivity and also they will ensure that the income of the farmers is also kept on par with the income of the people who are living in non-agriculture sector. That is why, when the Government is giving help, Japanese people do not feel bad if they have to pay a higher price because they also want the farmers to live with all dignity, decorum and status. All these years, this Government has not done that. He has just now said that only twenty per cent is to be reduced whereas in our country the subsidy that is given is a pittance. In 1980, the USA gave seventy billion dollars as subsidy to the agriculture

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sector and the European Economic Community gave 134 billion dollars as subsidy. And the per capita support in USA is 150 dollars though only two per cent of the people are living on agriculture and in the European Economic Community, the per capita support is 240 dollars. But in Japan, the per capita support is 260 dollars. What about our country? It is hardly nine dollars. If I remember well, the Minister some time back said on the floor of this very House that if the Government gives up to Rs. 30,000 crores as subsidy, then we will not be attracted by the Dunkel's provisions. All right. Then why have you reduced the subsidy on fertilizers? Fertilizer subsidy was decreased and the price of the phosphatic fertilizer and potashic fertilizers was enhanced by hundred per cent. In potash, it is more than hundred per cent. What is the result? The consumption of fertilizers has gone down by 24 per cent. The Agriculture Minister has accepted that. Will this 24 per cent reduction in the consumption of fertilizers not going to have any bearing on our productivity and production? I am not satisfied with that.

Now the Government is very very keen to increase the electricity tariff on agriculture to fifty per cent per unit. Some time back a Committee was appointed under the Chairmanship of Shri Vaidyanathan. They had calculated that on an average in India, Rs. 68 is the water charges per acre of land. And the Committee recommended that it must be enhanced to Rs. 340. In spite of the fact that we do not have commitment to reduce non-product specific support because of the pressure from the IMF and the World Bank, you are reducing the consumption by giving it a go-bye. I have

heard many a time our Finance Minister very loudly saying in different forums that this Government is very very keen to do away with the subsidy business. In that context, will we be in a position to export our agricultural products? Today the price advantage which we have, we may not have that in future when the cost of production will go up. When the cost of our rice, wheat and cotton will go up, we may not be able to compete in the world market because then the subsidy level will be reduced by only twenty per cent leaving 80 per cent support in those countries. Still 64 per cent export subsidy will continue; 64 per cent trade barriers will also continue. In these circumstances, I fear that instead of giving our agriculture a boon, it may be a curse. That is what I humbly submit to this Government, not out of any political compulsion, or to find fault with the Government. But this is the genuine concern of the farmers of this country. So, let the hon. Minister while replying say about the present level of support, in figures, that is given in those countries and to what extent it is here.

I will tell you regarding the non-product specific support. The hon. Minister and Shri Chidambaram were telling that except in the case of three commodities, for all other commodities, the non-product specific support is less than ten per cent. We definitely agree. But, regarding the sugarcane, when you calculate it with the statutory minimum price decided by the Government of India, it may be less than ten per cent. As you know, because it is not a remunerative price, almost all the State Governments are giving State advised prices.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): It is being implemented in your State.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE: Everywhere.

SHRI A. CHARLES: You are speaking for rich farmers.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE: If somebody speaks regarding agriculture, do you mean that he is a rich farmer? I can tell you that I am much smaller than many of those members sitting on your side. Please do not misunderstand like that. Just because somebody speaks for farmers, do not think that we are big or rich farmers. You try to ignore the interests of the farmers and that is the whole pity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE: This is a very important point. It takes away the right of the Government to encourage the farmer to raise a particular crop, to meet our particular circumstances. When State advised prices are taken into consideration, I specifically ask the hon. Minister to say in his reply — 1986, 1987 and 1988 are the years which are taken for our calculation purposes — what are the product specific support on sugarcane in the States of U.P. Bihar and Haryana and also on DHB groundnut. My information is that it is more than ten per cent because all these years, we are importing edible oils from abroad, spending thousand of crores of rupees in foreign exchange. The Government has introduced a Technology Mission on Oilseeds; there is a price ban and Government was doing a good thing. Of course, I do not find any fault with that, though something more could be done. Today, though that, India has become nearly self-sufficient. But now, because of the Dunkel Draft provisions, they will

curtail and take away the right of this Government to help, to encourage a particular crop in our national interest. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is correct or not.

My information is that already, the European Economic Community, knowing that they have to reduce to some extent this support, to circumvent, to overcome that, they have evolved compensatory payments system. They have already formulated this, during these negotiations itself. My information is that the compensatory payment in the European Community countries is to the tune of Rs. 8,000 per hectare. I want to know whether it is correct or not, whether those Governments have already taken some measures to overcome this reduction commitment by taking some other steps. I get so much laughter really when one of our negotiators told me the objective of these developed countries, that is : "You developing countries, if you have money, you pay money, you pay income to your small farmers; but, do not ask them to produce more". This is what was said. They know that our country, in the present circumstances, where we owe Rs. 2,66,000 crore as foreign debt, is not in a position to give even Rs. 100 to one family. That is the sorry state of affairs, whereas those countries, in the name of decoupled production, income support, income insurance, backward areas, and on various other names, are giving exemptions; these are all exempted.

My demand to the Government is, if you are really serious that the Indian agriculture should prosper and the Indian farmers should get the benefit, you see that those subsidies given in those countries are given a go-bye completely; then, we will have the advantage. Sir, France, even though the reduction

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commitment is very small, is making all out efforts to resist that, to protect their farmers' interests, their nation's interest, where only six per cent of the people are farmers. In this country, where sixty six per cent of the population depends on agriculture, you do not have any concern for these farmers. You are just writing them off; you are taking them for granted.

The other day our revered leader Shri Indrajit Gupta raised a very important point. Agriculture comes under the State subject. My friend said that the National Government can enter into any treaty. After giving birth to the children the father and the mother will have definitely a right to choose the boy or the girl when they perform the marriage of their son or daughter. But the children are given a choice; they will be asked 'whether you like this match or not, what is your wish'. They will ask their children like that. But here without asking the State Governments you want to take a decision and you want to enter into a treaty. That is what is happening. I would like to tell on this very crucial State Subject matter like agriculture and health care that you have not sought the opinion of the State Governments.

17.56 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In fact I was baffled when my friends said that the West Bengal Chief Minister has written a letter to the Prime Minister requesting him to please ascertain the views of the States and give them an opportunity to express their views.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me make it very clear. We have been discussing this

Dunkel proposal for three days now. You cannot continue the discussion for three days and four days continuously. The only point which you have to bear in mind is not to repeat the point. This point was very forcefully made by Shri Indrajitji and you do not have to repeat this. Please conclude.

SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE: The views of the State Governments and the legislators have to be taken. I remember very well that Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution not agreeing to the Dunkel Draft and asking the Central Government to reject it. My request to the Government is to consider the views of the State Governments also.

Regarding the market access, we can have exemptions from the minimum market access when our income is less than 1000 dollars per capital or the BOP position. I will bring to the notice of the Government a very interesting news.

MR. SPEAKER: You have spoken for half-an-hour; I was listening from my Chamber.

SHRI SOBHANADRESWARA RAO VADDE: I am not repeating what is said by other Members. I will take only four-five minutes.

I am bringing to your notice one important matter. On 5.6.1993 I have come across a news where the IMF has evaluated the per capita income in our country as 1255 dollars, whereas our official figure is only 330 dollars. But they have calculated it on the basis of the purchasing capacity—how many times coffee is taken, meals are taken, medicines are taken etc. On that basis

they have evaluated it as 1255 dollars. Now the important pertinent question is, whether it is the IMF which is going to decide whether our per capita income is below 1000 dollars or not, whether we are facing a BOP problem or not.

Our Finance Minister many times said that this Government has inherited a very difficult economic situation and today the foreign exchange reserve position is quite comfortable. He goes on stating this not only within the country, but abroad also. In these circumstances what will be the IMF's stand — that this country is facing a BOP position or our per capita income is less than 1000 dollars. Kindly clarify this important point whether the Government has sought any clarification from the IMF as to how they have evaluated and how they have come to this conclusion. Please let us know.

Regarding the current access, in the years 1986, 1987, 1988 we have imported a lot of edible oil and sugar. We have maintained that level, I am sure. What will be the level in terms of quantum and value of these imports that we have to make?

Finally I would like to touch the health care in one sentence. Some time back Justice Hidayutallah, Justice Chandrachud and Justice Shaw were telling that the decisions of the Paris Convention were not in consonance with the provisions of our Indian Constitution. Now these Dunkel proposals go beyond the Paris Convention. Are you going to sign that? Hitherto the Government of India has taken a stand that we will not be a signatory to Paris Convention because in our national interest we have to protect the interest of the ordinary people of this country and the common man of this country. Please let us know now what will be your stand.

Finally I would conclude by saying that many Members were asking that if you get out of the GATT what will be our position.

18.00 hrs

We do not want the Government to get out of the GATT. But, it is our national interest which is very important; and we should be in the forefront.

I will tell you one thing. Only on Saturday, there was a news item saying that the Third World is getting a raw deal in GATT talks. I will quote only one sentence. The Indian envoy said on 4th December that the developing countries were frustrated at poor market access offered by the major industrialised States in the Uruguay Round of negotiations. This is the situation. Out of an amount of 217 billion dollars which the countries are estimated to benefit from this Round of negotiations, the share of India will be only 4.6 billion dollars. (*Interruptions*) The industrialised countries will get the lion's share of 140 billion dollars. So, this is going for whose benefit? Please do not mortgage the interests of the farmers of this country or the common people of this country.

For health care, you are spending only 1.7 per cent of the Plan outlay. He was telling that only 45 per cent will be the increase on the drug prices. But, my fear is that the prices will increase by 300 to 500 per cent. So, the lower middle class and the middle class people will have to die because of their inability to purchase the medicines. Please keep the national interest in mind. (*Interruptions*) If GATT agrees to our suggestions to bring about amendments, to make changes in the Draft, to protect our interests, please sign it. Otherwise, please do not sign it.

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Prior to that, please ascertain the views of and the consent of more than half of the States. Otherwise, though your envoy may sign there, the people of this country will not tolerate that, will not accept that and when the police officials or the implementation authorities come to the farmers, they will kick them and they will throw them out; they will not tolerate this wretched agreement that will be forced on the farmers of this country.

With these words I would conclude; I thank you very much for having given me the opportunity.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, may I bring to the notice of the hon. Members that the time allotted for the discussion of this topic was three hours? Now, we have discussed it for nine hours. I am requesting Shri George Fernandes to make a speech. He makes very good speeches and generally, there will not be any restriction; but please bear this point in mind.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
(Madhubani): Sir, I have sent my name.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You will not get the time, please. Shri George Fernandes.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot just give the list at the fag end of the discussion and ask for the time. You should have done it at the beginning; we would have planned for you and given you the time.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA
(Madhubani): Please listen to me.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not ready to hear anything.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The day before yesterday, you had said that those who had given their names can speak today. The reply will be given tomorrow. Those who had given their names for speaking. *(Interruptions)*

Please listen to me. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please look, you always give it at the fag end of the day and insist. We cannot make the plan. If you want to speak on any topic, give it in the beginning and we will give you time to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is a matter of the day before yesterday.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please give it in writing.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have already given it to you in writing.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see this later. Please do not take the time now. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Today, our five thousand and five hundred people have been arrested. We all have come here after being released from there. You will not allow it to be mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, not like this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Then say in what way it can be done?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. As a senior Member, we are trying to accommodate you; but, every time you are imposing your views on us.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. If you want to speak, I will give you time later on.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Every time, I get his letter at the fag end of the discussion. We cannot plan the timing.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we take a lot of pains to put our views before you as

well as this august House. We know it very well that this discussion is merely a formality since the Government has already made up its mind. We feel pricked since the political leaders of our country stand nowhere on this issue, for which we will have to pay in future.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was elected to this House in 1967 for the first time, today 26-27 years have passed. About two and half years ago, people used to talk in this House about socialism and among those who used to raise this issue loudly were those who are sitting today on that side. These people often make a reference to Nehruji in a wrong way. Just now our young colleague Sudhir Sawantji was mentioning the name of Nehruji and he was commenting that since Jawahar Lalji had supported "GATT" therefore we too must support it. It is very astonishing. (Interruptions) Therefore these people make a reference to Panditji's name simply because he had supported GATT and plead that we must support it. However we are not concerned with his socialism, but whatever he said about socialism, about decentralisation of public industries and about honesty in this august House, should not be remembered like Mahatma Gandhi's statue which is remembered only once in a year. We should try to follow his principles. Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is the contradiction and this is not new. The slogan of eradication of poverty came from that side, what did it mean and we must ponder over it as to where that slogan has taken us. I had, therefore, remarked in the very beginning that we feel pricked to take part on the debates and we feel that to make the future of those 3 per cent people of the country and to fulfil the main aim of your new economic policy, you are ready to accept the new terms of GATT. This is not being done keeping in view the problems of the people of the country,

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[English]

that is what I would like to say to the ruling party.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the day before yesterday, while starting the debate, you had asked a very logical question that if it was not to be accepted then what was the alternative. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not consider it as a complicated question. The answer to that question in one line is that we have to do those things which are in favour of the country. The question is not that whether we should accept GATT or not but we have to do those things which are in favour of the country. This economic policy...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I asked it because this is a multilateral agreement. In a multilateral agreement, you have many countries which can help you to get something you want but in a bilateral agreement, you do not get it. If you are not a part of GATT, then you have to have a bilateral agreement.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I appreciate your question. The question was quite right. That question should be debated upon and there has been a debate on it upto some extent and I accept that this debate will have to be continued. Had the Government made up its mind, the discussion would have been stopped then and there... *(Interruptions)* We know that the Government has made up its mind, as there is a saying in...

"remains only a rhetorical issue between the Chair and the rest of us."

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a question that I am putting.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I do not think that the question is wrong. You had asked that question just to give a right direction to this discussion, so that we may tell its alternatives. I do appreciate the justification of your question. When the new economic policy was introduced in the country, its supporters i.e. the people of the ruling party were in a fix but later on they suppressed their soul and were ready to accept each and every thing. But the industrialists of the country, outside this august House have welcomed it. I would like to read out the few lines of 3-4 persons appeared in the Business World of 2nd November. Among those who welcomed it was the famous industrialist of our country, named Firdy Mehta, an economist, the Chairman of Fox Company and a reputed person of Tata family:

[English]

"When you are in a dungeon for years and you are suddenly allowed to break 'out, you become euphoric but now that realisation is dawning, it is a different story."

[Translation]

Secondly, I am reading out the statement of Deepak Raja, who is not an industrialist but a strategic consultants

director and a person, who finds solution to the problems of the people:

[Translation]

[English]

"The Indian companies will become shopkeepers. They will align with the foreign companies and serve as their distribution agents—a man who is a Strategic Consultants Director."

[Translation]

Thirdly, I am reading out the statement of a person who is advancing very fast, Shri Ravi N. Ruia, the Managing Director of S.R. Gujarat and various other industries:

[English]

"I think the true implications of liberalisation are only now gripping the people and they are realising the problems."

[Translation]

Now, the person I am quoting is a well known personality, who had been associated with Gandhiji and whose father had been an hon. Member of this House, Shri Rahul Bajaj, the Chairman of Bajaj Auto and who has a reputation throughout the world.

[English]

"In one stroke, Parle, as a company, has disappeared. If this happens to several companies, will it be good for India?"

Lastly, here is the person who is famous not only in our country but all over the world and who had set up his company as an indigenous one, Godrej, the present Managing Director of Godrej Soaps says that:

[English]

"I am all for liberalization. What we are asking the Government is for a level playing field with foreigners."

[Translation]

This is their conception. Those who have welcomed this policy have drawn this conclusion in one and a half year. I have made a reference to a few people and there is no need at all to mention all the names, many names can be mentioned, which are known today as the Bombay Club. Therefore, the next step should be taken keeping in view the views of all these people, so that the opinion of the people may be known to the country.

It is said that the GATT agreement is to be signed on the 15th of this month. It is not in favour of our country. It is sad that it has not been discussed in the manner in which it should have been. I will not go into the details of the terms and conditions of this agreement, since it has been much debated. But there are few points, which have been pointed out and which needs to be answered. Our young colleague, Shri Ramesh Chennithala has raised the point that China is very much interested to join GATT. Yes, I know that, but you are not aware of the fact that China is making progress without GATT at such a fast pace, that there is no match to it throughout the world. Why do not you

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ask, what is behind it? Time and again it is repeated in the House that foreign currency is coming to China. Like a school teacher, our hon. Finance Minister teaches us the same lesson frequently. Out of the total investment 80 percent is that of the China, the Chinese who live in America, Taiwan, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong-Kong and Indonesia send the money. On the contrary, the big people of our country send 40-50 thousand crore rupees every year to Swiss Banks through Hawala. The Chinese are sending the earned money to build their nation. Rameshji is very much young and capable. We would like that he and other people like him should understand these things.

An incident of fire took place last week in China. Fire was opened on those who took a little bribe. Someone took bribe to give some licence, he was arrested, a case was filed against him and he was shot dead later on. Will you accept it? I am against capital punishment. But when the question of capital punishment comes up for the economic criminals, I am ready to suppress my soul to save the nation. If dishonesty is eradicated from top to bottom, I will be ready to suppress my soul. Therefore don't repeat the word China-China. First of all have a look at the happenings there. How China has made the progress, how the poverty has been eradicated there, see all these things.

Many of the hon. Members of this august House perhaps including Mr. Speaker must have gone to China. Since various delegations are sent there many people get the opportunity to go there. But I have not gone so far, not because I have been unwilling to go there

but because the Chinese are displeased with me, I will give the reason of it later on.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): That is also well known.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: They had told Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru that they would not forgive India for 100 years. However, the people who visited China and those who have been doing extensive study regarding the prevailing conditions in China, have pointed out that there are no starvation deaths, nor do incidents like that of Kalahandi take place there. The foremost priority was given to eradicate poverty in that country and education was given importance only next to it. Thereafter they took stringent measure against corruption. Whoever is found indulged in it, he is punished immediately. Therefore, instead of condemning China we should evaluate the prevailing situation in our own country.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, an extensive discussion has taken place in the House on agriculture. I am surprised that it is being emphasised inside and outside the House that if tariff is removed, the Indian farmers will have reach in the international market to sell his produce and thus he would prosper.

18.21 hrs.

[SHRI TARA SINGH *in the Chair*]

I would like to identify those foodgrains which we may export to other countries in the coming years so that we

may give stress to their yield. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have got the figures of PDS for the year 1993 which reveal that the foodgrains provided to the farmers under PDS during the last two years as compared to that from May to August, had been decreased by 50 per cent per month in the average. Does it mean that you will export the foodgrains? The fact is that the people in Kalahandi, Nagpur and Andhra Pradesh met starvation deaths. Is it justified that while people in the country are facing with starvation deaths the quota under PDS is reduced by 50 per cent and the foodgrains are exported to the other countries? Does the Government propose to implement any irrigation project to increase the production of foodgrains? I do not think that the hon. Members present in the House at the moment would favour it.

[English]

Sky is the limit. Our foodgrains will go abroad. Our farmers will export. But, export what and from where?

[Translation]

Why people are being befooled? Where will the farmers sell their produce? Does the Government know some magic to increase the production of foodgrains? Has the production of other items potato, tomato and other vegetables already increased? Things are exported only when they become surplus. Does the Government want to export foodgrains at the cost of the lives of people? I would like to ask regarding the surplus production to be exported whether the foodgrains sold in the international market at international rate would be sold in domestic market at the same rate or at

different rate? If the Indian farmer gets higher rate in the international market he would like to sell his produce at the same rate in the country too. As per GATT agreement all restrictions will be lifted and export and import will be liberalised. Then the farmers would like to sell his produce in the international market only. Because he knows that he would be getting lesser profit in the country but would get higher profit in the international market. How the Government would prevent him from doing so. There are countries which have experienced these outcomes of the policy. It is not six months since then.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the poor unemployed young men from rural area came to the sao-polo city of Brazil and entered forcefully in the houses, they were fired at and in this incident about 100 people died. Thus the identity cards of the people of rural areas are not valid in the urban areas there. I feel that food riots are going on not only in Rajapur but everywhere. It is not proper to export the foodgrains produced in the country and meant for the people of this country for the sake of earning foreign exchange so far as agriculture is concerned. I am surprised, I would not like to go into the details. Shri Rabi Ray and Shri Indrajit Gupta have already spoken on it. Therefore I would not express my views on each point.

The other point regarding which GATT is likely to influence us is services. What will happen in services? Multinational Banks, Airlines, Travel Agencies, Newspaper, Advertising Agencies are covered under these services which will come to India. What will be the results of it? Recently about four months ago, the Deputy Governor of the Reserve Bank of India Shri Mehta

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gave an exclusive interview to *The Wall Street Journal* which was appeared on its first page. He said that the Government of India is opening doors for the foreign banks without any restriction. Then he laughed and with some seriousness he said that there would be the condition that must bring most sophisticated gadgets. Man power be replaced by machines thus paving the way for round the clock mechanical work. Would those services mean this? The agreement has not been signed so far either due to the resistance to some wise persons or without any reason. One of the hon. Members have pointed out that only those hon. Members are present here who realise the problems and others who are not present do not realise them. GATT is being implemented here very tactfully while we are having our own discussion in the House and the Trade Unions speaking their own ways. However, they do not know that economic policies are being implemented. How will the Indian companies survive in the presence of multinational companies. The hon. Members do know that the three biggest banks of the world are of Japan, each having assets of about Rs. 15 lakh crore whereas the total income of India per annum is about Rs. 5.5 lakh crore. Despite all this, the Government says that it is opening opportunities for all. If we open our doors for services, how will our own people survive? What will be the fate of our employees—it is a minor issue for discussion, but it is the biggest issue for their livelihood. We have no bank which can compete the multinational banks and what regulatory powers the Government will possess? The investigation of security scam revealed that City Bank which happens to be the biggest bank of America is at No. 27 in the world and it possesses assets of Rs. 6 lakh crore. Our

banks have been finding it difficult to compete with it. Officers at higher levels are sending their children there and are ready to do whatever they can for this purpose. On the other hand the politicians are also using their influence to settle their kith and kins in those banks. How can we compete them? Mr. Chairman, Sir, which service sector we are talking about? When we talk of service sector it means that our culture will be influenced, multinational newspapers agencies printing presses, theatres, films etc. would come here, we cannot prevent them from making publicity of their own things at television and we will be helpless in that condition. Today, every child even in rural areas is familiar with name of Michael Jackson. Recently, during my election campaign when I asked the rural youth whether they know him, all of the said that they were very much familiar of the name. The situation has reached to this extent. Mr. Chairman, Sir, But what will happen when the foreign culture will influence each and every aspect of the country? It will render our people unemployed and the banks and insurance companies would be incapable to complete at world level. What is the importance of the Life Insurance Company of India before them? When the branches of foreign companies will be opened here, our money will go outside. But, Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Life Insurance Corporation is not only for insurance purposes, it provides loans not only to industrialists and institutions but also to the poor people like hawkers, slum dwellers at subsidised rates. They provide loans to the farmers, labourers etc. who do their own work. But now on the invitation of the Deputy Governor Shri Mehta, the Finance Ministry or the Government of India, multinational banks, Insurance Companies and several other institutions are set up in India under GATT agreement, where would our people stand.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, how can we accept their conditions? They want full relaxation on trade related investment matters. i.e. they should be given free hand for investing in India. They are of the views that they should get level playing field i.e. the export condition levelled on them regarding the specification of the material which they are to purchase in India should be lifted. They want the same conditions to follow which are meant for the Indian Company owners, capitalists and traders. GATT will provide these facilities to them. What will we do now? Will be able to exist anywhere?

Among the biggest Corporations in the world, the General Motors is at number one, Ekjohn at number two and Ford Motors at number three. The total turnover of the General Motors and Ford Motors during the last year was about 232 billion American dollars which comes to about Rs. 7 lakh crore in Indian currency whereas the total income of this country including the salary of the hon. Members, all service class employees and income of farmers, labourers and all others during the last year was about Rs. 7 lakh crore. When these multinational companies come to India, no Indian company including the Premier or Birlas would be able to compete them. When Ramesh Chauhan of Parley said that he sold himself, I was not surprised. With regard to Godrej, I referred to just now, I would like to submit that when Proctor and Gamble announced to open their branch in India for the manufacture of soap and cosmetics, Godrej requested them for partnership in this regard otherwise they would be ruined. Godrej is a multinational company which manufactures the best of all soaps Cinthol and Marvel. It is a company having the capacity to give authority to the soap manufacturing companies in India to manufacture soaps

in their own brands, and that company is forced to bow before the Proctor and Gamble; what is the reason behind it? The reason is that it cannot stand before Proctor and Gamble. This company had a total turnover of about Rs. 90 thousand crore during last year whereas Godrej had that of just about Rs. 125 crore. So when a company having a heavy turnover comes to India with 100% capital to set up their unit how will Godrej exist? Therefore, they deputed Godrej as their distributor and it will get now 49% of the shares for a limited period. Here I would like to clarify that whenever Proctor and Gamble wish, GATT will send him out. Since at present they want their market in India through Godrej which have their reach even in the rural areas, they have accepted Godrej as a junior partner. As soon as they stand at their own feet they would just push Godrej out. In this manner Godrej is now at their mercy.

Tata could not survive before Uni Lever. Mr. Chairman, Sir, how much is their turnover? Last year, they had a turnover of about Rs. 1 lakh 30 thousand crore while Tata had that of about Rs. 350 crore. So when Uni Lever say that they would open their branch in India and that they would change the name of Hindustan Lever to Uni Lever, which of the Indian companies would survive before them? Tata company is 64 years old and has its popularity even in the rural areas of the country, but it will have to suffer if the foreign multinationals come here. Godrej, Parle, Tata all will be losers in that condition.

Our submission is that TRIPS and TRIMS are nothing but tricks to impress the people. These are the simple ways to open doors of the countries for which we refuse. I would not like to use the same words because they are likely to be taken

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as unparliamentary words. However, we must not ignore the outcomes of it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now Delhi is also facing the same problem. In South Delhi a new market named 'Nunj' has been raised with the collaboration of an American and a German company. When I was apprised of this through one of my friends, I immediately rushed there. The hon. Members talk of the companies like Coca-Cola, Pepsi Cola and Kargil, this store has been opened in South Delhi. The day I went there was Tuesday and the market was closed. There was a Sentry at the gate. He told that it was closed. I asked him to open the gate. On this, the white man said.

[English]

"It is closed today".

"I told them I knew that and I just came to have a look".

[Translation]

What is being sold there. Potatoes, onion, bananas, apples and spices are being sold there. In our country these things are being sold on footpaths by the widows to provide food to their children. The things which are being sold door to door in the Sadar area of Delhi are being sold here. There is nothing to laugh in it. The things which are being produced in the fields of our own country, are being sold by the Americans and Germans here in Delhi. Do you not feel angry? When the workers are on strike or they are

retrenched, they and their wives sell these things on the road sides to provide food to their children. Our country has come to such a pass today. This is GATT and Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS). This is the service given by the Government. The issue is very distressing and it is very distressing and it is not possible for us to accept this.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Coca-Cola was driven out of this country...*(Interruptions)*. But the company has re-entered our country. It is coming to Delhi in the next week and to Chandigarh in the next month. It came to Hathras on the day of Diwali. Please tell me what is there in it. It consists of a glass of water, the water which belongs to our country and sugar and poisonous colour, which decays the teeth, worth 5 paise each. It will do a business of Rs. 1500 crores per annum with our country. If U.S.A. gets 20% of the total profit, it will get Rs. 3 billion. Is it not enough to make one angry? This is the liberalisation policy of the Government for the multinationals. Do not get tangled in the web of words. What are TRIMS, TRIPS or GATT? The country will never forgive you and it will fight for this. As the Government is in majority here, it can get it passed here, but the country will never forgive them and this will become an issue to be discussed from door to door.

[English]

Reduce it to a layman's language. Please understand that to drink our own water with our own five paise worth of sugar and five paise worth of American colour, we will be sending out of the country next year three hundred crore of rupees through Coca Cola and Pepsi Cola, give or take five or ten crore of rupees.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Chairman, the Prime Minister should be present here. A serious discussion is going on now.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is sitting here on behalf of the Prime Minister.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Now comes the issue of intellectual property rights. There are issues of patent and copy right. Here again, the Government is caught in the web of words. The issue of patent directly means that no more research and development. Every other thing is alright. Several technical illustrations can be given in this regard.

[English]

In one line, it means 'no more research and development'.

[Translation]

What will happen to our development? Will we become dependent on Americans for every product and every invention and work under their pressure? If the Government goes to sign the final draft on Dunkel Proposal, I would like to say it clearly that we will be forced to amend all our laws. Whether it is the Banking Law, the Insurance Law or the Incorporation Act, everything has to be amended...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is being said that the Parliament will look into the issue of agriculture.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Acts related with every field have to be amended. Even if a radical party comes to power here, it will not be able to change it.

If the majority sends us here to ask the Government to change this policy, it will not be then possible to do so.

When we say that we are losing our independence, it is taken as a joke, but it should be understood that once the draft on Dunkel Proposal is signed, our economy will be totally shattered. None of the political parties will find it necessary to write even a sentence about the economic policy in their manifestos, because if it is written it will be a white lie. If any of the parties, the Communist Party(M), the Communist Party or my party will write in its manifesto that it will do things for such and such Ministry, for agriculture, it is lying. You will have to go by the Dunkel Proposals. The Government has to write only one sentence, "we will honestly follow the Dunkel Proposals". And nothing will be left. This is not a joke and I am not joking.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri George, when you will give time to the Government to reply to the things you are saying?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Tomorrow. I will not take much time and be brief.

The Government will sign the treaty on the 15th of April. The Commerce Minister had said that they would not seek confirmation from the House again. I would like to make a demand in the House that all the hon. Members who are opposing this policy in House today should launch an agitation on this issue. We may not achieve anything from this agitation, but we can at least ask the Government to continue discussion on the treaty till it is finally signed. When the Government is bent upon making the

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country the slave of America and European nations, it will not do if we are deprived of the opportunity to express our different views in the House. As soon as the final draft is signed, a new international organisation will be set up for getting it implemented. Nothing has yet been decided in this regard, but the Americans want to hold GATT-2. If this GATT is implemented the next organisation will be named GATT-2.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): At the time of initiating the discussion, hon. Speaker has rightly said that we are at a very critical stage of discussion of GATT and if Members could give some positive and valuable suggestions that will certainly be fruitful in arriving at a correct conclusion. May I know whether you could give some positive suggestions instead of always speaking only on the negative side?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Yes, I will give my suggestions at the end of my speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I want a small clarification because France has refused to sign. Is it a fact? If France has refused to sign, South Korea is not signing, Japan has expressed its reservations, then what is the hurry that our country must sign it at any cost?

If so many countries have decided not to sign, then why must India sign? We want to know what is Government's information on this.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): You will know it in the Government's reply tomorrow.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Is it correct or not that France has refused to sign?

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: So much of negotiations are going on. Tomorrow you will know what is the position.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: So the discussion will go on till tomorrow.

SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED: Yes. (Interruptions)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Chairman Sir, so USA wants to establish another organisation named GATT-2. All the nations in the European Community constitute the biggest export, import market in the world. They want to form multi-lateral trade organisation. The proposal of MTO is likely to be accepted. The draft of the M.T.O. states about the purpose of its formation and its objectives.

[English]

"With a view to achieving greater coherence in global economic policy making, the MTO shall cooperate, as appropriate, with the IMF and with the World Bank and its affiliated agencies".

[*Translation*]

We have understood its meaning. IMF is the final authority to decide about the loans of World Bank. To whom the World Bank should give and not to give loans. It is an institution which puts preconditions on the loans to be advanced by the World Bank. Both these Institutions are going to monitor implementations of GATT but instead of taking out the country from the debt trap it will lead to bondage as is evident from the contents of the draft. Now I would like to submit to the House my views on its implications and how it is going to jeopardise our future.

[*English*]

The first is surrender of sovereignty, with the Parliament of India becoming a rubber stamp.

[*Translation*]

Because now I.M.F. will impose its own conditions upon you. GATT will also have its own conditions. America will impose its super 301 and special 301 through GATT. We will be attacked from every corner at every step. IMF will want its money back and will say that they would not give loans, the World Bank would also start acting high-handed and say that they would not advance loans. I am not saying this to intimidate you. I am saying it on the basis of what I know. We are going to lose our sovereignty and though we will continue to sit in this Parliament but our work will have relegated to being a rubber stamps only. The Government would show their helplessness and say what the other Congressmen, especially Shri Chidambaram has just said that there is

no way out and they are helpless. I am reminded of what happened three hundred years ago when the English entered in India, our ancestors must have thought that there was no way out but to surrender to them. They did not have faith in their people and did not have guts to face them by organising them. All those people who were rich had to save their riches. They struck deals with the English, Portugese, French and we are having the same situation here. To say that there is no way out in the slogan of only those people who want to live a life of luxury with their riches. They are so afraid.

We were surprised to listen Shri Chidambaram when he said that there is no alternative. On the one hand they are presenting a rosy picture and on the other hand they say that there is no alternative and they are helpless. They have to accept it. That's why, this draft shows their implication. The sentence, that I have read out, is not written by me, it has been taken out of the MTO draft that IMF, World Bank and all three of us are going to implement it. First of all, we would be finished.

[*English*]

The second point is: Takeover of our entire economy be the rich and powerful from the United States and Japan, with or without local partners.

[*Translation*]

Nothing will survive.

[*English*]

The third point is: Agriculture at the mercy of the West.

[Shri George Fernandes]

*[English]**[Translation]*

We would have to depend on them for seeds, pesticides, fertilizers and other things in every field. We will have to import things from 3 to 5 per cent even though we do not need them and we have enough quantity of foodgrains. But they are not bothered about them and we will have to make imports at international rates, this way our agriculture will be at their mercy. I would like to tell you about the much talked KARGIL. KARGIL is buying lands from farmers in Karnataka. It has bought hundreds of acres of land and has struck deals with farmers and now the seeds will be developed there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

Has it been brought in the name of KARGIL?

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Yes, the land has been bought in the name of KARGIL and the Government of Maharashtra has introduced a new economic policy in which they have made a provision on their own that if anybody wants to buy land from 10,000 acres to 50,000 acres for developing Orchard, then it will be provided to him. This provision has been made by the Government of Maharashtra and passed by the Assembly. (*Interruptions*). So this way agriculture will be finished. It would mean corporatisation of agriculture. You will not be able to stop it. Small farmer will become a mere agricultural labour. You ask as to where it is written in the draft but I am telling you what will happen in future under this policy and what will be the picture of the country.

The fourth point is: Enslavement of India through cross - retaliation and cross-conditionality.

[Translation]

Now, what is this cross-retaliation? The President of America can say that let coca cola enter India. If we say, no, then, they will refuse to buy our clothes. Can the officials deny what happened in Geneva recently? The negotiators there said that they had found out that 40 per cent women of India do not wear panties. Their computer provided this information but it did not tell the reason for that. It is because when they cannot afford a single saree in a year how can they afford panties.

Besides this English people have also demanded the whisky should also come in open market when the officials said that English whisky is brewed here also, they replied that if your whisky had been liked by people then their whisky would never have got smuggled in or sold from duty-free shops in such a large quantity. Now it comes openly. That's why there is big potential for our whisky in India. It is appeared in the Asian Wall Street Journal of 20th November.

[English]

The Asian Wall Street Journal magazine says under the heading: Seagram sees big potential for whisky sales India.

19.00 hrs.*[Translation]*

A big statue of Mahatma Gandhi has been installed outside on the

pavement it means you have shown him his right place but we are very unhappy. I know the history of that spot where his statue has been installed and his portrait has been displayed in the Central Hall.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody remembers him irrespective of the party they belong to.

[English]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Sir, I quote from the Asian Wall Street Journal. It says:

"At least four foreign brewers already have been cleared to enter the market and more are in line. Meanwhile, Seagram and three other global spirit makers—Guinness PLC's United Distillers Unit, Grand Metropolitan PLC's International Distillers and Vintners and Allied and Lyons PLC's Hiram Walker have received permission to bring their brands into the country.

[Translation]

The conditions were imposed on the liquor manufacturers two months ago and they accepted it within a month and you invited them to brew liquor. But it is only going to be exported from cities to villages and the other way round. Cross-coordination means if you do not accept our product, then we will impose conditions on your some other product. I had felt it when I was Minister of Railways. It was in the month of October. We wanted loan from the World Bank for constructing new rail-line and for signal equipments, i.e. hard wheels, hard headed wheels and signal equipments which are not manufactured here. A loan

of Rs. 200 million dollars was sought. This loan was sought before I was appointed Minister but it was not approved. I was with our Ambassador in America Shri Abid Hussain and our Chairman Railway Board, Financial Commissioner of Railways. We went to the office of the World Bank.

[English]

The former Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey Mr. Attila Karasnomogulu was the Vice-President of the World Bank. We had a lunch on meeting with him and we were talking. He asked me: "Mr. Fernandes, why are you opposed to Pepsi coming into India?" I thought he was joking and I laughingly said: "I threw Coco Cola out. How can I allow Pepsi to come inside?" Then, he said: "Mr. Fernandes, this is no laughing matter. For us, this is the *litmus* test. If Coke and Pepsi are not going to be allowed, then we will have to take our own decisions." This is said by not an American citizen, but by a Turk who was the former Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey. These are cross-conditionalities. Then, the MTO Draft says:

"We will work where appropriate and as appropriate with the I.M.F., with the World Bank and its affiliated agencies."

[Translation]

Nothing will survive. It is a matter of conditionalities and our sovereignty is going to be attacked. Its implications will be on our politics and human rights. Whatever we want to do in future for the progress of our country will be governed by foreign money. Money play a vital role in politics. And we need not tell the House

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how the rich in India want to be influential in politics. I do not want to go into that.

When America will spend such a large amount, you can well imagine about her future plan. When this money would come in India through the multi-national companies, our national politics would become a tool in the hands of the foreigners. My heart shudders to visualise the consequences. We would not want to remain alive till then, since we have experienced this. In a similar manner attempts were made to enslave the country in past also. How did it stop? Have we not before us, the history of Chile, Latin, America, Salvador, etc. ? How will the nation be saved, when, after inviting them, they are being told, that our country is awaiting their welcome. This grave danger of foreign money would finish our politics. Our global stature would be reduced to such an extent that...

[English]

We will be literally reduced to a pigmy in the eyes of the world and we will be constantly waiting for the crumbs that will fall and be at the back and call of the United States.

[Translation]

Nothing could be more shameful for us than this. Let us understand the economic consequences of this.

[English]

There will be total marginalisation of rural as well as urban poor. Social justice and social equity will be subserving profits of the multinationals and their agencies in

India and there will be complete destruction of our environment. All the polluting industries will be brought into India.

[Translation]

They are not allowed to remain in America, unlike us. There is a very strong movement against such industries.

[English]

All the polluting industries in the name of new equity will be coming to India. Secondly, they will ruthlessly exploit our natural resources.

[Translation]

Oil sector has been thrown open to them. Today there were several questions regarding the Petroleum Ministry. But there was nothing in reply to those questions. We know that the on-shore and off-shore oil fields are being handed over to domestic and foreign companies.

[English]

Though you have not entered into contract, you have short listed them. There are foreign companies which are number-one and number-two with or without Indian companies as partners. And that information has been kept away from Parliament.

[Translation]

It has happened in the last one and a half months. Remember one thing that America has the largest oil reserves after Arab countries. They are not using their oil. They are using the oil of the Arab

countries. At First, they would exploit them ruthlessly. And now India and other countries will meet the same fate. Thereafter, America would use its own oil. Therefore, we would have to remember the economic assault too, on us.

[English]

It is going to be a more violent society in India.

[Translation]

The present day violence is nothing. Today people are fighting on mandir-masjid issue or immolations are going on in the name of reservations. But, when the people would come to the streets for livelihood, under no circumstance, the country would be saved. An infighting will begin about which no body can predict what will happen thereafter.

19.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have arrived, I will conclude my speech now.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not going to obstruct your speech. I have come to hear you.

[Translation]

SHRI GEROGUE FERNANDES: You have come at the right time. I am coming to those issues, which you wanted to hear. I fear to think that

[English]

we will head towards a police-cum-military regime in this country.

[Translation]

I am not willing to accept this argument. Previously, I used to say that such things can not happen in such a vast country. But in the last one-two years, several such incidents have occurred in different parts of this country. I fear, when foreign money will become predominant in India, then such games too would be played. But the last and the most important issue is the invasion on our civilisation and culture. This invasion would be so severe that the country would not survive. Pepsi Cola has announced that they are inviting Michael Jackson. Just three days back, a film producer of South, Shri Venkat Swamy had announced that he would bring Madonna. Is this civilisation? I will not speak about Madonna in the House. I will speak about her outside. What concerns is that what would happen to the culture of our country when the youths of India would be entrapped in foreign culture. Now people will spend thousands of rupees to see nude dances of foreigners. People will come here from Bombay by Chartered flights.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are logically giving vent to our mental agony. I am happy that you have come. In answer to your query I would like to give some suggestions. In this regard, I would read something in English:

[English]

"The aspirations of the South will not be fulfilled without a struggle,

[Shri George Fernandes]

without a difficult and prolonged struggle."

We should accept it. There is no easy way out. When the whole Western World is trying to strangle us, it will be a prolonged and difficult struggle.

"If the developing countries are to secure changes in the world system to reflect their needs and to make it more equitable, they must seek to act from a position of strength. This can be attained only through a concerted strategy which spans national development south-south cooperation and inter-action with the North including the negotiation of multi-lateral regimes and their management.

There is no doubt that the 21st century will see the emergence of a new international system, however, this could be no more than the adaptation of the present arrangements to new requirements as perceived by the dominant nations of the world.

This process has already begun, in that the industrialised countries are defining the areas in which they wish a sea-change, identifying the changes that their interest demand".

Not that our interests demand it but their interests demand.

"and presenting them to the developing countries virtually on take it or leave it basis.

For its own sake, for the sake of humanity, the South has to be resolute in the resisting the present

moves by the dominant countries of the north to redesign the system to their own advantage.

Containing the great majority of humankind, the South must play its role in the process of fashioning a more equitable and stable system to serve the aspirations of all people.

With this as the objective, the developing countries, including India must:

1. Acquire the maximum countervailing power, through increased exploitation of the South's collective requirements.

2. Press for setting in motion a multilateral democratic process with the participation of all major interests to arrive at a global consensus on the new international system, its basic goals, how it should be managed and the institutions it requires.

"Speak with a united voice in making clear proposals, so as to play a leading role in this process. The proposals should aim at capturing the imagination of the world's people and especially of the young; they should rise above parochialism to articulate a vision of the world as one human family."

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not my sentence. This has been written by Shri Man Mohan Singh. It is not old. It would be written in May 1990, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I did not quote it to perturb him. I believe that some thoughts remain

valid for ever. The manner in which Gandhiji had visualised for this nation about the culture and had pondered on self-reliance and Swadeshi, these ideas are not changed even with the change of governments and changing of times. If some one says that these ideas have been changed, it is not so. Gandhiji had witnessed nuclear power, and had seen the power of the Western countries but he put his ideology before them to his way of thinking. Therefore we should not be perturbed by this. There are some other issues also which are related to it. But I will not touch them. In our Parliament there is no such procedure where any matter is kept in record after writing. Now I will tell this and I will not take much time. Taking every thing into consideration, I want to conclude, so that this country does not forget its past. Do not forget your history. If one forgets ones history, it is difficult to say where one would find himself in future. It would have been better if the minister were present, as it is related to Bengal.

[English]

Now, I would like to quote from another book titled: "Year 501 - The Conquest Continues". This has been first published in 1993. This is the re-print of 1993.

"The fate of Bengal brings out essential elements of the global conquest. Calcutta and Bangladesh are now the very symbols of misery and despair. In contrast, European warrior-merchants saw Bengal as one of the richest prizes in the world. An early English visitor describe it as "a wonderful land, whose richness and abundance neither war, pestilence, nor

oppression could destroy." (It was written by William Bolts.) "Well before, the Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta had described Bengal as "a country of great extent, and one in which rice is extremely abundant. Indeed, I have seen no region of the earth in which provisions are so plentiful." In 1757, the same year as Plassey, Clive described the textile centre of Dacca as "extensive, populous, and rich as the city of London"; by 1840, its population had fallen from 150,000 to 30,000, Sir Charles Trevelyan testified before the Select Committee of the House of Lords, "and the jungle and malaria are fast encroaching... Dacca, the Manchester of India, has fallen from a very flourishing town to a very poor and small town." It is now the capital of Bangladesh."

This book has been written by Noam Chomsky.

[Translation]

This book was published six months back. Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has described the condition of Bengal and Calcutta, but this description is not in his words. These words belong to those who had written those words after witnessing the culture of that period. The British under 150 to 200 years of their rule have destroyed our Indian culture to such an extent as is evident before our eyes today. The government should not try to repeat it again by involving this House.

We should not commit such things as may lead to our nation towards enslavement again. I would like to warn the Government that it should avoid the recurrence of the conditions of Bengal of that British time, from being prevailed in

[Shri George Fernandes]

the entire nation in the coming days. With these words I totally oppose your proposals and conclude.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have reached the last stage of our discussion. You would have been informed of the news regarding the arrest and release of about two dozen MPs. About 5500 people were arrested, out of 15,000-20,000 people participating in the procession. Our single slogan was : down with Dunkel proposals and Dunkel proposals would not be accepted. The procession was not organised by any particular political party. The participants were farmers, agricultural labourers, labourers, students, youth and women who belonged to 48 different organisations. This was to give the warning that these (proposals) were not only trade and economic suggestions, that these are not confined to trade and tariff, but posed a serious threat to our independence. These proposals would imperil our livelihood. These proposals are a threat to our industries and to our all categories of people.

Those among us who jumped in the independence struggle, in our childhood, not after studying, not after becoming youth, not after getting degrees, but by shattering the dreams of our parents, are once again realizing the same crisis of slavery before our country. We are realizing a threat to our independence. I am saying this because I was surprised to hear the speeches of my friends, specially Mr. Chidambaram when he said that this is our helplessness in this matter. The Speaker did not sound as if they were speaking on behalf of 10-12 lakh people. It appears to me that we people who belong to a great and ancient civilization

and a great nation having a population of 90 crores, are of a very low stature and are not fit for representing our people. We are unable to raise our voice firmly against anything that is not in the interest of our people. So far as the matter relating to patents laws is concerned, our so called intellectuals have, in American language become intellect-sellers i.e. the persons who sell their own intelligence are called so-called intellectuals. Sir, I was also in this House when Indian Patent Law was passed. At that time it concerned the matters related to process only. Now products too have been covered under Patent Laws. This would be against our own people. It would inhibit the growth of knowledge and science. It is an attempt to put some sort of hindrances in the way of development of our knowledge. Why is this happening? Their problem is lack of market for their goods. A week ago I had tuned to BBC. It revealed that the Japanese government had appealed to its workers to work less and to spend more time on entertainment. More work means more production which may lead to a number of problems. Commenting on this appeal, the BBC had observed that the main reason for issuing such appeal is that they have no market for their products. The American President George Bush had visited Tokyo, Japan and requested the Japanese Government to provide market for American goods; but the Japanese capitalists did not agree to it. President Bush fell down unconscious at the state dinner, and in the election held after this incident, the American people defeated him badly. George Bush had tried to be more and more assertive, but he had to go out of power due to unemployment and recession.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not believe that our Finance Minister does not

understand this. There is recession in France, America and Japan. And they want to thrust their recession on us.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, around 1929-30, 1930-31 when I was merely a child, perhaps some might have been remembering that an acre of land used to be auctioned for five rupees only. People like me used to send their children to schools by selling rice at one rupee a maund. By selling one and half seer of ghee at one rupee, our parents used to provide for our schooling. A similar recession is impending in India. It is not a simple recession, but it will be a stagflation i.e. inflation plus stagnation. In this process, we will be forced to produce less goods resulting in consumption of more foreign goods. Thus the foreign capitalists would make a huge amount of profit by selling their goods at high prices. I do not want to repeat anything but it is definite that a new kind of capitalism will emerge here. It will not be an old type of industrial capitalism which had purchased the English made cloth and sent it to India for its burning because this process was more beneficial to the English cloth mills. Contadora the capitalist nation will not produce goods here. It would sell foreign goods at a commission and thus this capitalist country would act as a Commission agent. Our nation is heading towards a capitalism of that type—This GATT agreement instead of being an agreement would perform the duties of Registration Agent and it would prove to be a document.

I want to say one more thing. The general election were not contested on this grave issue. Nowhere was it mentioned in the Congress manifesto that it (Congress party) would make the nation a hostage. It is clearly written in the manifesto of the Congress Party that it

would provide jobs to the millions of people and it would reduce the price level upto the level of pre-election year. Thus, you do not have the mandate to do such things. If the Government signs the agreement on the 15th of December, which is the deadline of signing the Agreement and if the government does not change its decision, then the 15th December would be a black day for us, for the entire nation, for each and every party whosoever it may be, for every farmer, every labourer and every youth. As we have already announced it earlier, we all will observe 15th December as a black day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir through you, I would like to request the Government that it has no right to do this. The Government did not get the mandate to take the nation to this path of slavery. It is a dangerous move and the Government is unable to understand this. Manmohan Singh felt a slight discomfort when I once said this. I still believe that Mir Jafar did not made India slave deliberately. He had thought that the East India Company was merely a trading company and it would undertake only the business deals. But we all know the outcome of that permission. We remained slave for 200 years. It is our misfortune that Soviet Union is no more. Therefore, we need to be more and more cautious.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Jha, please stick to the motion.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, no doubt, it is the helplessness of the Government. But we are a nation of 900 million. If India acts with determination it is not necessary that all the G-15 nations would sign the agreement. Only four nations are willing to sign the Agreement. It is not that the countries having major

[Shri Bhogendra Jha]

population would be ready for this. France is opposing it. There is opposition in Australia for it. Japan is also opposing it. And if India too opposes this agreement it may definitely get a place in the forefront of the nations which are opposing it, in case it does not become the leader of all such nations. It is a golden opportunity for India to work for the development of its science and knowledge. It is the golden opportunity for India to become the leader of the under developed and the developing countries.

The Prime Minister is not present here at the moment. He is also a freedom fighter. I think, if he has any feelings of those days left, he should say that he would not sign the documents blindly. He should say that he will see each and every issue, each clause and will like to have a comprehensive discussion on it. He should make it specific as to what is in our interest. He should sign only on those clauses which are in our interest and which will be in our interest in the days to come. He should not sign is blindly. If it is not in our interest, we should not sign it. If this does not happen, we, the people of India will have to start a second independence struggle, we will bury this GATT in it and on its funeral pyre the government would have to become 'sati'. For this, India would have to keep itself prepared; and we will observe December 15th as a black day. Keeping in view the paucity of time, with this warning and request I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, you have raised a very important question. I will try to answer that.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not take it that it is my question; it is our question.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You have posed a very important question and I do believe that that question needs to be answered and in order to do that I will take off from the very powerful presentation made by my valuable friend, Shri George Fernandes. You will agree that it does look a little astonishing that in the year 1948, there was, at all, a General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs. It is somewhat astonishing that, in the year 1948, India joined that General Agreement.

What is it astonishing? It is not today; it is well known. Some people were interested in history. It is well known since 1776 when it was said that the dismal science called political economy was born in a particular book which is known as Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nation". What was the main purpose of that book? The purpose was that for the further development of England there must be free trade in the world. Only a few decades later a challenge to that theory also arose in Germany. That theory said, what is proper for England is not proper for Germany. You are perhaps aware that the gentleman of Germany I am referring to is not Carl Marx; but it was Frederick List. He said, free trade is all right for England to conquer the world, but to prevent its conquering the world what is necessary for Germany is protection in full. Since that day there is not a single instance when a relatively under developed country has proposed free trade and a relatively developed country has proposed protection. There is not a single instance excepting in certain lines of activity.

How come then that in the year 1948 the countries of the world—not all countries, let us remind ourselves; but some countries of the world—came to an

agreement despite their relative differences in development that there should be a General Agreement on Tariff and Trade? It does look astonishing. I remind hon. Members here that it is around 1948 when NATO was being born; it was around 1948 when the famous Foulton speeches of Winston Churchill was being delivered; it was around that time when the Soviet Union was able to liberate Eastern European countries also. 1948 was very close to 1949 when China was liberated from the hands of imperialism.

Let us all remind ourselves how it came through. The big powers of the world discovered to their astonishment that there is a power which has been able to beat back the front man of world imperialism, that was Hitler. Therefore they have to try to arrive at an arrangement whereby, if not through war, they can defeat this new force. They will defeat it through cold war. The International Monetary Fund that George has mentioned, the World Bank that he has mentioned, were all the product of that particular period. It was an instrument, let us try to understand this. GATT in its original form was an instrument whereby without a war the developed monopolies of the different countries can divide the world. That was the meaning of the GATT. How come that we joined it? In all humility I will remind you that there was a brief period in our post independence history, till the war in Korea, when we were less non-aligned than thereafter.

Our alignment was towards that and we were tilting towards that. Even that made us hesitant in our stand on the Korean war. It is during that period that India decided to join this instrument of cold war, this instrument of suppression

and fight against the socialist sector and also against all the countries which have been able to liberate themselves because of the victory over Hitler. So, we joined in it.

Since then, much has flown down the river. Once again there are fresh proposals to have a second GATT. Why? Sir, you have referred to China. I will try to answer it. If we do not understand this basic approach in GATT, we will not be able to answer this question that has been posed by the hon. Speaker. It is a very important question. Essentially, GATT was an instrument. Remember, everywhere free competition is always advantageous to the more powerful. Through GATT, they are trying to divide these sectors wherein the monopolists can, without hurting each other's interest, enter into a General Agreement on Trade and Tariff. If we remember this basic nature, we can understand the basic nature of the modifications of today also. Not only that; but along with that, the conflicts are originating from the discussion in the Uruguay Round. Who are fighting in the Uruguay Round? Have you heard or have you seen any report in the international Press that India is taking exception to that? We are not. What are you arguing? What are you asking? France is objecting to it; Japan is objecting to it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Chatterjee, I am not obstructing you. Since you happen to be a person who understands this field, we would like to be enlightened on some points.

- (1) If you enter into a contract with other countries on your own without assistance of other developing countries, will you be able to enter into contract

[Mr. Speaker]

with those countries in a more beneficial manner?

- (2) Is it possible for us to have something like GATT between the southern countries of the world?
- (3) If you have a contract like that between the southern countries, will you be able to talk to the developed countries on the footing on which you would be able to talk, if you are not a member of GATT?
- (4) Now, we have moved from commodities to goods, from goods to technology and from technology to knowledge. Free flow of commodities, free flow of goods, free flow of technologies and free flow of knowledge is something which is very important for the development of economy in the world. You have the commodities; you are in a position to produce some goods; you are starting to produce technology; you are in possession of some knowledge also. How do you bring about free flow of these things?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, permit me to answer this at the end. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I am not really obstructing you, nor am I taking anybody's position. I am just posing these questions because at this crucial moment, this Parliament and this country should

really address to the real problems which are involved.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: To the best of my ability, I will try to answer. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me also say that many of the points made by many of the hon. Members are really important points. They cannot be brushed aside. But, how do we overcome them? That is the real problem.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I do feel that is a very valid question on which we have to spend a lot of time. Therefore, we should try to seek an answer to that. I will try to provide that to the best of my ability. In the meantime, let me proceed on this. I do not want to dilate on other things. He has referred to certain facts, etc. I am not going into that except to add one more fact to the book by Mr. Chomsky.

MR. SPEAKER: We are not dealing with historical facts. We are dealing with the present facts.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This just adds to the colour of the debate. Therefore, I am adding it. There was a time when you did export rice. Do you know, when? There was another time. The relatively older people would remember that time. That was in 1943. Do you know what was the consequence? The consequence was the Bengal famine. This is the point that he was making that you generate a surplus and then try to export. If you are not able to generate a surplus and yet try to export, it is Bengal famine that results. Let us know that 50

lakh people had died. We were all there. We were students. We saw what happened on the streets of Calcutta.

What I was trying to bring out really was this simple point that basically if we do not comprehend GATT as an instrument of dividing the world without war, dividing the world with the under-developed countries included, we have missed the significance of GATT-I.

How about GATT-II? I am coming to that. Incidentally, I will also try to answer the questions posed by the Speaker. What has happened with GATT-II? The scene since then has changed. They do not have to combat the Soviet Union which no longer exists. They do not have to re-occupy the Eastern Europe. They have already occupied it. Then, there were Third World countries. And three important centres of multinationals have grown in the world. It was not there in 1948. The NAFTA, European Community and Japan, apart from China, are the advanced countries which are now trying to iron out their difficulty trying, therefore, to formulate amendments in terms of which monopolists of no countries will be disturbed, but together they can exploit the rest of the world. This is the sum and substance of the amendments which have been indicated by all the speakers not only from this side but very enlightened ones from that side also. Unless we understand this, we will not be able to formulate our approach to the GATT-II.

Now it is not America, it is not France, but it is Japan as such or their Governments which are opposing. They are certainly reflecting the dominant interests of their countries who are backing those Governments. But importantly, it is the people of France which are forcing their Government to

fight against GATT-II. Are we able to recognise the fact that while monopolists and multinationals of these different regions are trying to unite not only to occupy the rest of the world without war, but they are also demonstrating their punch against their own population.

In those lines of a particular area, if a free trade without subsidy, a free trade without any push could be accepted, it would injure the people but not the monopolists of that country and it is our good fortune, it is our duty to extend our greetings for the peasantry of France that they have understood it and are not trying to fight it back. This is the understanding of the issue which can lead us to a possible path or alternative to this GATT-II. When we battled with the British, we did not have the Government with us and yet, we earned our freedom. When you pose this question, this essential aspect is lost and therefore, the question becomes a false poser. The whole answer lies exactly not as the Government of France or the Government of Japan but as the peoples of those countries who are trying to fight against what they consider to be an attack on their interests. The failing of the leadership of this country lies precisely there. They are in the Government, they are outside the Government. The recognition in debates in GATT about the Indian objection can only come if the entire leadership of this country once again gird up their loins and say, "*no khatra*". Now, here, we will not once again subjugate ourselves to the multinationals, to the imperialists of the world. It is the continuation on the anti-imperialists struggle of the old days. Only if we take this point of view, then we can say, "Notwithstanding all the difficulties associated with bilateral negotiations, we will do that." That is the answer to the question.

[Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

Sir, we have to distinguish two concepts. I am sorry to say that some of the fellow Member have not properly grasped it. There are two concepts in the Text—growth and development, economy and growth. Economy can grow if we agree and sign the GATT document without any development at all. We knew about IMF conditions in Brazil and what happened there. The entire country was lingering in poverty, a wonderful island of prosperity in the capital town of Brazil. What do we want? Is it growth of any kind? As he has correctly drawn the line, if we become shopkeepers society, there will be growth. You were referring to free flow of technology, free flow of industry, free flow of goods and services.

MR. SPEAKER: That is the reason why GATT is created.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You have referred to it and that is what they say as its meaning but you have to add these general qualifications, which I have just mentioned, to this agreement. That is precisely what they try to underline. It is not for me to answer it. About 200 years ago, as I referred, it was Adam Smith who had answered it that free trade and external trade is as much an economic event as it is a political one. It is not China which has excluded itself. Let us also remember that. They will not allow China to enter also because it is against them. Unless the GATT Agreement is so modified wherein Chinese interests can be attacked, China will not be admitted.

Today China says that it is prepared to join GATT for a simple reason. In the course of all these years, it has acquired that kind of strength along with it people. Even while inviting foreign capital, it controls the foreign investors. If you go

through the literature on China, you will find it. I have told Dr. Manmohan Singh also to see how they are handling their foreign capital. It is not only due to the fact that the non-resident Chinese are sending in foreign capital; but it is also due to their emphasis on public sector, their emphasis on centralized power of the State, their emphasis on controlling or limiting foreign capital within the country and so on. As you know, GATT does not permit all these things. In your country, you do not have that sort of a say. When we say that we will not sign the agreement, it is because of its enslaving nature. As has been pointed out and the underlined, we do not stop there! Only and if only we are prepared to rouse the entire people of our country against GATT, only and if only we are prepared to mobilise the entire South, we can fight these enslaving measures. Those who have gone to China realise it. China has said that it would agree to certain things because, it is isolated. But you do not do that. There is a feeling in the underdeveloped countries of the world that Bapuji led us from South Africa. Let us take pride in the fact that India was considered a beacon light by the colonial countries. We have to recapture that. If we launch this struggle within the country, we will be able to recapture that lost glory. I say this because even the people of the advanced countries who are trying to negotiate the Second GATT are opposed to GATT. Therefore Sir, I try to give the answer to this part of the aspect. The task is not to debate whether to sign today or later. The task is to indicate that you are opposed to everything that is enslaving. And from this Parliament, we give a call to all the people of the underdeveloped countries of the world and to the countries of the South to raise along with us. The only condition is that we will respond favourably if only we are in a position to decide for ourselves on matters national.

That is the message that we give. I believe that that is the answer to your question also.

MR. SPEAKER: I think all the Members who wanted to speak on the topic have already spoken.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Will the reply be tomorrow?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Tomorrow, immediately after the formal business is over, the Minister will give the reply.

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Sir, I would like to participate in the debate.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Speak in Hindi, Ramesh.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Hindi is musical:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: I don't know certain technical words. Today, I will speak in English only.

Mr. Speaker Sir, this House is witnessing very enlightened speeches for the last three days on the Dunkel Draft. Sir, a fear psychosis is unnecessarily being created by some quarters. Of course, I agree these are certain problems regarding the Dunkel Draft. But, there is a silver line also. I am not blaming my Communist friends because they have a close mind and they cannot think beyond a certain point.

What is GATT? GATT was formed in 1947. India is its founding member. I would like to answer the question which you raised, that is, whether India can

come out of GATT. My answer is 'No', because our world today is interdependent. Each country has to depend on other country. We cannot live in isolation just like Burma. History tells us that certain countries which lived in isolation in the past, how their economic prosperity was adversely affected. I was very carefully listening to the speech of our senior hon. Member, Shri George Fernandes. His speech was a repetition of the discussion on the new Economic Policy. Mere speeches will not help. The world is changing fast. The multilateral trade system is accepted by almost all the countries. We will have to see whether it will be suitable for India too or not.

I respect the old ideologies and their propagators. We have to see how can we make bilateral agreements with other countries of the world. I find somewhere in a review it was mentioned that if we do not sign the Dunkel Draft then we will have to enter into thousands of bilateral agreements for each and everything. I think that a country like India, which is developing very fast, cannot afford this. If a country like Indonesia does not sign the Dunkel Draft she may have to sign 4500 bilateral agreements.

For our country's economic prosperity it is essential that our trade should increase. Our trade can increase if our export gets a boost. India is concentrating on the export. Fact is that the trends are very encouraging. Those third world countries which are not the members of GATT—of course China is the exception because of its different social, political and economic situation—their rate of growth is less than India. Previously, China was also interested to become the member of GATT. About 107 countries are the members of GATT and decisions are taken on the basis of

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negotiations. It is true that some developing countries as well as some underdeveloped countries do not agree with the certain parts of Dunkel proposals but still negotiations are going on. I would like to say that walking out of GATT is suicidal for India. We have to see our national interest also.

20.00 hrs.

Our national interest must be the prime criteria which should be taken into consideration. But, simply saying that Dunkel Draft is a ghost is not good. I do not agree with that view.

Our senior hon. Members are sitting here. I appeal to them that they should open their eyes and their minds and try to understand what is happening in the world and India cannot remain a silent spectator. In this regard, GATT is taking decisions on the basis of consensus. There may be general agreements on certain areas and there may be, of course, differences. France and America have differences. Some hon. Members, here, have expressed that in the agricultural sector, the reduction of subsidies had created a big problem in France and the people of France were agitating. But, the situation in France is totally different than the situation which is prevailing in India. They have the agrarian society. So, if the developed countries reduce the subsidies, it will definitely help developing countries. So, if the developing countries can produce more, they can also export more. But, people were laughing at it because they had not seen the future of the country. Of course, there is a competition in the World today. It is the feeling everywhere. So, if India wants to stand on its own legs, there is no

other way round, except to pump its produce in the world market. Then only we will be able to survive.

Therefore, I appeal to my hon. Communist friends to support this proposal. I have every regards for them. They have contributed a lot for this country. They should also realise the new trend in the world. What is happening to communism? I do not want to enter into a political discussion.

Now, you see China and other countries. They are adopting a different line. Here, Mr. Chatterjee was mentioning about agitation in France. He was thanking the Frnech leaders who were taking part in that agitation.

What is the percentage of subsidy today? We are not exceeding our limits as far as Dunkel Drafts concerned. We have put together all the subsidies and we are giving to the farming community. You are saying that France had done something and so on but you must also understand that their subsidy is 20 times more than that of India. It will affect them politically and economically in future. So, they will fight. Why should we follow them? You please think whether the reduction of subsidies will help India or not. If it is going to help, then only we must stick to them.

Sir, the negotiations are going on among the member-countries. We must see whether our national interest is protected or not. That must be our prime criteria as far as the discussions are concerned. We must see to it that we do not get out of the GATT. If we do so, it will adversely affect our national interest. In the future also, our trade relations with other countries will definitely get affected.

We are talking about other developing countries. Do you know how many developing countries had signed this Draft? Do you know what is the opinion of the developing countries? Some of these countries have already changed their line of thinking and some countries have already accepted it. So, there is no unanimity because every country wants to protect its own interest every country wants to promote its own interest and every country wants to have a set of rules which cannot be violated or flouted by the big and economically strong nations of the world.

Already discussions are going on regarding Super-301 etc. If there is an agreement regarding the set of rules to be followed and if these set of rules are brought forward for a consensus, at that time, some countries may say that those rules will only help those very countries' national interest.

Some people are blaming that the Government of India is not doing anything. I am not an advocate of the Government of India. I will make my own points. They are saying that the Government of India is not uniting the other developing countries to fight against the American imperialism. Of course, we have to fight against the attitude of the US Administration in certain things. The point is that every developing country has its own interest. So they will not be in a position to inform them on all issues. For example, in service matter, it will be helpful for India because India is one of the largest populated countries in the world. Our man power potential is enormous. So, we can give more employment to our people in tele-communications, engineering, computer and other industries. *(Interruptions)* The point is that you are keeping your mind shut. You are always thinking about

old communists ideals and that type of society which has crumbled in the world. Nobody is going to accept your theory. Every now and then you are criticising. You do not want to open your mind; you do not want to see the world. In service sector—honestly, I am telling you—in India, we are suffering because of the unemployment problem. Our educated youth are seeking employment but they are not getting it. Our educated youth are here in different fields. They cannot go to other countries. So, one of the prime necessities is to change the Immigration Laws; they are creating hindrances for our educated youth to go abroad. That is another issue. I do not want to touch that. In service sector, definitely, India will be the beneficiary; India will get more benefit out of this. In agriculture sector, the interest of the farmers should be protected. There are apprehensions regarding the patent of seeds. I request the hon. Minister to clear that because if I am a farmer and I am producing paddy or wheat, if I exchange it for another variety of paddy or wheat, than what will happen?

Barter system is there. The exchange of seeds system is there. I do not know how DDT will be affected in the barter system. So, he has to clarify about the patent of seeds and exchange of seeds. At times, there are certain doubts in the minds of our agriculturists. I think the hon. Minister will clear that apprehension in his reply.

As I mentioned earlier, India is coming in the international market as a prime competitor. We can compete with a lot of countries. So, multilateral trade system will definitely help us. What is the profile of our international trade? Seventy per cent of our exports go to United States and nearly 30 per cent of our exports go to the European countries; nearly eight to ten per cent of our exports

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go to Japan. If you take the industries of these three major countries, United States and Japan will account for nearly 50 to 60 per cent of our external trade and the rest 40 per cent is distributed among the other countries. What would happen if we are going to negotiate with them separately? How many bilateral agreements have to sign? So, in the larger interest of the country, for the better trade relations with other countries, at present, multilateral trade system will benefit our country.

As was mentioned by other colleagues, in the agricultural sector, definitely, if we concentrate, it will help us. But we are always thinking that we are a weak country.

Our people are not saying that we are capable to compete in different fields in the world market. Of course, there are problems. Why should we think like that? We are always pessimistic. We are not thinking of our economic strength. India is gaining economic strength but all the way the country is facing multifarious problems. But we have our own strength. Our nation has got the strength to compete with others in world markets. There are areas where we can compete. I do not want to mention them. Everybody knows. In certain areas India can compete with other developed countries. So, if we develop like this we will have surpluses, of course, we have deficits in some areas but the gap in between can be reduced. In fact, the major problem is that we have to achieve a quantum jump from 15 to 20 per cent per annum of our export. If we concentrate and stick to that aim, if we liberalise certain controls to remove the bottlenecks, our exports can be improved, from 15 to 20 per cent, which we want to achieve at least in the

Eighth Five Year Plan period. Our target in the Eighth Plan period is that.

One of the major markets is the United States because we can export at least 17 to 18 per cent of our exports to that market. We can safely increase our exports to the foreign market. Even other than the United States we will be able to find markets in other countries and sell our goods. We can be able to innovate new avenues of trade so that our country can be benefited out of that.

Therefore, it is in our interest to remain with the multilateral trading system. In the long run, definitely it is going to help our country. Remaining in the GATT will definitely help us. Of course, there are certain problems. I do not want to go into all those details because we are running short of time. I actually wanted to come to the TRIMS, TRIPS and other areas also.

The actual point is that there are certain apprehensions in the minds of our people. Of course, India is present at the negotiating table. We are sticking to certain issues which are being raised. Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee is mentioning that the French people are agitating while India is not agitating. That is not the point. The point is whether it is beneficial to our country or not. Of course, I know that our pharmaceutical industry has got some problems. There is an apprehension that the prices of some life-saving medicines which are manufactured in the country will go up. There is a general apprehension in the minds of the people. I hope that the hon. Minister will clear this.

Regarding process pattern and product pattern also there are some apprehensions. One thing is there regarding this process pattern and

product pattern, which I want to mention. For how many years should we wait, to give a chance to somebody to invent a molecule, import that, make the product, and then imitate it or make a copy of it? For how many years will it go like that? In the field of science and technology India is far ahead. Our Indian scientists are very brilliant compared to many other scientists in the world. Of course, we have definite problems. The economic situation is not permitting us to invest more funds in the R&D. Our endeavour should be to invest more in the industry so that we can invade the markets, we can have our own goods which we are able to sell in the foreign market competing with the best quality goods available in the world markets.

I am proud of our local domestic pharmaceutical industry. They are doing very well. Of course, they are exporting medicines worth crores and crores of rupees which are earning enormous foreign exchange for our country. We have to protect the domestic pharmaceutical industry. At the same time, we have to check copying which has become a regular feature in the world. When somebody is investing crores and crores of rupees, for inventing molecules and producing a new product, somebody else is copying the original one and the person who creates or produces the product is not getting anything. That is injustice also.

We have to protect the local pharmaceutical industry. We have to see that by adopting the DDT, the prospects of the local pharmaceutical industry is not hampered and its interests should be protected.

Of course, we have to change our patent laws. Overhauling in our patent

laws is needed. If we adopt DDT, then our patent laws should be overhauled in tune with the DDT.

There are four areas in the DDT, which are different from our patent laws. The first one is that our patent law today provides only process patent in the area of food, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, whereas the Dunkel Text requires product patent in all the branches of technology. The second difference is that our patent law today gives duration of only seven years for food, pharmaceuticals and chemicals and 14 years for all other branches of technology. The DDT requires twenty years of patent life for branches of technology. The third one is that our patent law gives automatic compulsory licence in the area of food and pharmaceuticals. In these two areas, every patent issued is rubber stamped.

There are four areas in the DDT which are radically different from our existing patent laws. If we are signing the DDT, then overhauling in our patent laws is necessary. In that regard, we have to see that the prospects of our domestic pharmaceutical industry is not hampered.

Article 31, on page 71, of the DDT deals with a compulsory licence and first sub-clause says "authorisation of such... shall be considered on individual merits." In other words, under the Dunkel Text, a compulsory licence can be given on an individual merit of a case. But the patent holder as well as the person applying for a compulsory licence must both be heard before the licence is given by the Controller General of Patents of India. The domestic industrialists, who are engaged in pharmaceuticals, have got certain apprehensions. They are saying that they are going to be in a very big soup and their interests will be

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jeopardised. So, in the area of process patent, the Government should take ample care so that our local and domestic industries can survive.

One other apprehension, which I also have in mind, is regarding the burden of proof. In the DDT, it is not clearly mentioned. There are two or three versions regarding the burden of proof. One version is that it is going to affect our local industrialists and the legal luminaries are saying that it is not at all feasible and it is very difficult to prove. There are certain apprehensions in the minds of the local industrialists also. So, we have to take care of these things also.

About R&D, as I have said earlier, certain points were raised by the pharmaceutical industry. Of course, in the Departmental Committees of Commerce, we happened to meet them and hear them. They had expressed their anguish and clearly mentioned their real problems. There are certain areas, which the Government should argue. One such area is R&D, about which I have mentioned earlier. Otherwise, we cannot go forward. Japan is also spending on R&D. USA is also spending on R&D. Switzerland is also spending on R&D. Every country, which wants to develop on their own, is spending crores of rupees on R&D.

They have money so they can invest. It is true that when the product pattern is given the holder of that patent has a monopoly over the product and the product patent does not prohibit other people from manufacturing the same product. My apprehension is that I am looking on the general perception. In a general perception definitely India should be in the GATT. India should maintain its

dignity and India should argue and our prime national interest should be in our mind. But there are certain areas where Government should make more efforts so that in a negotiation India should get the fullest benefit. I do not want to go into a lot of details. I do not want to elaborate it because it is a vast subject. There are views from different corners. A lot of interested parties are there in our country. I do not want to go into the details. Some people are saying that this is anti-socialist. This is totally surrender to the US Administration. I would not agree with that because I am not an agent of America. Fact is a fact. You have to understand that there are certain grey areas. There are silver lines in the Dunkel proposals where India cannot walk out of this. But, our Government should take necessary steps so that we get maximum benefit out of the negotiation. I am proud that India is doing well. In the GATT our efforts are well and we are able to interact with others more effectively and efficiently.

One aspect is also taken care of. There is one police man in the world. Because of the crumbling of the Soviet Union, the hard reality is that America is only the police man which is controlling the world economy through their 301 and through other repressive measures. They are dumping their goods in the underdeveloped and developing countries. There are apprehensions like that. I am sharing that apprehension. But, by and large, whether this Dunkel draft has to be sent to the dustbin or not, that is the question. I will answer that. It should not be sent to the dustbin. India should negotiate, bargain by keeping our national interests in our mind and try to take the maximum benefit out of the next round of negotiations.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH (Parbhani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, discussion on Dunkel proposal is going on in the House and outside the House for the last three days. Some are of the opinion that these proposals are harmful for our country and some opine that these proposals are good. The harmful aspects can be removed through negotiations. The Dunkel proposals do not force anyone to accept them as they are.

The most important issue is that ours is an agriculture based country. 75% population of our country depends on agriculture. The subsidy limit has been fixed at 10 per cent only. As the growth rate of our population is 2.2 per cent so our agriculture production rate should accordingly be 2.5 per cent. We will not be able to compete in the international market, if the subsidy rate from 10 per cent be decreased by 5 per cent. Much more subsidy is being given in USA and in European countries. In comparison to that the percentage of subsidy provided in our country is nil. We can only compete, if the subsidy provided in those countries be decreased.

I had a formal discussion with Shri Pranab Mukherjee about the P.D.S. We will not be able to keep buffer-stock. The Government should see that it does not have an adverse effect on the P.D.S. Even then, we have to import 3 per cent of our total requirement of foodgrains. While negotiating, if we gain something, we have to also give something. Under the P.D.S. system, we have 117 countries, with which we have arrangements to give or take foodgrains at any time. So, it will not be proper, if we

leave aside all the 117 countries just for 3 per cent of foodgrains. Their demand not to keep the buffer-stock is okay, but in the case of immediate shortage or excess, we should be allowed to take or give from one another. When so many countries are working unitedly, we will certainly help each other.

The quota for textiles should be increased. Some items such as silk and jute have been included there in, but Kashmiri shawls and some other items have not been covered. I have read the report of the Committee on Commerce which has taken up the issues very wisely. That report should be reviewed in detail and some other items such as Kashmiri shawls etc. should be included in it, so that our textile industry can be saved from the adverse effects, because MFA will be closed within 10 years and so, while negotiating, the issue of increasing the quota should be kept in mind.

The second most important issue for us is the issue of patent. We do not take all the seeds from the group of States but have some original seeds also. Will we be able to sow them or not? Our country spends only 2 per cent on research, whereas other countries spend near about 12 per cent on research and their patents are at present ready. We have neem and some other natural plants, which grow in our country, but I have a list of 13 patents on neem prepared by USA. If this patent law will be implemented, we will have to pay royalty to USA on these patents. So, it is necessary to enact a law in this regard. This is the most important thing. I would like to give one or two examples of patents. Neem tree originally belongs to our country, but the patents on it were prepared by USA... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You please decide whether you are being guided or misguided.

[Translation]

SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: 13 patents on neem such as US patent nos. 4515785, 453774 and 4556562 had already been prepared. There are several other such plants to which attention should be paid. It is necessary to establish a gene-bank in this regard. Our natural plants are the property of our country. If we do not establish a gene-bank, all our industries dependent on agriculture will collapse. Although, there is the suigenesis system, but it will be better if crops and birds and cattle are excluded from the GATT. If they are not excluded, it will be harmful for us. We should atleast accept UPOV 1978 and while negotiating, we should keep in mind that there is no need to accept UPOV 1991. Through UPOV 1978, we can maintain our farms right as well as breeders right. So, I would request you to be firm on UPOV 1978. Several of the clauses in it are beneficial. The most important benefit is that we will be able to set up trade relations with several countries through this proposal. This work will be done on a large scale, so it is certainly difficult, but it will provide trade benefits to 117 countries at the same time. The linking of 117 countries through trade relations is a great achievement in itself. Our contribution to the international trade is very small. Our participation should be increased and for that purpose we have to raise our participation from 5 per cent to 10 per cent, then only we should be able to strengthen our economy and our country, which is a developing country, can get the right to sit with the

developed nations for discussion on principles. The second benefit from this proposal is that if the country will face foodgrains shortage at any time, the Government can easily arrange for foodgrains as we will be directly linked with several countries. All will be certainly benefited from these trade relations between several countries and the information on world market situation will be easily available. So, we will be able to export our goods and agricultural produce during the time of profit and do not have to pay levies. We will be able to export some items such as Jwar etc., which are today lying in our godowns and the revenue earned from the exports will go to the farmers. So, there are such benefits also... *(Interruptions)* ... If possible, please exclude crops and birds and cattle from GATT.

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think, tomorrow immediately after the question hour or just after a few minutes time, we may take up the reply. Mr. Minister, how much time would you require for the reply?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, I need about 45 minutes' time for the reply.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: In 45 minutes' time we will be pinning you down.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That depends. I need 45 minutes' for the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: Tomorrow is Friday. We must remember this. We may

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take up the reply after question hour or if there is some business after it.

20.33 hrs.

The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow on Friday the 10th December, 1993 at 11.00 a.m.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till eleven of the clock on Friday,
December 10, 1993/Agrahayana 19, 1915
(Saka)*

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