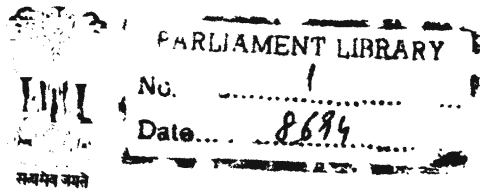


LOK SABHA DEBATES **(English Version)**

Sixth Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXII contains Nos. 41 to 45)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 6.00

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

CONTENTS

[Tenth Series, Vol. XXII, Sixth Session, 1993/1915 (Saka)]
No. 45, Friday, May 14, 1993/Vaisakha 24, 1915 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions:	1-31
*Starred Question Nos. 1001 to 1003, 1005 and 1008	
Written Answers to Questions:	31-51
Starred Question Nos. 1004, 1006, 1007 and 1091 to 1020	31-274
Unstarred Question Nos. 8536 to 8657, 8657-A and 8657-B	51-242
Papers Laid on the Table	275-290
Assent to Bill	290
Standing Committee on Railways First Report	291-292 <i>-Presented</i>
Statements by Ministers	292-296 365-367
(i) Payment of Interim Relief to the Bhopal Gas Victims	432-441 292-294 292-293
Shri Eduardo Faleiro	
*Minimum Support price of Copra for 1993 Season	294
Shri Balram Jakhar	294
(iii) Draft Agriculture Policy	295-296

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

	(ii)	COLUMNS
	Shri Balram Jakhar	295-296
(iv)	Financial Sector Programme Loan for the Asian Development Bank	365-367
	Shri Manmohan Singh	365-367
(v)	Situation in Jammu & Kashmir	432-439
	Shri Rajesh Pilot	432
(vi)	Alleged leakage of Question Papers of Annual Examination of Delhi University	439-441
	Kumari Selja	439-441
Bills Introduced		296-297
	Delhi Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Bill	296-297
	Human Rights Commissions Bill	297
Matters under Rule 377		298-305
(i)	Need to open Central Schools at Karimganj and Hailakandi in Assam	298
	Shri Dwaraka Nath Das	
(ii)	Need to provide financial aid to the people affected by hailstrom in Hathras, U.P	298-299
	Dr. Lal Bahadur Rawal	
(iii)	Need to give central University status to Allahabad University	299-300
	Shrimati Saroj Dubey	
(iv)	Need to Provide more funds to Bihar Government for construction of Primary School buildings in Bhojpur and Buxur districts	300
	Shri Tej Narayan Singh	
(v)	Need to take remedial measures for the survival of National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Limited	300-301

Shri Chitta Basu	
Discussion on Report of the One-Man Commission inquiry <i>Re.</i> Assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi	<u>305-323</u>
Shrimati Margatham Chandrasekhar	305-308
Shri Inderjit	308-314
Shri Saifuddin Choudhury	314-316
Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav	316
Shri S.B. Chavan	<u>316-322</u>
Discussion <i>Re.</i> progress made in Investigation into and the Ramification of International Hand in the Bombay Bomb Blasts	323-364 367-402
Shri Ram Naik	323-337
Shri Sudhir Sawant	337-347
Dr. S.P. Yadav	347-353
Shri Ramchandra Marotrao Ghangare	353-357
Shri Sharad Dighe	357-364
Shri Ram Kapse	368-376
Kumari Mamata Banerjee	376-378
Shri Mohan Rawle	378-381
Shri Mohan Singh (Deoria)	381-383
Shri Kamla Mishra Madhukar	382-384
Shri A. Ashokrao	384
Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani Tripathi	384-385
Shri S.B. Chavan	385-397
Terrorists and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill, and	402-432

Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill**Motions to consider**

Shri S. B. Chavan	402-404
Shri Syed Shahabuddin	404-409
Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat	409-414
Shri Lokanath Choudhury	414-417
Shri Sudarsan Raychaudhuri	417-418
Shri Guman Mal Lodha	419-421
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	421-423
Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	423-426
Shri Jagmeet Singh Brar	426
Shri S.B. Chavan	426-429

**Terrorists and Disruptive Activities
(Prevention) Amendment Bill**

Clauses 2 to 10 and 1	430-431
------------------------------	----------------

Motion to Pass	430
-----------------------	------------

Shri S.B. Chavan	430
------------------	-----

Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1	431-432
-----------------------------	----------------

Motion to Pass

Shri S. B. Chavan	432
-------------------	-----

Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions and Employment) Amendment Bill	441-444
---	----------------

Motion to Consider

Shri P.A. Sangma	441-443
------------------	---------

Clauses 2 to 10 and 1	444
------------------------------	------------

	(v)	Columns
Motion to Pass		
	Shri P. A. Sangma	444
National Council For Teacher Education Bill		445-448
Motion to Consider		
	Kumari Selja	445
Clauses 2 to 34 and a1		445-447
Motion to Pass		
	Kumari Selja	447
Valedictory References		449-462
	Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao	451-455
	Shri Jaswant Singh	455-456
	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	456-457
	Shri Somnath Chatterjee	457-460
	Shri Lokanath Choudhury	460-462
	National Song Played	462

LOKSABHA DEBATES

LOKSABHA

Friday, May 14 1993 / Vaisakha 24, 1915
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Subsidy Utilisation

[*Translation*]

+

*1001. SHRINITISH KUMAR:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government have prepared a report regarding utilisation of subsidies given on various items like food, fertilizers and exports:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to make any change in present procedure for granting subsidy so that the benefits accrued through this method could be passed appropriately to the producers and consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF
STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR

AHMED): (a) and (b). No report on utilization of subsidies on various items have been prepared. However, the subject of subsidies is kept under constant review in the light of development Objectives and the overall requirement of maintaining fiscal balance.

(c) The existing policy framework aims at containing the rise in the subsidy burden and targeting the subsidy allocations to those sectors or groups for which it is intended.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply the hon. Minister has stated that no report has been prepared regarding utilisation of subsidy but a report of the survey conducted by the R. B. I. which has appeared in the Indian Express dated 15.4.93 says that by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 4000 crore has been spent on grant of subsidy on fertilizers and Rs. 4600 crore on subsidy on electricity but medium and small farmers could not get its benefit. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of the fact that the R. B. I. has given in their report that the benefit of subsidy is not accruing to the consumers, the government proposes to amend the procedure to give its direct benefit to the consumers under the new procedure.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, So far as the hon. Member's submission regarding the benefit of subsidy to the farmers is concerned, I would like to tell him that the Government is paying full attention to it. Subsidy on fertilizers is still being given. In this regard 66 per cent of subsidy is given on nitrogen and urea. It was Rs. 6.65 per kilogram in 1991. After the report of

J.P.C., there has been further decline of 10 per cent to bring it to the level of Rs.6.50, the price is static and there is nothing to harm the interests of the farmers. As regards the prices of phosphate potash fertilizers which is used in D.A.P. and M.O.P., its prices have increased due to decontrol of prices. Last year a subsidy of Rs.340 was given on it, which amounts to Rs.1000 per tonne. As a result its price has come down to Rs.12.86 per kilogram and the prices of M.O.P. has been brought down to Rs.5.83 per kilogram. So far as the prices of the fertilizers being used by the farmers are concerned, the prices of 96 per cent of such fertilizers have not increased. A subsidy of Rs.1000 per tonne has been given on that. So far as the interests of the farmers are concerned, the Government is committed to it whether it is the question of procurement price or that of support price. Though the production cost of wheat had gone upto 9 to 12 per cent which include the labour cost, the increase in the prices of fertilizers and petroleum but the procurement price of wheat has been increased by 20 per cent. You will be surprised to know that the procurement of wheat has gone up to 9.16 tonnes till yesterday, while it was only 4.61 tonnes last year. This increase is the result of the price which has been raised to compensate the increased cost of production. Similar is the position in respect of rice. The increase in cost of production of rice was 6 to 9 per cent while the procurement price has been increased by 17 per cent. So far as the interests of farmers are concerned, the Government is taking full care of it and is fully committed to the interests of farmers and their production. They are paying attention to safeguard the interests of farmers through subsidy and to compensate them by way of increasing the procurement price.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: As regards my supplementary, in the reply of the Government to Question No. 1411 in the Rajya Sabha, it was stated that incidentals on the procurement of wheat is Rs.72.43 and its distribution cost is Rs.82.77. It means the total cost comes to Rs.155.20. Wheat has been procured at Rs.225 per quintal and it has been sold to the consumers

at the rate of Rs.280 per quintal. Linking this example with R.B.I. report, I would like to submit that the total cost of purchasing and selling of wheat comes to Rs.155.22 and the farmer has to sell his produce at the rate of Rs.225 per quintal whereas later on when he goes to purchase it, he has to pay at the rate of Rs.280 per quintal through P.D.S. outlets. Through you, here I would like to mention that the benefit of subsidy provided by the Government on the produce does not reach the consumers. It means the report of the R.B.I. is correct. If it is so, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister proposes to get an inquiry conducted to find out as to how the funds given by way of subsidy are misappropriated and its benefit does not reach the common grower or the consumer?

MR. SPEAKER: What is your supplementary?

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: My supplementary is that benefit of the amount provided by way of subsidy is not passed on to the growers or the consumers, I have just now given an example in this regard.

MR. SPEAKER: Leave the example....

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Through you I would like to know whether the Government proposes to make such arrangement that subsidy is provided direct to the consumers.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Subsidy on foodgrains to which the hon. Member has referred, is given through F.C.I. The difference of the procurement price and the issue prices is given to them in the form of subsidy. This amount of subsidy is given to the F.C.I. on the basis of that difference. The hon. Member has said that subsidy should be provided direct to the consumer. But at present, there is no such mechanism for this.

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Sir,

there was some commotion last year after the subsidies were withdrawn for chemical fertilisers, like DAP, Urea and other things. Most of our marginal and small farmers utilise these fertilisers in a large quantity. A few month back, the Government had announced a relief of Rs.500 crore especially for these farmers. Have they got any monitoring agency for follow-up action? Has it been properly utilised or not for such farmers in each State so far? Have they got any information about it? Any other reliefs proposed to be given to the farmers should be announced or worked out before the sowing season starts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Rs.500 crore given as relief to the farmers, especially small and marginal farmers, reached them or not.

MR. SPEAKER: If the prices are not allowed to be increased because of this subsidy, the relief is going to the farmers.

[*Translation*]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Member has said about the small and marginal farmers. In this regard Rs.300 crore had been allocated earlier of infrastructure, which is allocated statewise. The instalment is given statewise and it is monitored through the states.

[*English*]

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Sir, so far as the fertilizer subsidy is concerned, last year, the fertilizer subsidy was fixed at Rs.4,780 crore. For this financial year, the fertilizer subsidy is reduced to Rs.3,600 crore. Has any rationale been adopted by the Government for proper utilization of Rs.3,600 crore given as subsidy on fertilizers so that the benefit could really reach the needy farmers, like marginal and small farmers?

[*Translation*]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already replied to this supplementary while

replying to the main question that the increase in the prices of fertilizers, particularly the D.A.P. and M.O.P., the Government has increased the procurement price more than the amount of increase in the production cost to compensate them. So far as the question of protection of farmer's interest and of providing compensation to him for the increase in his production cost is concerned, the Government is taking full care of this aspect.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to give some information about three aspects of the chemical fertilizers. The first thing about it is that when a 50 Kg. In case he refuses to take it, he is forced to take it even when it weighs 4.5 Kg less than the prescribed weight. The second thing is that these bags are found torn and containing substandard material with dust etc. I would like to suggest that the farmers should be given full quantity of fertilizer and it should not be given in torn bags and fertilizers should be given to him after weighing it. In fact, the farmers are forced to accept lesser quantity of fertilizer at the price of a 50 Kg. bag.... (*Interruptions*)..... He has said that it is supplied to the farmers. The third thing is that the farmers do not know as to which of the fertilizer they should use or which fertilizer contains D.A.P. For this the hon. Minister should ensure that there is a soil testing machine in each Block so that the farmers may come to know as to which of the fertilizers should be used in a particular soil and what should be its proper quantity. In my state, out of 500 block, even five blocks do not have this facility. Through you, I would like to submit with full authority that this facility is not available in my area. Moreover, the farmers do not get the supply of fertilizers at the proper time. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the hon. Minister to ensure three things i.e. timely supply of the required quantity of fertilizers to the farmers along with the information in respect of the kind of fertilizers to be used in a particular soil.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have noted all the points and will convey the

sentiments of the hon'ble members to the hon. Minister of Agriculture.

[English]

Cases to BIFR

*1002. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases disposed of by the above Board;

(c) the number of cases pending with the above Board at present; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that 483 references in respect of sick industrial companies were registered with them during 1990, 1991 and 1992 under Section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985.

(b) and (c). Since its inception, till 30.4.93, BIFR has disposed of 867 references and the remaining 487 are under process under the various provisions of the Act.

(d) Government has already introduced the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) (Amendment) Bill, 1992, inter-alia to enhance

the effectiveness of the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) and to assist in expediting the disposal of cases.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the number of sick industries in the country is increasing rapidly due to which labourers are in a very miserable condition. On the contrary, it does not affect the owners of these sick industries in any way. In 1985, B.I.F.R. was established with a view to revive the sick industries. It was hoped that it would help them to improve their condition and for that purpose it was duly empowered. It is a matter of regret that only a few of the cases referred to it, have been accepted. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, the number of cases received by B.I.F.R. from Bihar, their percentage to the total number of such cases, the number of cases cleared and the number of cases still pending with them.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we do not maintain the statewise details thereof. However, in connection with the question asked by the hon. Member, I would like to submit that during the period from 1987 to April, 1993, B.I.F.R. received 1354 cases. I have the yearwise details in this regard. If he likes it to be furnished, I will send it to him. The details of the cases received is as follows:-

[English]

(1) Dismissed as not maintainable. 261 (2) Approved under Section 17(2). 119. (3) Sanctioned under Section 18(4). 227. (4) Wind-up recommendation under Section 21. 205. (5) Others: 5.

[Translation]

In this manner, 867 cases have been disposed off.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: What about Bihar?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: I have stated that we

do not have the Statewise details but if the hon. Member wants to have it, I can get it collected and furnished to him. Besides that 487 cases are under consideration and I would like to tell the hon. Member the break-up in this regard.

[English]

Draft scheme circulated for consent	: 30
Cases to which winding up notice is given	: 57
Cases filed and reopened	: 39
Cases reminded by AAIFR	: 10
Stay order by Court	: 28
Cases under Process	: 320

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: The hon. Minister has stated that he does not have Statewise details but I would like to know about my region. I have another supplementary question. There is a cement factory in Dalmia town of Rohtas district, whether you have received the cases of Japla cement factory, Ashok paper Mill, Darbhanga and Saran Engineering, Chhapra and if so, what is the latest position in this regard... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This question is pertaining to the whole of India but you have confined it to your constituency only.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: The fact is that even Case Number one of BIFR has not yet been settled, in spite of having been awarded a decision and settlement reached at between the four parties, viz. the State Government of India,

the operating agency and the union. The IDBI which is the operating agency has been delinquent and has not yet released what has been agreed upon. This is a very crucial question, and I want a clear answer from the hon. Minister. If any of the parties do not abide by the decisions arrived at, what action are you going to take? I can cite many examples. But I do not want to do that right now.

MR. SPEAKER: You have put a very good question. You can leave it there to get a good answer.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am telling you in general that if a party, be it a financial institution, a bank or a labourer, has given its consent before B.I.F.R. under section 33 of BIFR... (Interruptions) if they do not comply with the consent already given by them under Section 33, we can give them a notice. In 6 of these cases, we have already issued notices to companies. If the hon. Members want to know the names of such companies, I can provide their names also. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has asked a very specific question. He has asked about a Financial Institution.

(Interruptions)

DR. ABRAR AHMED: If a financial institution does not comply with it. (Interruptions)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: They did not comply.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Just listen to me.

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: What do you do when IDBI is within your own jurisdiction?

[Translation]

If IDBI does not comply with it, then it will be

served with a notice under Section 33 and in one such case, IRRB has been given a notice. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Sir, no notice was given. (Interruptions)

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Why it was not given to IDBI. (Interruptions) Actually, I do not have the detailed information in this regard but I can tell you as to what happens in such cases. Under section 33, if a financial institution or a bank defaults, then a notice can be given but after the notice, he files his reply and if the promoters which also include labour are and the State Government, who have given their consent, if they do not complete their job, then a financial institution can refuse to finance them. If I remember correctly, one such case, the I.R.R.B. was issued a notice. (Interruptions) Your case relates to the IDBI but in respect of the financial institution to which we have just referred, I would like to tell you about it. Later on when a reply to that notice had been received, the promoter who had promised to arrange the finance, did not arrange it. As a result, other persons who had given their consent also withdrawn it. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: IDBI itself is a promoter there.

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: When B.I.F.R. takes a decisions, it involves not only one party but at least 5-6 parties. In case those who had promised to provide finance did not do so, the financial institutions cannot risk their money in such industry. Then the BIFR issues notices. But a decision in such a case depends on the BIFR. Personally I do not have the knowledge of the case to which the hon. Member has referred. If he brings the case to my knowledge then I can reply to it. But regarding the question he has raised I can say only this much that a notice is

or can be issued to a financial institution but it depends on the decision taken by the Judges of the BIFR.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR: I agree with what the hon. Minister has said that out of the 5 parties, 4 parties have already given their consent. The State Government as provided Rs. 6 crores. Union as well as the Management have also agreed to it but now it is only IDBI who had to provide finance within 18 months but even after two years, they have not done anything about it.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you going to do about it?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: The hon. Member is making a mention of an individual case. I do not have details in this regard. I do not know about this case. In case the hon. Members refer to this specific case, in which IDBI was the operating agency, then I will certainly provide him the information in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is of a policy. Supposing a decision is taken in BIFR and the financial institutions are not abiding by the decision, what would be the policy of Government to deal with these matters?

[Translation]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: The BIFR will certainly issue a notice to it in the same way it has issued to other parties.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: But, whether the Finance Ministry has anything to do in this matter or not. What is your duty?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: BIFR is a quasi-judicial body. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing this kind of thing and I do not expect the Minister to reply to these things.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot deny this fact that BIFR takes much time to settle the cases. If the decision goes in favour of sick units, then there is inordinate delay on the part of the financial institutions in providing financial assistance to these units. At times this assistance is not at all provided and as a result the sick units become dead ones. If quick decisions are taken at BIFR stage and by the Financial institutions then we can take care of the sick units but on the contrary it takes a lot of time and by that time the situation becomes incurable.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance whether he is taking any effective steps to minimise the delay. Previously, we used to receive the complaints that BIFR is not as strong an organisation as it should have been. If the BIFR is a strong institution, does it have sufficient number of employees? How much time is taken by them to settle a case? Can't we reduce this time and can't the BIFR and other financial institutions act in close coordination to take their decisions?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the time that has been taken in the BIFR process is unduly long. I have myself been discussing this matter with the Chairman of the BIFR. We have also taken action. An amendment to SIGA Bill is already before the Parliament and I hope after that amendment is adopted there would be considerable streamlining of the process of BIFR.

SHRI B. AKBER PASHA: Sir, my question is in continuation of the previous question. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is proposing to give more powers to BIFR in order to reduce the delays that are always happening. There is a delay on the part of the operating agencies. Though the promoter is giving the money, money from other financial institutions is not coming forward. Thus, the industry is becoming more sick. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is proposing to give more powers to BIFR or no

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what was not replied to by the Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to seek some information from the hon. Minister. Previously the cases of private agencies which used to become sick due to corruption, mismanagement and shortage of funds were referred to the BIFR. In 1992, an amendment was made with a view to include Public Sector in it. However, there are two types of Public Sector units. The first ones are those which have been taken over and nationalised by the Government and the second ones are those which have been established by Government itself for the development of the country.

It was also added to it by 92nd Amendment and that was discussed too. No investment was made in the taken over industries or Nationalised industries and due to mismanagement and corruption, they became sick. The Government has not fulfilled its responsibilities. This issue was raised time and again in the House and it was announced by the Finance Minister, particularly on this issue, that it would not be referred to BIFR. You have constituted a Labour sub-committee... (*Interruptions*)..

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

SHRI HARADHAN: A Gadwar Committee

was constituted to give its report after making a thorough study. The Committee studied the matter and submitted its recommendations. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I disallow it. Please come to the question.

• SHRI HARDHAN ROY: What is the Government doing for these industries? What are the recommendations of BIFR for preventing the industries from becoming sick and for their modernisation.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: I want a reply, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what is your question.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask question in two sentences.

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: What are the recommendations of BIFR and what steps Government is taking to prevent the industries from becoming sick?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, in terms of law, all sick units, which have lost their network, which have been in existence for 7 years they have to be referred to BIFR. Public sector units also have to be referred. At the same time the Government has given an assurance that when a case goes before the BIFR, it will be the effort of the Government, in consultation with the worker's representatives and other concerned, to go and present a package in the case of those units which can be made viable. Those efforts

are on. In all cases our efforts will be to work out a package which is acceptable to financial institutions, acceptable to the workers and acceptable to the Government. That is the policy of the Government with regard to this.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Mr. speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister may be aware of the fact that some textile mills such as Modern Mills, Kamala Mills and Raghuvanshi Mills in Bombay have been lying closed for the last two years. The proposal of BIFR has been sent to them, so I would like to know whether efforts would be made to revive these sick mills and the time when they will be revived?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked about three-four mills specifically.

MR. SPEAKER: If information is not available at present, you may send it later on to the hon. Member.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGHPATIL: Mr. speaker, Sir, two things are involved in it. Firstly, there is delay in taking decision on the cases referred to BIFR. Secondly, due to the lack of coordination, there is no time limit for the Financial institutions to release money for undertaking modernisation work in an industry. I understand certain posts of members are lying vacant in BIFR. Even otherwise delay was taking place in making decisions. This factor of vacant posts further delays the decisions. I would, therefore, like to know as to what steps are being taken by the Government in this regard?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly pointed out about the vacant posts of members in BIFR. There are total 14 members and one chairman in BIFR but at present there are only 8 members and one

chairman. The Government is going to fill these vacancies very soon. So far as the question of delay is concerned, I would like to say that till now on bench used to have 200 hearing in a year, now efforts are being made to have 300 hearing in a year. Moreover, the Government also proposes to have two additional benches.

[*English*]

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, just now, the hon. Finance Minister told this House that the revival package which was worked out at the BIFR level is entirely the responsibility of the concerned parties to implement that. I want to know whether the Government has any responsibility to see that how many revival packages have been evolved by the BIFR regarding the revitalisation of industries which are referred by BIFR and how of them have been implemented till date.

[*Translation*]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: There are 116 cases, which have been revived by the BIFR. There are 14 Sick units in them which have been declared no longer sick, There are 13 cases where net worth has arisen. winding up etc. is involved but yet no longer sick—there are 49 merger cases and the 41 cases are nearing recovery.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Sir, I asked something else and the Minister has replied something else.

[*English*]

How many cases which have been evolved as worked out by the BIFR have been implemented by the concerned parties?

MR. SPEAKER: He has given the numbers.

SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that only sick units under private and public sector are covered under BIFR and not of the

cooperative sector.

Previously every private sector units were covered and after an amendment, public sector units were added. I want to know whether the Government will now even add cooperative sector units also.

[*Translation*]

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already made provision for public sector. We will think over the suggestion given by the hon. Member.

[*English*]

SHRI ANKUSHRAO SAHEB TOPE: I want to know whether all the sick units under cooperative sector will be covered under BIFR or not.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a policy matter. You need not answer it directly.

DR. ABRAR AHMED: It is a suggestion.

Hank Yarn and Cotton

[*English*]

*1003. PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARAYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether export of hank yarn and cotton has gone up in recent years;

(b) if so, whether this is causing scarcity of yarn and hike in price of yarn in the domestic; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The Government adopts a restrictive approach in the matter of export of cotton yarn by fixing annual ceiling for export of cotton yarn from year to year. While fixing the ceiling all relevant factors such as production and domestic demand in respect of raw cotton, production and prices of cotton yarn, requirement of yarn for decentralised handloom sector etc., are taken into consideration. Keeping in view the interests of the handloom sector, export of hank yarn in count groups above 60s is not permitted. Export of cotton yarn in count groups above 60s constitutes a small percentage of the total cotton yarn exports and is not showing significantly upward trend. Thus export of hank yarn has not gone up in recent years.

While Government's endeavour has been to promote export of value added items Government does release cotton for exports from time to time with a view to stabilise cotton prices in the domestic market, ensure remunerative prices to the cotton growers and maintain India's presence in the international market as a stable supplier.

Currently there is no shortage of yarn in the country. There is also no undue hike in the price of yarn in the domestic market.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, in the third part of the answer that has been given, it is said that there is no shortage of yarn in the country and there is no undue hike in the price of yarn in the domestic market. Now, what is due and what is undue is very much a matter of interpretation. What the Minister might consider to be due may seem to be undue to the handloom sector as such. So, since we have certain data which shows that over the years the price of hank yarn has gone up by 40 per cent to 50 per cent. I would like to have some more specific data from the Minister regarding the yearly rise or the yearly picture of rise or fall in the price of hank yarn. Perhaps the Minister would also explain if there has been any rise in the price of yarn. Then

why is it that the share of the handloom sector viz. totality of cloth production, has gone down from 10.52 per cent in 1991-92 to 9.75 per cent in 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in the written reply that every year assessment is made regarding the availability of yarn and hank yarn. We keep a watch every year on the proper supply and the price of hank yarn to handloom sector. Regarding the shortage of yarn, I would like to say that there is no shortage of yarn.

[*English*]

Estimated production of the various types of yarn during 1992-93 was 2153 million kg.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: What are the prices?

SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY: I will tell you. The estimated consumption of various types of yarn was 1,900 million kg. The estimated export of yarn during 1992-93 was 120 million kg.

There is a surplus of 133 million kg. There is no shortage of yarn and hank yarn.

[*Translation*]

Regarding the prices, at present the rate is Rs. 63 and efforts have been made to maintain the rates of hank yarn without any fluctuations for the last three years.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Obviously, the data are not with the Minister. The prices of cotton went up from Rs. 700 to Rs. 1000 per candy in a period of ten days in February 1992 after the cotton season that year; this was because of the decline in production. There is a slight rise in production after the cotton season

that year. But before the effect of the slight increase could fall on the prices, already a decision was taken to export cotton; and as we know, this has created a great distress to the handloom weavers.

Now, this year also, we are finding that a decision has been taken by the Government; already, I think, 15 lakh bales of cotton have been exported in 1992-93. Has the Ministry considered the effect that this would have on the handloom sector? Have the distressed handloom weavers given any proposal to the Government to ban export of cotton till adequate supply at the fair price is ensured to the weavers? Is there a proposal to supply hank yarn at the lower rate than the market price rate by the Government to the handloom weavers? Is the Government considering these proposals?

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a scheme to supply hank yarn to the weavers is being formulated so that the weavers face no difficulty in obtaining yarn. To the question of the hon. Member regarding the export of cotton, I would like to submit that approximately 15 lakh bales of cotton have been exported because the cotton growers' interests are also to be kept in mind. In addition, the price of hank yarn is also to be monitored because the weavers are quite poor. Cotton growers must get remunerative prices, otherwise they will not produce cotton or will reduce cotton production. This year cotton production has gone up and the growers are being paid 20 to 40 per cent more than the support price. At the same time, all efforts are being made to keep the prices of cotton at a reasonable level so that the weavers do not face any difficulty. Though the Government is under pressure to export cotton, yet the Government is not yielding.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Obviously, the cotton lobby is stronger than the handloom lobby.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has said that the Government has accorded permission to export 15 lakh bales of cotton. I would like to submit that the cotton growers in Maharashtra are benefited by the export of cotton because they get the additional money, due to efforts of the Maharashtra cooperative cotton Federation, in addition to the support price but whether the cotton growers all over the country also similarly are benefited by cotton exports undertaken on a commercial basis?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has accepted in his answer that there is a hike in prices. The question is about the domestic hike in prices of the hank yarn. The Government planned to levy a cess on the export of cotton and cotton yarn and to make use of that fund collected to distribute yarn to the handloom weavers at stable reasonable prices. If it is a fact, then according to the Government plan, what will be the percentage of benefit?

The price factor will reach the handloom weavers because the Government plans to collect a cess on the export of cotton and cotton yarn. Previously you have allowed import of cotton at a concessional rate last year but it has not helped the handloom weavers. Therefore, I would like to know whether this plan will help the handloom weavers and if so by what percentage the price factor will be lower than the domestic market price.

[*Translation*]

SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government is already thinking of collecting a cess to help the handloom weavers and I will furnish the full details to the hon.

Member in this regard.

[*English*]

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated by the hon. Minister that there is no paucity or scarcity or shortage of yarn and the hank yarn in the market, but in the real life we are facing a lot of crises.

In this respect, I would like to know one pointed question from the hon. Minister. As 50 percent of the hank yarn was reserved, i.e. once the yarn is produced by the mill owners they will be producing at least 50 percent of the hank yarn. But since 1985 this direction or this regulation was never observed by the mill owners. That is why I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether you propose or contemplate to have some sort of legislation enacted by the Parliament in order to introduce or in order to effect that regulation of 50 percent of hank yarn production by all the mill owners.

[*Translation*]

SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier 50 percent limit on the mill owner was in force. However, the mill owners later on went to the Supreme Court and a judgement was delivered by the Supreme Court in this regard. In spite of that Government tried to enforce 50 percent limit of hank yarn in case of several mills. Despite the issue being subjudice in the Supreme Court, this limit was enforced. Now, that the Supreme Court's judgement has come, the Government will try to fully implement what the hon. Member wants.

[*Translation*]

Smack and Heroin

*1005. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether smack and heroin are being

produced on a large scale in the country at present;

(b) whether this is due to huge difference in the sale price of opium for the Government and for the private parties;

(c) whether rules regarding fixation of area for opium cultivation are being violated; and

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

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Available intelligence and seizure reports do not indicate any large scale production of smack and heroin in the country. However, there have been some stray cases of manufacture of smack and heroin in the country but the quantity of smack and heroin found in these cases was very insignificant and of inferior quality.

Illegal sale of opium to private parties being a clandestine activity, the price at which opium is sold in such cases cannot be known precisely but it is generally higher than the procurement price fixed by the Government.

Production of licit opium in India is regulated under strict licensing control and supervision by the Central Government. No major cases of violation of rules regarding fixation of area for opium cultivation have come to notice. However, some cases of excess cultivation over and above the licensed area have been detected. Different drug law enforcement agencies keep strict vigil over poppy cultivation and stringent penal measure are taken under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act and the rules made thereunder for any violation.

Close coordination is maintained among various enforcement agencies. The Government has recently enhanced the procurement price of opium paid to the cultivators. The preventive and intelligence arrangements in and around the poppy growing areas have been further strengthened.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, all over the world efforts are under way to check ever increasing drug trafficking. However, in India poppy cultivation is being undertaken on large scale in two ways by the Government itself and clandestinely by the private individuals. In the reply, the Government has not stated the number of such cases registered by the officials dealing with narcotics and by the Police. Generally, it is being seen that the licence given to any private individual for growing poppy on one acre of land is misused to grow poppy on 3 to 4 acres of land. This extra cultivation is then sold privately at high price. This surplus production is diverted to produce harmful deadly drugs. I would like to know the number of cases of illegal cultivation of poppy registered by the Government and the number of persons convicted in this regard? I would like to know whether the Government is going to consider any proposal to take poppy cultivation in its own hands, instead of issuing licenses to private persons for poppy cultivation so that no extra production takes place in the country for producing deadly drugs? Is the Government thinking in this regard?

[English]

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: India is the largest producer of opium gum in the world which meets the medicinal requirements and a majority of the production ranging between 500 to 700 tonnes is being exported for this purpose. Out of it, 200 tonnes is used in the country for the manufacture of alkaloids in the Government opium-alkaloid undertakings situated in Ghazipur and Neemach.

About the question raised by the hon. Member regarding the existing laws, both the cultivation and the production of opium are strictly controlled by the Government. About the number of cases registered against the persons who have violated, I have a list of cases. I will place it on the Table. Otherwise, I can give it to the hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: You can give the number.

SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: It is more than 27 in case of seizures and also even for the cultivators we have very strict and stringent law, if they violate. The cultivator is allowed to have poppy cultivation in a maximum of 10 ares, that is one-tenth of a hectare. Excess cultivation up to one are is allowed for each cultivator. If the offence relates to cultivation that have also been put on par with drug trafficking offences inviting minimum 10 years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of a lakh of rupees. We have detected several cases and we have also taken action under the NDPS Act.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, the question is whether you are going to allow the private people to cultivate and control it in such a fashion that it is not illegally done.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: My submission is that opium cultivation should be done by itself the Government. It would make it easy to control the illegal practices.

MR. SPEAKER: Perhaps the hon. Member had said that the Government proposes to hand over it to a private party.

SHRI MOHD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: No, I had asked as to whether the Government proposes to do opium cultivation itself rather than giving it to some private party.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, his question is whether

you are going to stop the private people and do it through the Government.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: Cultivation is normally done by the farmers. We have recognised three districts which produce it. It is strictly controlled by the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, he is asking whether you are going to stop the private people from cultivating it and do it through the Government.

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY: At present, there is no such proposal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, UNO has made a proposal for the entire world. It has proposed to provide some financial aid with a motive to give an incentive to the farmers engaged in opium cultivation in any part of the world, so that their income increases and they may engage themselves in cultivation of other things, besides opium. Has the Central Government contacted UNO in this regard? Is India likely to get any aid from UNO or not?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the international level there has been lot of discussion but very little action. As far as the present situation in our country is concerned, our calculations show that on one tenth of an hectare, that is allowed to each farmer, the net profit is about Rs. 5000. Therefore, there is a disparity. The cultivation of opium has to bring to the farmers concerned much higher rate of return than is the case. There is this problem. And whether this can be met by persuading the farmers not to grow and to give them subsidy, I do not know whether we have resources to give in this regard.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHD. ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had also asked whether the Government of India has reviewed the situation in this regard and whether India is likely to get any financial aid from UNO or not.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Well, our regulations has met with general approval. What we are trying to do is by way of control of production and illicit distribution of narcotics; on the whole the world community has expressed appreciation. As of now, there is no expectation that we can get large amount of money from international agencies to compensate the farmers, to persuade them not to grow this crop.

[*Translation*]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are about 70,000 opium cultivators in my constituency and opium is produced on a large scale there. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister that keeping in view the big difference between the market price of opium or the higher price in the black market and the price paid to the farmers by the Government, whether there was any proposal to increase the remunerative prices. Secondly, I would like to submit that an Alkalide factory is there in Neemuch area in my constituency while another is in Ghazipur which produces codeine from opium. Does the Government propose to set up a new plant with a view to increase its production so that farmers are encouraged to produce ore and they may also get good price of their produce and the maximum produce is and the Government may not find itself in a difficult position due to the larger accumulation of the produce.

[*English*]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: We have no proposal to increase the remuneration for growing

this crop. Even in respect of this present area under cultivation we are not able to sustain it because the international prices are much lower and the demand for this opium is falling. Therefore at this stage, we cannot afford to raise the prices.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Are you going to establish another Alkaloid factory?

SHRIMANMOHAN SINGH: No.

MR. SPEAKER: It is probably for the Industry Minister to reply.

Loans to Consumer Cooperatives

[English]

*1008. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have increased the rate of interest payable by the consumer cooperative on the loans from the cooperative banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor;

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

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Prior to 22nd September, 1990, the rates of interest charged by banks on their various types

of advances were purpose specific, linked with location of activity, corresponded to the need of specific programmes etc. With a view to rationalise the lending rate structure, with effect from the above date, the interest rates are being linked exclusively to the size of the loan. Representations have been received by Government as well as by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for concessional rates of interest for specific activities including those relating to advances for fair price shops. However, the structure of lending rates is determined by RBI taking into account a number of factors like the growth rate of the economy, the rate of inflation, the pace of monetary expansion, the cost of raising resources by banks and the profitability of banks, and the basic concept of linking the interest rates to the quantum of loans has not been changed.

The data reporting system does not indicate the quantum of banks loans extended to consumer cooperative exclusively. However, the advances granted to consumer cooperative stores form a part of retail trade advances of commercial banks which are treated as priority sector advances. The retail trade advances of all scheduled commercial banks for the last two years are as under:-

Year	Number of Accounts	Amount outstanding
March, 1990	46.41 lakhs	Rs.2490 crore
March, 1991	47.75 lakhs	Rs.2665 crore

SHRIMOHAN RAWALE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the traders and the people, who indulge in black marketing and not pay tax, have their own method of doing their business. However cooperative Societies do obey the rules and also pay tax. Then why the Government has increased the rate of interest from 12% to 18%?

DR. ABRAR AHMED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not that rate of interest has been increased from 12% to 18%. Earlier, the rate of interest depended

on the purpose for which loan was taken, but now, different slabs have been increased. The rate of interest upto Rs. 25,000 has been fixed at 12%, from Rs. 25,000 to 2 lakhs at 16.5% and 2 lakhs onwards at 17%.

of amounts involved will be known after negotiations.

Financial support by World Bank

*1006. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Sectoral Loans from World Bank

[English]

*1004. DR. D. WENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to seek new sectoral loans from the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal in this regard had been forwarded to the World Bank.

(d) if so, the reaction of the World Bank thereto; and

(e) the time by which the sectoral loans are likely to be received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). In order to meet the finance gap in our balance of payments, exceptional financing will be required from multilateral institutions like World Bank, IMF and ADB as also bilateral donors. In this context, discussions are being held with the World Bank for two or three sectoral loans in the areas of trade and investment activities, financial sector and the hydrocarbon sector. The time-frame and details

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has stopped its financial support to some ongoing projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these projects have been adversely affected and come to a halt;

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

(e) the remedial measures taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). The Loan arrangement's agreed with lending institutions like the World Bank invariably stipulate that lack of compliance with agreed financial or other covenants can lead to the cancellation or suspension of support for project components. Pursuant to this, the World Bank have cancelled one project, viz., the U.P. Power Project on August 28, 1992 because of non-compliance with certain agreed financial covenants. An amount of \$302.95 million was cancelled on this project. Project-specific covenants have also resulted in the temporary suspension of assistance on the following projects:

1. Karnataka Power I Project
2. Karnataka Power II Project
3. Upper Krishna Phase II Irrigation Project.

The Government of India have also voluntarily disengaged from the Sardar Sarovar Dam and Power Project and the World Bank was requested to cancel the undrawn balance of US \$165.54 million under the project.

The issue relating to project suspensions are being followed up with the concerned state project authorities to obtain early compliance with the agreed covenants. Greater emphasis is being given to project formulation and monitoring to minimise such problems in future.

Import of Cloves, Cassia and Cinnamon

1007. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the spices growers to stop issue of advance licences for import of cloves, cassia and cinnamon;

(b) if some the steps being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that under the pretext of re-export, huge quantities of these items are imported and sold locally resulting in the fall of prices of indigenous produce;

(d) if so, the number of importers of these items who have become defaulters; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. But the grant of Advance Licences for the import of Cloves, Cassia and Cinnamon for export production cannot be refused under the Export & Import Policy, 1992-97. In order to prevent any misuse, it is being ensured that such importers or their supporting manufacturers have requisite

manufacturing facility and that the wastages are properly accounted for and destroyed to the satisfaction of Spices Board.

(c) No Sir.

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

Stock Exchange

*1009. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of stock exchange operating at present in various States;

(b) whether there are some stock exchange which have been given permission for operation but have not yet started functioning;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether in the absence of recognised stock exchanges in several cities un-authorised stock trading takes place; and

(e) if so, the action being taken by the Government to ensure that all recognised and approved stock exchange remain operative for investors welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) At present 21 recognised Stock Exchange are operating in the country.

(b) and (c). The Meerut Stock Exchange, Meerut and the National Stock Exchange India, Bombay which were granted recognition in November 1991 and in April 1993 respectively are yet to commence operations.

(d) Trading in shares and other securities are reported to be taking place also in several places, where there are no recognised Stock

Exchanges. If such trading is taking place through unauthorised Stock Exchanges, it would be an offence under the provisions of Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act, 1956. In order to safeguard the interest of the investing public, the Securities and Exchange Board of India has issued a Press release in November, 1992 and also sent a letter to Chief Secretaries of the State Governments and Union Territories regarding prohibition of transaction in securities through organisations other than recognised Stock Exchanges.

(e) The matter relating to registration of a company in respect of Meerut Stock Exchange is at present sub-judice. The National Stock Exchange of India is expected to commence operations in a phased manner. The money market segment of this Exchange is expected to commence operations during the year 1993-94 and the capital market segment is expected to commence operations shortly thereafter.

National Project for Silk Production

*1010. SHRI R. DHANUSHKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes being implemented under National Project for Silk Production and the places where these schemes are being implemented at present;

(b) the amount incurred thereon and the benefits achieved during the last three years; and

(c) the details of schemes for plantation of mulberry trees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Under the National Sericulture Project (NSP) the following scheme/components are being implemented in five traditional sericulture States (Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Jammu &

Kashmir) and 12 non-traditional States (Bihar, Assam, Kerala, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh:-

1. Research and Development
2. Grainages
3. Mulberry Plantations
4. Cocoon Markets
5. Silk Exchange
6. Technical Assistance
7. Joint Venture Participation
8. Socio Economic Survey
9. Working Capital Assistance to Reelers
10. Assistance to NGOs/Women Groups
11. Basic Seed Farms
12. Chawkie Rearing Centres
13. Technical Service Centres
14. Drying Chambers
15. Silk Testing House
16. Training Centres
17. Chulas
18. Beneficiary Assessment
19. Credit

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 99.75 crores has been incurred by the Central Silk Board on implementation of NSP during the period from 1989-90 to 1992-93. In addition, the 5 traditional

sericulture States have incurred a total expenditure of Rs. 59.19 crores upto Dec. '92 on implementation of their components of NSP. Besides the flow of benefits from Research, Extension and Infrastructure support extended under the project, an area of 1,70,081 acres has been brought under mulberry cultivation upto December 1992. The total credit flow under the Project upto December, 1992 has been Rs. 78.04 crores.

(c) The Central Silk Board is presently implementing the following two schemes for plantation of mulberry:-

1. Supply of Mulberry cuttings to State Governments on subsidised rates. (50:50 basis)
2. Supply of Mulberry saplings to farmers on subsidised rates under kissan Nursery Programme. (50:50 basis)

Upgradation of Hospitals

*1011. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka to upgrade and improve the Secondary level hospitals in the State with the assistance of the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the above proposal has been approved by the Union Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the present position of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). A proposal for upgradation of

Secondary Level Hospitals in Karnataka with external assistance has been under process in the Government of India and, after obtaining necessary mandatory clearances, has been posed to the German authorities for consideration of providing external assistance for the same. The responses of the German authorities are not yet known. Details regarding size of the project, quantum and timings of assistance will only be known after the project is finalised.

New Package for Handloom Weavers

*1012. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced a new deal package for handloom weavers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the allocations likely to be made for the current year and the Eighth Plan period;

(d) the number of handloom weavers likely to be covered under the scheme during the above period, State-wise; and

(e) the monitoring arrangement made to ensure that the weakest handloom weavers in rural and semi-urban areas are benefited under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have recently announced a Health Package Scheme to provide medical assistance for weaving related diseases and health problems of handloom weavers and a Scheme for providing relief to the handloom weavers who have lost their income generating assets like looms, workshops and raw materials during the recent communal riots. In consultation with and with the concurrence of the Rural Development, new schemes for provision of

looms to loomless handloom weavers and provision of worksheds houses to houseless handloom weavers have been drawn up. This package will also include training programme for upgradation of the skills in weaving, dyeing and in designing and of setting up of common facilities centres in areas of weavers concentration.

(c) The allocation for Plan schemes of the handloom sector for the current year is Rs. 50 crores while the outlay allocated for the 8th Plan period is Rs. 300 crores.

(d) The number will depend on State-wise identification under each scheme/beneficiary category.

(e) The benefit of schemes drawn up in consultation with Ministry for Rural Development will flow to the people below the poverty line and as per eligibility under different schemes like, Jawahar Rozgar Yojna (JRY), Indira Awas Yojna (IAY), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Training of Rural Youth

for Self-employment (TRYSEM). There will be regular monitoring at the level of Central Government and State Government to ensure that benefits flow to the eligible weavers.

[Translation]

Production of Rubber

*1013. DR. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of rubber produced during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the quantity of rubber likely to be produced during the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase the production of rubber?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The quantity of rubber produced during each of the last three years, State-wise are as under:-

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Kerala	307,521	343,109	369,200
Tamil Nadu	13,645	13,975	15,200
Karnataka	6,665	7,260	7,600
Tripura	1,066	1,600	2,060
Assam	110	148	190
Meghalaya	40	45	50
Mizoram, Manipur & Arunachal Pradesh	24	29	45
Goa and Maharashtra	91	94	105
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	453	485	550
Total	329,615	366,745	395,000

(b) The quantity of rubber likely to be produced during the current year, State-wise are as under:-

(TONNES)

Kerala	411,670
Tamil Nadu	16,800
Karnataka	8,000
Tripura	2,500
Assam	215
Meghalaya	55
Mizoram, Manipur & Arunachal Pradesh	50
Gao and Maharashtra	110
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	600
Total	440,000

(c) During the Eighth Five Year Plan period, it is proposed to undertake the following steps to increase rubber production:-

(i) To replant old and uneconomic rubber in about 42,000 hectares and to new plant in 50,000 hectares with high yielding planting materials on scientific lines.

(ii) Productivity enhancement in 60,000 hectares for small holding through adoption of improved agro-management and exploitation practices.

[English]

International Fund for Agricultural Development

*1014. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the projects being financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development;

(b) the details of the financial assistance received so far each of these projects during the last three years; and

(c) the present stage of each of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) There are three projects under implementation with assistance from the International Fund for Agricultural Development. These are the Orissa tribal development project, the Tamil Nadu Women's development project and the Andhra Pradesh Tribal development project.

(b) Disbursements under these projects in the last three years is as follows:-

(\$ million)

	90-91	91-92	92-93
Orissa tribal development	0.73	0.29	0.41
Tamil Nadu Women's development	0.24	0.74	1.46
A.P. Tribal development		1.2	1.47

(c) The present status of the projects as of March 31, 1993 is as follows:

Project	Signing date	Closing date	Loan amount	Cumulative disbursements
				(\$ million)
Orissa tribal	4.2.88	31.3.96	122	2.35
TN Women's	30.5.89	31.12.97	17.0	3.2
AP Tribal	15.5.91	31.3.99	20.0	2.67

[Translation]

Gold Reserves

*1015. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total gold reserve possessed by the Reserve Bank of India at present and the present value thereof;

(b) whether the gold mortgaged in foreign countries in the past has been brought back;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the quantity of gold deposited with the Government after adopting the new import policy and the policy of economic liberalisation and also through bonds;

(e) whether any success has been achieved in checking smuggling of gold; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The total gold reserves possessed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) at present are 354.256 tonnes and the value of the same as on 30th April, 1993 was Rs. 10,960.19 crores.

(b) and (c). In July 1991, RBI had transferred part (46.699 tonnes) of its gold holding to Bank of England to raise loan there against from Bank of England and Bank of Japan. The loan was drawn in July 1991 and fully repaid by 1st November 1991. On repayment of the loan the entire gold amounting to 46.699 metric tonnes became unencumbered. This gold, forming a part of the assets of the Banking Department of the RBI, is kept abroad and a part of it is being deployed in interest earning short term deposits. The Government had also leased some gold (out of confiscated gold) to the State Bank of India (SBI), a part of which was utilised by SBI for a simultaneous sale-repurchase transaction with Union Bank of Switzerland. On repurchase of the above gold, the same was sold by Government of India to RBI.

(d) The quantity of gold deposited with the Government under the Gold Bonds Scheme 1993 amounted to 9.94 tonnes as on 7th May, 1993. New import policy or the policy of economic liberalisation have no direct effect on the quantity of gold deposited with the Government.

(e) and (f). The quantity of smuggled gold seized after the introduction of the import scheme when compared with the seizures of previous financial years as indicated below, shows a declining trend. This is an indication that smuggling of gold into the country is also on the decline:

Gold Seized in MT

1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (upto Dec., 92)	1992-93
6.0	5.8	4.6	1.9

[English]

Credit to Export-Import Bank

*1016. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have minimised stopped the credits being provided to Export and Import Bank of India;

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

(c) the alternative arrangements made for the

borrowers of the above bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Government assistance to Exim Bank is solely through share capital support. In addition, Exim Bank has in recent years been provided concessional loans under the SLR market borrowings allocations as well as the National Industrial Credit (Long Term Operations) Fund of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The amounts released during each of the last four years have been as follows:

(Rs. Crore)

Year	Government Share capital support	SLR allocations	NIC (LTO) Funds
1989-90	13.30	58.00	95.00
1990-91	23.00	64.00	120.00
1991-92	39.40	70.00	132.00
1992-93	39.43	70.00	Nil

Government, therefore, has continued to provide assistance to Exim Bank with the exception of NIC (LTO) Funds which were discontinued in 1992-93.

The NIC (LTO) Funds were appropriated from RBI's profits and the reasons for discontinuance was the Central Government's larger appropriation of RBI's profits. Exim Bank is expected to finance its resource gap through

commercial borrowings.

Tea and Coffee Plantation.

*1017. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme under consideration of the Government for tea and

coffee plantation in non-traditional States to provide employment of for export purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated for this purpose during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Government have been encouraging tea plantations in on-traditional areas such as Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Manipur, Orissa, Sikkim, Garhwal and Kumaon hills of U.P., Idukki and Wynad districts of Kerala, Kodagu district of Karnataka, Kodaikanal and Anamalis in Tamil Nadu and N.C. hills in Assam. During the 8th Plan period, a target of 2500 hectares has been fixed for tea plantations in non-traditional areas. Tea being a highly labour intensive crop, opening up of new plantations offer employment opportunities for the local people @ 2.5 workers for every hectare to be brought under tea. At this rate, nearly 6250 persons are expected to get gainful employment in the area of 2500 hectares targeted for 8th Plan period.

Due to global surplus of Coffee and uneconomic international prices, the expansion of Coffee to new areas is not being encouraged. However, in order to generate gainful employment to the Tribals and Weaker Sections inhabiting the Non-Traditional areas a nominal expansion of 1000 hectares per year has been envisaged in the 8th plan period. Measures to increase production and productivity by consolidating the existing planted area is being undertaken. Adoption of intensive cultivation and replanting unproductive plants are part of the consolidation strategy adopted for 8th plan period.

(c) Outlay for the tea industry during the 8th plan has been fixed at Rs. 44.5 crores (including internal and extra budgetary resources) for undertaking various developmental activities including development of tea plantations in non-traditional areas.

Outlay for Coffee industry during the 8th plan has been fixed at Rs. 39.5 Crores for undertaking various developmental activities including development of Coffee plantations in non-traditional areas.

Multilateral Leading Programme

*1018. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) if in the graduation formulae of the multilateral lending agencies, India's share of soft loans has been coming down in the past few years and if India's share of soft loans has been coming down in the past few years.

(b) whether the lending structure of multilateral lending programme has undergone a significant change;

(c) whether the bilateral lending programme is proposed to be suitably adjusted to mitigate the transitional difficulties and

(d) the long term structural readjustment conceived in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) There is no graduation formula in multilateral lending agencies which defines the share of the loans for individual borrower countries. India receives concessional assistance from multilateral lending agencies like the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). India's share of such loans between 1987-92 has averaged 16.4% of the total concessional assistance provided by such agencies which is lower than the average of 24% between 1983-87.

(b), (c) and (d). The Government of India has undertaken a programme of structural

adjustment to reduce macroeconomic imbalances in the economy. To this end the Government has taken adjustment loans from the World Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB) & bilateral donors. These include a social safety net with assistance from the World Bank, USAID & Netherlands to help mitigate the effects of adjustment on the more vulnerable sections of society.

Agreement for Manpower Export

*1019. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALLA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) the countries with which India has agreement for exporting manpower;

(b) whether the agreements have also been made as to wages and other facilities to be provided to the Indian workers in those countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). An agreement and a Memorandum of Understanding for recruitment of workers from India were entered into signed between India and (i) the State of Qatar and (ii) Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on 11.4.85 and 22.10.88 respectively. These provide, inter-alia, for recruitment on the basis of the contracts duly signed between the employer and the employee giving relevant terms and conditions for employment such as wages, duration of employment, accommodation, medical treatment etc. The agreement with Qatar also contains the specimen of the Labour Contract. The Memorandum of Understanding with Jordan generally provides, inter-alia, that the employment contract shall include working conditions together with the obligations and the rights of the workers according to local labour laws/regulations and further that the workers shall benefit from the rights and privileges

accorded to the workers of the host country in accordance with the provisions of the Labour and Social Security laws in the concerned country.

Small Scale Pottery Units

*1020. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit facilities are provided by the public sector and other banks to small scale pottery units in the country;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor

(c) whether the Government have received any memorandum in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). The Banks provide credit facilities to Artisans, village and Cottage Industry which also include Small Scale Pottery Units. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that they do not have separate data on the credit facilities extended by banks to Small Scale Pottery Units. The position of advances disbursed by all Scheduled Commercial Banks to Artisans, Village and Cottage Industries during the year ended as on last Friday of June 1991 was Rs. 189.47 crores in nearly three lakhs accounts.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been providing refinance to commercial banks, regional rural banks (RRBS) and Co-operative Banks for financing various non-farm sector activities including Pottery. The refinance assistance provided to the banks on an automatic basis for Rural Entrepreneurs Artisans in Pottery Units was Rs. 153 crores in 1991-92.

RBI and NABARD have reported that they are not aware of any memoranda on the subject.

Cases of Employees Provident Fund in Calcutta

8536. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of certain companies and multi-national organisations have been urging the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta for payment of their provident fund accumulated dues for the past six months or so;

(b) whether in certain cases the orders made by various courts of law have been widely violated by these multi-national companies without any action from the Regional Provident Fund office or other concerned authorities;

(c) the details of representations received by the Regional Provident Fund in the past six months against those companies;

(d) whether any action has now been initiated by the Regional Provident Fund, Calcutta; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Ban on Import of Cotton by Pakistan

8537. MAJ. GEN. (RETD) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Pakistan has imposed a ban on import of cotton from India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). The Government of Pakistan have stipulated that the imports from India are restricted to the items mentioned in a list which contains 571 items. Cotton has not been included in this list.

[*Translation*]

Cases of Motor Accident Claims

*8538. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of motor accident claims pending in the High Court of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by the Government for the speedy disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

N.T.C. Mills

8539. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) in various mills of the National Textile Corporation;

(b) whether the Government have received any complaints that a percentage of VRS amount

is being exported by some workers union in NTC mills in Bombay;

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

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Complaints have been received that portion of the ex-gratia payable to employees availing of Voluntary Retirement Scheme, is being paid to the representative Trade Union of NTC Mills in Bombay. This amount is being deducted only on the basis of a formal letter of authorisation by the worker concerned. This is essentially a matter between the individual worker and the representative Trade Union.

[English]

Small Industries in Gujarat

*8540. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the Ministry of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to set up small industries to promote self-employment in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the locations of such industries;

(c) whether the Reserve Bank of India have issued orders to the branches of the Public sector and other commercial banks for providing required funds to these industries;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the reaction of various banks in this

regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The scheme for providing self-employment to the educated unemployed youth (SEIUJY) is being operated since 1983-84 with the objective to encourage the educated unemployed youth to undertake self-employment ventures in industry, service and business through the provision of package of assistance. Under the scheme, educated unemployed youth within the age group of 18-35 years, who are matriculates and above and whose family income does not exceed Rs. 10,000/- per annum are eligible to get bank loan not exceeding Rs. 35,000/- Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 15,000/- for setting up self-employment ventures in industries, service and business respectively. ITI passed youth are also ventures should relate to business sector. The scheme covers Gujarat State excluding Ahmedabad City as the cities with more than one million population as per 1981 census are not covered under the scheme. The assistance from Government is in the shape of an outright capital subsidy to the extent of 25% of the loan sanctioned. Under this scheme self-employment ventures are set up by beneficiaries in all the districts of the Gujarat State. District wise cases sanctioned for the year 1991-92 (latest available) are set out in the Annexure.

(c) to (e). Ministry of Industry which administers the scheme allocates the state/ union territory wise targets on year to year basis. The States in turn further distribute the targets into various districts within the state. Banks are under instruction of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to provide need based funds to the eligible beneficiaries whose projects on scrutiny and appraisal are found viable and technically feasible by them.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the district</i>	<i>No. of cases sanctioned loans by banks for setting up of self- employment ventures</i>
1.	Ahmedabad	42
2.	Mehsena	100
3.	Palanpur	29
4.	Himmatnagar	69
5.	Nadiad	141
6.	Godhra	46
7.	Baroda	110
8.	Surat	93
9.	Valsad	36
10.	Bharuch	20
11.	Rajkot	91
12.	Junagadh	43
13.	Amreli	35
14.	Bhavnagar	162
15.	Surendranagar	73
16.	Jamnagar	14
17.	Kutch-Bhuj	24
18.	Gandhinagar	17
Total		1145

[English]

and

Distribution of Janata Cloth

8541. MAJ.GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Janata Cloth is sold throughout the country for the poor section of the society;

(b) if so, the criteria laid down for distribution of janata cloth to the States:

(c) whether the supply of janata cloth to Uttar Pradesh during the last year has been far less than the actual demand;

(d) if so, the requirement and actual supply of the cloth to Uttar Pradesh during the last three years, year-wise;

(e) the number of Janata Cloth outlets/shops in the districts of Garhwal region, location-wise; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to make janata Cloth available to the needy people and particularly in rural and remote areas of Garhwal region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Each State producing janata cloth is allowed to consume the entire production within the State.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Janata Cloth is sold to the consumers through the retail outlets of the following agencies in Garhwal region.

(i) U.P. Consumer Co-operative Federation;

(ii) Garhwal Mandal Anusuchit Janjhathi Nigam

In addition, U.P. State Handloom Corporation and U.P. Industrial Co-operative Association are also engaged in the distribution of janata cloth through their show rooms situated in Rishikesh and Dehradun in this region.

(f) With a view to ensure availability of janata cloth to economically weaker sections, particularly those living in the hill regions of the country, production of woollen blankets, shawls, Lohi and tweed has been allowed under this scheme. The State Governments have also been asked to ensure distribution of at least 75% of total janata cloth delivered in a State to target groups in the rural areas.

Role of States in Export Promotion

8542. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the responsibilities and role of the State Governments in export promotion and the existing organisational set up in the various States for the purpose;

(b) whether the Union Government have made any evaluation to know the deficiencies, if any, in the export promotion efforts at State level;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to make up those deficiency to make the role of the State Governments in export promotion efforts more meaningful and purposeful:

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI

PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Role of State Governments in export promotion is by way of providing land and sheds, making available inputs like raw material, power, water and exempting exports from State level taxes, etc.

The set up in the States for export work generally includes special Export Promotion Cell or Export Promotion Directorate in the State Secretariat, advisory bodies comprising representatives of trade and State Governments; and State Export Corporations.

(b) and (c). The deficiencies in export promotion efforts at State level are inadequacy of the infrastructural facilities provided by the States especially in the areas of electricity, water, roads, etc. Restrictions on inter-State movement of raw materials and the levy non-refund of certain State taxes have also been cited as constraints to export.

(d) and (e). The Central Government has been inter-acting with the State Government on the needs for minimising various difficulties. Besides the Centre is considering a scheme for providing incentives to the State Governments to build infrastructural facilities for export promotion industrial parts.

Seizure of Gold, Silver and Contraband Items

8543. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE please to state:

(a) the quantum and value of gold, silver and other contraband items seized by the Customs Department during the year 1992-93 at Calicut Airport in Kerala and

(b) the revenue earned from the Calicut Airport by way of customs duty during the year 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The

quantum and value of gold, silver and other contraband items seized by the customs Department during the year 1992-93 at Calicut Airport in Kerala is given below:

S.No.	Item (kgs.)	Weight Value Rs. (lakhs)
1.	Gold	75.3 307
2.	Silver	53 3.9
3.	Other contraband goods.	- 117

(b) Revenue earned from the Calicut Airport by way of customs duty during the year 1992-93 is given below:

Year	Rs. (in crores)
1992-93	41.88

Presiding Officer of Central Industrial Tribunal, Bombay

8544. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Bombay is working without a Presiding Officer since long;

(b) whether the Government have received some representations from the Central Trade Unions regarding filling up the post of Presiding Officer; and

(b) whether the Government have received some representations from the Central Trade Unions regarding filling up the post of Presiding Officer; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The post of Presiding Officer, Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum-Labour Court (National Industrial Tribunal) No. 1, Bombay has since been filled up with effect from 19.4.1993.

Decanalisation of Items in Mica Exports.

8545. SHRI SUKHENDU KHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to decanalise the export of Mica;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such items which have been decanalised;

(c) the total exports, both in quantity and value, of the items decanalised, both before and after decanalisation during each of the last three years;

(d) whether any increase has been made after decanalisation in Mica industry in general and Mica Trading Corporation in Particular, and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the further steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). With effect from 22nd October, 90, export of processed mica was decanalised while export of mica waste (including factory outtings) and scra continues to be canalised through MMT/MITCO.

(c) Export of processed mica before and after decanalisation during each of the last three years has been as under:-

Year	Quantity (in Metric tonnes)	Value (in Rs. lakhs)
1989-90	3394	1987
1990-91	2582	2003
1991-92	2293	1857

(DGCI & S, Calcutta and figures for export of

processed Mica separately for 1992-93 are not yet available).

Source: DGCI&S, Calcutta and MITCO.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The quantum and value of mica exports depends on various factors, including the international market demand for mica, which has been declining due to technological advances and changes in the former Soviet Union. The mica export policy is reviewed from time to time keeping all relevant factors in view.

M.V. Akbar

8546. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vessel 'M.V. Akbar' owned by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration is lying idle since long incurring huge expenditure; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated by the Government to make the proper utilisation of this vessel by the concerned authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The vessel M.V. Akbar has been laid up at Port Blair since April 1992 as the vessel has completed its normal economic life. Government has sanctioned a scheme relating to extending the life of this vessel by another 10 years in January 1993. The vessel, after repairs is expected to be ready for operation by end of 1994. The expenditure on the vessel during the lay up period has been kept to a minimum by reducing the manning strength etc..

Reditly Committee Recommendations on Mica Industry.

8547. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the

Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

de-canalised.

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Reddy Committee on Mica industry;

(b) whether the Government have set up some Research and Development Centres in Mica industry;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e). Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (MITTCO) had mooted a proposal to set up a R&D Centre at an estimated cost of Rs. 295 lakhs funding of which was approved by the MMTC Ltd., the holding company of MITCO. However, due to deteriorating financial condition of MITCO and continuing losses, further progress in the matter could not be made.

STATEMENT

Main Recommendations of the Committee on Mica

1. Merger of MITCO with MMTC: It is recommended that MITCO should be merged with MMTC and should function as a separate division of MMTC, responsible for Mica trading.

2. Canalisation Policy: It is recommended that there should be 100% canalisation of export of processed Mica through MITCO/MMTC for exports to rupee payment areas. The exports of Processed Mica to GCA countries should be

3. Export Duty on Mica Scrap: It is recommended that the export duty on Mica Scrap should be withdrawn. A suitable MP should be fixed, so that the export price does not reduce (at present the export price of scrap Ruby Mica is around Rs. 8,700/-PMT and of export of Green Mica Scrap is around Rs. 4,800/-PMT).

4. Labour Welfare Cess: The Committee was convinced that the activities undertaken from the revenue collected from the Labour Welfare Cess were good and need to be supported. It is recommended that the present establishments (e.g. Hospitals, Dispensaries, Schools, etc.) for the welfare of Mica mine workers and their families should be continued. In view of the current expenditure on these activities being more than the current collections under the cess, it is recommended that the rate of cess collection may be increased from 3.5% to 4.5%.

5. Mica Mining:

(a) Renewal of Leases: It is recommended that the concerned State Governments be asked to expeditiously take decisions on renewal of leases, within a specific time frame. It is the view of the Committee that considering the decline in mica mining activity, first and second renewals should be granted automatically to all lessees who have suitably 'worked' the mine. Environmental clearance and clearance for mining in forest areas be also expeditiously granted.

b) The 'Working Plan' condition for Mica Mining Leases.

It is the considered view of the Committee that it is very difficult to estimate mica reserves, as Mica deposits are extramensurate. It is accordingly recommended that applicants for Mica leased should be exempted from the condition of furnishing a five year working plan.

c) IBM should open more technical cells in

the mica belts for surveying and mapping of mica deposits at a reasonable cost.

(d) Mica mining should be declared as an 'industry' under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act.

6. Research and Development: It was the unanimous view of the Committee that considering the declining international demand for sheet mica, there is an imperative need for research and development not only in Mica mining but also for determining different new uses of Mica and Mica products. It is recommended that the Government should initiate specific projects for mica/mica products.

7. Incentive for Export of Mica/Mica Products: It is recommended that the following incentives for export be considered:

(a) Extension of Section 80 HHC to cover processed Mica, Fabricated Mica and Mica Products.

(b) CGS and REP licences for export of mica powder/flakes, mica products like mica paper, micanite and other downstream products.

(c) Enhanced CGS on export of Silvered Mica plates and Fabricated Mica.

8. Increase in MEP of Silvered Mica Plates Processed Mica and Mica Powder/Flakes: It was the view of the Committee that there is a need to immediately increase the MEP of Mica Scrap by around 25%. The MEP of other processed mica items be also suitably increased. MITCO has accordingly suitably increased the MEP on export of Mica scrap and for different items of processed Mica (on the interim recommendations of the committee). It is also recommended that an MEP be fixed for export of mica powder/flakes of upto 325 mesh of Rs.2200/-PMT and of Rs.2700/-PMT on mica powder more than 325 mesh. It is also recommended that MEP be fixed on export of silvered Mica Plates (with an increase of around

20% over the MEP applicable for different categories as existing upto 31st March, 1988). It is recommended that the MEP on different mica items should be reviewed by the canalising agency/Government positively on a six monthly basis. Suitable upward revision in MEP must be made keeping in view the international market trend as well as the changes in the exchange rate.

9. Rationalisation of MITCO Management: It is recommended that an immediate exercise be undertaken to curtail excessive overhead expenditure in MITCO in all the different areas like Staffing, Offices, Guest Houses, Foreign visits by Staff, internal travel and entertainment, and advances to staff. It is also recommended that an immediate technical and financial analysis be made of the book value of the finished goods inventory of MITCO. The managerial cadre be also revamped so as to strengthen the marketing wing. The purchase policies for the canalised products be also improved and rationalised. It is also recommended that the canalising agency should restrict its gross margin, between its purchase price for 'Ready to export material' and the export price, to a reasonable level of around 30%. It is also recommended that the canalising agency must increase the quantum of purchase of the canalised products and simultaneously make greater efforts for export marketing.

[Translation]

Withdrawal of DTC Buses

*8548. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has decided to withdraw some of the buses out of its fleet from Delhi or inter-state routes permanently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Certain routes started on experimental basis or otherwise were discontinued by DTC when these routes were found to be not adequately patronised by the commuters. The details of routes discontinued are as under: -

City Routes

1. Pusa - Ajmeri Gate.
2. RL-72, CI-Janakpuri - New Delhi Rly. Station.
3. GL-19, Keshav Puram - Pragati Maidan.
4. GL-86, Janakpuri D. Blk. - Azadpur (T)
5. GL-96, G-uru Harikishan Ngr- Railway Station
6. GL-11, Rani Bagh - Kamla Market.
7. GL-93, Saraswati Vihar (WT) - New Delhi Rly. Station.
8. GL-26, Krishna Nagar - Shalimar Bagh.
9. Special Duties.

Inter-State Routes

1. Shivaji Stadium - Palam Vihar.
2. Mathura via Nohjail.
3. Patla/ Pio Manihari.
4. Bahadur Garh (UP).
5. Neem - Ka - Thana (Raj).

Revival of sick Units by SBI

8549. SHRI N. J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Bank of India (SBI) has formulated any scheme for the revival of sick units of small scale sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken for implementing the said scheme in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, sir. The State Bank of India follows the guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time in regard to rehabilitation of sick units.

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

[English]

Exports of Chemicals and Allied Products

8550. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of chemicals and allied products exported during each of the last three years, country-wise; and

(b) the value of chemicals and allied products likely to be exported during 1993-94, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The value of Chemicals and allied products exported during the last three years is given below: -

(Value Rs. in crores)

Year	Exports
1990-91	3267.86
1991-92	4701.23
1992-93	5513.30 (est.)

Since chemicals and allied products cover a

vast range of items, it is not feasible to give specific figures of country-wise exports. However, following have been the major importing countries of Indian chemicals and allied products during the last three years; USA, Germany, France, UK, Japan, Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Indonesia, Thailand, Nepal, Bangladesh and erstwhile USSR.

(b) Export target in respect of chemicals and allied products for the year 1993-94 has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 7312.00 crores. The major overseas markets for these products would be USA, Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Germany, Italy, U.K., Spain, Taiwan, HongKong, Thailand, Kenya, Nigeria, Iran, etc.

Committee to Reform Insurance Sector

8551. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered Committee has been appointed with a view to reform the insurance industry;

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

(c) the time by which the report of the committee is likely to be submitted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A High Powered Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri R.N. Malhotra, erstwhile governor of Reserve Bank of India, has been appointed with effect from 2.4.1993 to suggest reforms in the insurance sector in India. The terms of reference of the committee are given at Annexure. The committee is expected to submit its report within six months.

STATEMENT

i) To examine the structure of the insurance industry as it has evolved within the existing framework and to assess its strengths and

weaknesses in terms of the objective of creating an efficient and viable insurance industry providing a wide reach of insurance services and a variety of insurance products with a high quality of service to the public and serving as an effective instrument for mobilisation of financial resources for development.

ii) To make recommendations for changes in the structure of the insurance industry, as well as the general framework of policy, as may be appropriate for the pursuit of the above objectives keeping in mind the structural changes currently underway in other parts of the financial system and in the economy.

iii) To make specific suggestions regarding LTC and GIC, which would help to improve the functioning of these organisations in the changing economic environment.

iv) To review the present structure of regulation and supervision of the insurance sector and to make recommendations for strengthening and modernising the regulatory system in tune with changing requirements.

v) To review and make recommendations on the role and functioning of surveyors, intermediaries and other ancillaries of the insurance sector.

vi) To make recommendations on such other matters as the committee considers relevant for the health and long term development of the insurance sector or which are consequential on other recommendations made by the Committee, including changes in legislation where necessary.

[Translation]

New National Highways

*8552. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state the names and length, in kilometers, of the roads declared National Highways during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRIJAGDISHTYTLER) The requisite details
are as under:-

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Name of the road</i>	<i>NH No.</i>	<i>Length in Km.</i>
1.	West Bengal	Silguri- Darjeeling road	55	77
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool- Chittor road	18	369

[English]

received from other textile workers unions?

Loss Incurred by NTC Mills

8553. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the mills taken over by the National Textiles corporation who incurred losses during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) whether these losses were due to the excessive management expenditure and reduction in production:

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to minimise losses:

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to hand over the rehabilitation of these mills to the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh; and

(e) whether such proposals have also been

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) A statement indicating the names of the mills whose managements have been taken over by NTC, which incurred losses during 1990-91 and 1991-92, is enclosed.

(b) Losses in the mills whose managements have been taken over by NTC can be attributed to, inter-alia, old machinery, low productivity, low capacity utilisation, surplus labour force, inadequate working capital etc.

(c) A Voluntary Retirement Scheme is being implemented to rationalise the surplus officers, staff and workers.

(d) and (e). Government is willing to support any concrete proposal for cooperativisation of NTC mills, provided it bears the consent of all parties concerned.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.

*Name of the taken over mills of NTC which
incurred losses during 1990-91 and 1991-92.*

	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
1.	Elphinstone spg. & Wvg. Mills (UC)	Elphinstone spg. & Wvg. Mills (UC)

Sl. No.	<i>Name of the taken over mills of NTC which incurred losses during 1990-91 and 1991-92.</i>	
	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
2.	Finlay Mills	Finlay Mills
3.	Gold Mohur Mills	Gold Mohur Mills
4.	Jam Manufacturing Mills	Jam Manufacturing Mills
5.	Kohinoor Mills No. 1	Kohinoor Mills No. 1
6.	Kohinoor Mills No. 2	Kohinoor Mills No. 2
7.	Kohinoor Mills No. 3	Kohinoor Mills No. 3
8.	Shree Madhusudhan Mills	Shree Madhusudhan Mills
9.	Shree Sitaram Mills	New City of Bombay Mills
10.	Tata Mills	Podar Mills
11.	Laxmirattan cotton Mills	Shree Sitaram Mills
12.	Atherton Mills	Tata Mills
13.	-	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills
14.	-	Atherton Mills

Families Financed Under Intergrated Rural Development Programme

8554. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of families financed under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan as a whole as well as State-wise break-up;

(b) the total amount recovered by the lending banks during the Seventh Five Year Plan period bank-wise; and

(c) the total outstanding loan this account as

on June 30, 1992?

THE MINISTER TO STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The total number of families assisted under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) in the country during the Seven Five Year Plan as a whole was 181.782 lakhs. State-wise break up is given in the Statement attached

(b) and (c). The outstanding advances under IRDP by banks as at the end of March 1991 (latest available) was Rs.2978 crores. The

reporting system does not generate data separately about recovery of IRDP loans.

However, the recovery of direct agriculture loans for the last five years was as under:

<i>Yearended June</i>	<i>Percentage of recovery to demand</i>
1987	57.1
1988	56.8
1989	57.3
1990	48.8
1991 (Provisional)	58.0

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/U.T.s</i>	<i>No. of families (units in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.55
3.	Assam	3.09
4.	Bihar	20.34
5.	Goa	0.29
6.	Gujarat	6.37
7.	Haryana	2.66
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1.59
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.38
10.	Karnataka	7.51
11.	Kerala	4.87
12.	Madhya Pradesh	17.64
13.	Maharashtra	12.22
14.	Manipur	0.37

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States/U. T. s</i>	<i>No. of families (units in lakhs)</i>
15.	Meghalaya	0.29
16.	Mizoram	0.27
17.	Nagaland	0.26
18.	Orissa	10.95
19.	Punjab	35.62
20.	Rajasthan	8.69
21.	Sikkim	0.11
22.	Tamil Nadu	12.23
23.	Tripura	0.91
24.	Uttar Pradesh	33.59
25.	West Bengal	13.98
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.08
27.	Chandigarh	0.002
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.02
29.	Daman and diue	0.02
30.	Delhi	0.02
31.	Lakshadweep	0.02
32.	Pondicherry	0.18
Total		181.782

Spinning Mills in Orissa

8555. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning Mills in Orissa as on date;

(b) whether most of the spinning mills in Orissa are running in loss;

(c) if so, the names of loss-making spinning mills and the amount of loss incurred by each mill; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). As on 31st december. 1992, there are 13 spinning mills located in Orissa. As per the profitability position available in respect of these mills, 6 mills have incurred losses during 1991-92.

(c) The names of the loss making 6 (six) spinning mills along with the amount of loss incurred during 1991-92 are as under:

<i>(Rupees in lakhs)</i>	
<i>Name of Mills</i>	<i>Amount of net loss</i>
1. Kalinga Weavers co-op spinning Mills Ltd.	67.26
2. Orissa Weavers Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd.	97.76
3. Sarala Weavers Co-op. Spinning Mills	101.11
4. Utkal Weavers Co-op Spinning Mills Ltd.	289.51
5. Jagannath Weavers Co-op Spinning Mills Ltd.	71.33
6. Gangpur Weavers Co-op. Spinning Mills Ltd., Kirei	302.62

(d) The main reasons for losses are very high prices of raw materials, powercut and low voltage problem, non-availability of working capital, high rate of absenteeism amongst the workmen and lack of modernisation of the plant and machinery.

Badli Workers in NTC Mills

8556. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES Should be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Badli workers in various NTC Mills in the country;

(b) the number out of them in Karnataka;

(c) whether the Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) has been extended to the Badli workers also;

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

(e) whether the Government propose to extend Voluntary Retirement Scheme to Badli workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). As on 31.12.1992, there were 30043 badli workers "on roll" in various NTC Mills, of which 1601 badli workers were in the mills of NTC located in Karnataka.

(c) to (e). Badli workers can be rationalised with compensation as per the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act.

[Translation]

Development of Handloom sector

8557. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any schemes to protect the handloom sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the provisions made to ensure that the handloom sector may compete with the multinational companies in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In addition to the implementation of a number of ongoing schemes of standing nature, Government has taken the following steps in order to protect the handloom sector from the competition posed by powerloom and mill sectors.

- (i) Protection to handloom by reserving certain varieties of cloth for exclusive production in the handloom sector; and
- (ii) Through a number of fiscal concessions to remove the cost handicap of handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms.

(c) In order to enable the handloom sector to effectively compete in the export market, Government provides assistance to Export Promotion Councils for undertaking export promotion measures like sponsoring Buyer-Seller Meets and participation in international exhibitions. The Weavers Service Centres functioning in various parts of the country also provide necessary design and training input to handloom weavers to orient their production to export market.

[English]

Production of Yarn

8558. ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning mills along with locations with installed spindles in each mill set up exclusively for the purpose of exporting yarn;

(b) the facilities and concessions extended to such mills for their establishment and functioning

and the financial assistance provided for the purpose by the Central as well as the State Governments; and

(c) the count of yarn spun by each mill during 1992 in the form of straight reeled hanks and cone yarns?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHIRG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The details made available by 100% Export Oriented spinning Units to the Textile Commissioner are in the Statement attached.

(b) The facilities and concessions extended to 100% Export Oriented Units are as per existing Export Import Policy of the Government. Some of the main facilities and concessions are:-

(i) 100% EOUs can import free of duty all type of goods, including capital goods, provided they are not prohibited items in the Negative of Imports of Exports Import Policy.

ii) The textile 100% EOUs are entitled to sell 25% of their production in value terms in the domestic Tariff Area.

(iii) The 100% EOUs have been provided the facility of sourcing capital goods, components and raw materials from domestic Tariff Area free of Central Excise duty.

(iv) 100% EOUs are allowed exemption from payment of corporate income tax for a block of 5 years in the first 8 years of operation.

(c) Generally 100% EOUs are exporting yarn in the cone form. Details of the production available with the Office of Textile Commissioner are given in the statement enclose.

Wide 115 to 117

WIDE-115-117

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name and location of the unit	Installed capacity	Production of yarn ('000 kgs.)			Quantity
			Item	Counts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
MAHARASHTRA:						
1.	Annand Roto Spin Ltd. At Kajal, Kolhapur Distt.	648 rotors	Cotton yarn	10s 64s 100s	91 28 49	
2.	Eurotex Industries & Exports Ltd. At Gokul Shirgaon, Tech. Karveer, Distt. Kolhapur	26400 spindles	Cotton yarn	Not furnished	1914	
3.	Khanapur Taluka Coop. Spg. Mills. Teh. Kanapur, Distt. Sangli	576 rotors	Cotton yarn	Not furnished	241	
4.	Indo Court Industries Ltd. Gokul Shirgaon. Distt. Kolhapur	26208 spindles	Cotton yarn	30s 40s 60s 58/2s 38/2s 50s	86 416 47 6 7 16	
5.	Rejaram Babu Coop. Spg. Mills Ltd. Teh. Raua, Distt. Sangli	336 rotors	Cotton yarn	N.A.	N.A.	

Sl No	Name and location of the unit	Installed capacity	Production of yarn (000 kgs.)		
			Item	Counts	Quantity
1		3	4	5	6
6	Nav Maharashtra Sahakari Soot Girani Ltd., At Hatkanangle, Distt. Kolhapur	25000 spindles	Cotton yarn	30s 40s	106 421
7	Hatkanangle Taluka Sahakari Soot Girani Ltd., At Hatkanangle Distt. Kolhapur	672 rotors	Cotton yarn	6s 7s 8s 10s 12s 13s 15s 16s 20s 24s	13 124 21 70 75 10 11 56 57 3
8	Shankarrao Mohite Sahakari Soot Girani Ltd. At Malshiras, Distt. Sholapur	576 rotors	Cotton yarn	N A	N A
9	Ratnagiri Coop. Sog Mills Ltd. at Sawantwadi, Wadi, Distt. Singhudurg	672 rotors	Cotton yarn	N A	N A
10	Cimmco Spinners Ltd., Chincholi Tech. Mohul, Distt. Sholapur	13108 spindles	Cotton yarn	N A	N A

Sl No	Name and location of the unit	Installed capacity	Production of yarn (000 kgs.)		
			Item	Counts	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6
TAMIL NADU					
11	Ramco Spinners (A Division of Ramco Industries Ltd.) Rajapalayam, Distt. Kamarajar	5769 spindles	Cotton yarn	N.A.	N.A.
12	Rajapalayam Spintex (A Division of Rajapalayam Mills Ltd.) Rajapalayam Distt. Kamarajar	12000 spindles	Cotton yarn	40s 50s 60s	92 50 60
MADHYA PRADESH					
13	Anant Spg Mills Ltd.	20000 spindles	Cotton and synthetic yarn	N.A.	N.A.
14	Indorama Exports (A division of Indorama Synthetics (India) Ltd. Teh. Pithampur. Distt. Dhar	24960 spindles	Cotton yarn	16s 20s 24s 30s 40s 20s 24s 30s 36s	6 27 23 1067 57 157 65 705 15

Sl. No.	Name and location of the unit	Installed capacity	Production of yarn ('000 kgs.)		
			Item	Counts	Quantity
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	M/s Woolworth India Ltd., Urala Growth Centre, Distt. Raipur, M P	11120 spindles	Worsted yarn	N.A.	N.A.
<i>PUNJAB</i>					
16	Arihant Cotayn Ltd. Dhuri, Distt., Sangrur	11520 spindles	Cotton yarn/ Blended yarn	N A	N.A.
17	Oswal Spg. & Wvg Mills Ltd., Doreha, Distt. Ludhiana	18144 spindles	Cotton yarn	N.A.	N.A.
<i>RAJASTHAN</i>					
18	Modern Polyester (India) Ltd., Tec. Raila, Distt. Bhilwara	5760 spindles	Synthetic yarn	N.A.	N.A.
<i>KERALA</i>					
19	Precot Mills Ltd., Tec. Waiayar Distt Palghat	3024 spindles 384 rotors	Cotton yarn	N.A.	N.A.

Persons Arrested Under Fera.

8559. SHRIGOPINATHA GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested on account of FERA violations between January 1 and March 31, Zone-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to settle their cases expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Number of persons arrested under FERA by the Enforcement Directorate during January to March, 1993 are as under:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Zone</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested.</i>
1.	Madras	16
2.	Delhi	10
3.	Bombay	6
4.	Jalandhar	4

(b) The investigations in the cases leading to the arrest are being expeditiously completed to initiate adjudication prosecution proceedings under FERA, as warranted by the results of the investigations.

[*Translation*]

Relief to Riot Affected Weavers

8560. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for financial assistance/relief to the riot affected weavers and the amount of relief fixed therefor, state-wise;

(b) the number of weavers likely to be

benefited thereby, State-wise; and

(c) the State-wise amount allocated for the scheme during the year 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The scheme for providing relief to the riot affected handloom weavers is meant to give one time relief. Under the scheme a weaver will be assisted for purchase of loom, construction of workshop and Margin Money for enabling him to resume the productions.

(b) Assistance has been sanctioned to the State Governments for benefitting the following number of weavers during 1992-93 on the basis of proposals received from State Governments:

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of weavers for whose assistance funds have been sanctioned</i>
1. Rajasthan	5
2. Uttar Pradesh	201

(c) No State-wise allocation of funds has been made. The State Government are required to identify the regions in the States and the number of weavers affected after carrying out actual surveys and submit the concrete proposals to Government of India for sanction of Central assistance.

Unorganised Woman Labourers

8561. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement any training scheme for the welfare of the unorganised woman labourers in order to provide social security and better environment of work;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). Training opportunities are already available to women including women labourers in the unorganised sectors under various schemes of different departments in the Central and State Governments. These aim at equipping them with necessary skills for self-employment as well as for increasing their employability for jobs. Special provision exists under plan scheme of Ministry of Labour for institutional vocational training for women in different traditional and non-traditional trades in the ITIs, Regional and National Vocational Training Institutes. The Central Board for Workers Education is also conducting national, regional, enterprise and village level education and awareness programmes through its 48 Regional Workers Education Centres located in different parts of the country. These include special programmes for women working in the unorganised sector. Moreover, financial assistance is also being given to voluntary organisations for taking up action-oriented programmes for the welfare of women by organising them, imparting training for upgradation of skills in on-traditional areas and generally for making them aware of their rights etc. These steps are expected to directly and indirectly contribute towards the welfare of women and provide them with better social security.

[English]

Import of Low silica Limestone.

8562. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imported "Low Silica Limestone" for steel plants;

(b) if so, the total quantity imported and value thereof during each of the last three years;

(c) whether "Low Silica Limestone" mines

are available in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(e) the total quantity of "Low silica Limestone" supplied to different steel plants during each of the last three years from different States and the rate thereof;

(f) whether the Government have any proposal to use own resources in order to save foreign exchange; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Seizure of Silver & Gold

8563. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Excise and Customs Department have seized three tonnes of silver smuggled from abroad in Sher-Ghati, District Aurangabad Bihar recently;

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

(c) the value thereof in India and in the International market;

(d) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the action taken against them?

(e) the details about silver, gold and other items seized in Jam Nagar and other districts of Gujarat from 1st July, 1992 to 15th April, 1993 and the value thereof;

(f) the number of persons arrested in this connection and the details of the punishment awarded to them; and

(g) the manner in which the seized goods have been disposed of and the amount the Government have realised there from?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c). Central Excise & Customs Department have seized 3071.50 kgs. of silver smuggled from abroad at GT Road between Sher Ghati and Surangabad in February, 1993, valued at Rs.176,62,562/- (in Indian market) and Rs.1,40,88,980/- (London market).

(d) Three persons were arrested and detained under COFEPOSA Act, 1974.

(e) to (g). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Public Sector Banks

8564. SHRIMATI KRIHNSENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of all-women managed branches of each of the public sector banks as on March 31, 1993;

(b) whether the Government have evaluated the performance of these branches; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Tourism Under Export Scheme

8565. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have included tourism industry in the scheme for encouragement of exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether convertible currency to import necessary machines for providing better tourist services is made freely available; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). In the Export & Import Policy for 1992-97 (Revised Edition: March, 1993), Export promotion Capital Goods scheme for Service Sector has been introduced. Under this Scheme, capital equipment may be imported for rendering of services for which the payments are received in a freely convertible currency. The following categories of service provides are, inter-alia, eligible to import capital equipment:-

(a) Hotels & Restaurants; and

(b) Travel agents & Tour Operators.

Red Line Buses

8566. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the redline buses into buses under Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) operation;

(b) if so, the number of such buses; and

(c) the time by which these buses are likely to be taken under D.T.C.?

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

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

[English]

Loans to Gujarat

8567. SHRI RATILAL VERMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHALIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sought by the Gujarat Government during each of the last two years;

(b) the purpose for which these loans were sought; and

(c) the amount sanctioned to the State Government during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). The Government of Gujarat sought short-term loans of Rs. 30 crores each during the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 for purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs.

(c) The Government of India sanctioned short-term loans of Rs. 14.65 crores and Rs. 12.70 crores to Gujarat during the years 1991-92 & 1992-93 respectively.

Sales Tax at Noida

8568. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on expiry of sales tax relaxations at NOIDA, a large number of industrial units have started shifting to other places as reported in Nav Bharat Times dated April 9, 1993:

(b) if so, whether there is a demand from the industrial units of NOIDA to rationalise sales tax structure so that the companies may maintain their presence in that area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) to (c). Sales Tax is a State subject under the Constitution. The State Government alone have the powers to grant remission and concession or to rationalise the sales tax structure in their respective States.

Patent Act, 1970

8569. DR. VASANT NIWRUTI PAWAR:
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Indian Patent Act, 1970 in view of the Dunkel proposal:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these revisions/ amendments are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) There is no proposal under consideration at present to amend the Indian Patents Act, 1970.

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

Allocation of Textiles Quota

8570. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the applications were invited in September 1992 for allocation of manufacturers quota (MFQ) and the non-quota countries entitlement (NQE);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Apparel Exports Promotion Council has taken any action thereon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (e). The Apparel Export Promotion Council invited applications in July 1992 for allotment of garments under the Non-Quota Exporters Entitlement Systems in 1993. For allotment under the Manufacturer-Exporters Entitlement System during 1993, the office of Textile Commissioner invited applications in October 1992. Allotments under both the Systems have been made to the eligible exporters whose applications were found complete in all respects.

Refinance to U.P. and H.P. by Nabard

8571. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:
PROF. PREM DHUMAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

the amount of refinance provided to Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) during 1991-92 and 1992-93 under schematic lending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): Amount of refinance provided by the National Bank for agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to Banks in Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh under schematic lending during 1991-92 and 1992-93 was as under:

Rs. in crores

<i>State</i>	<i>1991-92</i>	<i>1992-93</i>
Himachal Pradesh	10.00	11.09
Uttar Pradesh	381.76	412.25

Bonus for Tendu leaf Workers of Madhya Pradesh

8572. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently announced bonus for the Tendu leaf workers of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the years for which the bonus have been sanctioned;

(c) whether the wages paid to Tendu leaf workers have also raised; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The State Government have not announced any bonus for the Tendu leaf workers of Madhya Pradesh. However, they have announced incentive wage for Tendu leaf workers out of the additional receipts from 1989 Tendu patta trade, after the cooperativisation was introduced. The additional wages to the tune of Rs. 150/- crores were to be distributed in four instalments through co-operative branches. The first instalment of Rs. 37.50 crores was released during October-November, 1989 and was distributed to over 20 lakh Tendu patta labourers. The payment of remaining instalments was stopped by the next Government in December, 1991. Now the State Government has again taken a decision to distribute the remaining instalments of incentive wages in three equal instalments to the Tendu patta labourers. The orders to this effect were issued on 24.4.1993.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The wage rates have been raised from Rs. 250/- per standard bag to Rs. 300/- per standard bag.

[*Translation*]

Export of Timber

8573. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to export timber;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to whom the timber is likely to be exported during the current year; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned by its export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS, AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED): (a) to (c). Under Exim Policy 1992-97, the export of timber is under Part I of the Negative List of exports and its export is prohibited.

[English]

Village Adoption Scheme

8574. SHRI RAMSINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages adopted under the 'Village Adoption Scheme' by the public sector banks during the last two years and the current year, so far, State-wise; and

(b) the total amount involved in implementing the scheme during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The Hon'ble Member is perhaps referring to the scheme of Service Area Approach which came into operation throughout the country with effect from 1.4.89. Under the Service Area approach a group of 15 to 25 villages is allotted to a rural and semi-urban bank branch with a view to bringing about an orderly and planned disbursement of credit. A total of 369375 villages have been allocated under the Service Area Approach to public sector banks in various States as indicated in the Statement. The all-India sector-wise targets fixed under the credit plans for 1990-91 and 1991-92 prepared under the Service Area Approach are given below:

(Rs. crores)

Sector	Annual Credit Plans	
	1990-91	1991-92
Agriculture	11615	12813
SSI	2805	2846
Services	2771	3112
Total	17190	18771

STATEMENT

<i>Names of State</i>	<i>No. of villages allocated to Public sector banks branches</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	18507
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2544
3. Assam	12704
4. Bihar	41022
5. Goa	410
6. Gujarat	14731
7. Haryana	5037
8. Himachal Pradesh	13447
9. Jammu & Kashmir	1646
10. Karnataka	17955
11. Kerala	6165
12. Madhya Pradesh	37498
13. Maharashtra	32227
14. Manipur	1657
15. Meghalaya	4124
16. Mizoram	302
17. Nagaland	1023
18. Orissa	28170
19. Punjab	10957
20. Rajasthan	19764
21. Sikkim	418
22. Tamil Nadu	13354

Names of State	No. of villages allocated to Public sector banks branches
23. Tripura	240
24. Uttar Pradesh	57272
25. West Bengal	27468
26. Andaman & Nicobar	282
27. Chandigarh	20
28. Dadra Nagar Haveli	70
29. Daman & Diu	23
30. Delhi	209
31. Laksha Dweep	5 (blocks)
32. Pondicherry	124
Total	369375

NH. No. 52

(b) Does not arise.

8575. SHRI PROBIN DEKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

[Translation]

(a) the number and names of the alignment proposales of National Highway No. 52 sent by the Government of Assam which are at present pending with the Union Government for approval; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No alignment proposal for National Highway No. 52 in Assam is pending.

Bridges over Ganga

8576. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have submitted any proposal regarding construction of bridges over Ganga at Munger and Shahebganj in Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, sir.

P.F. office:

(b) Does not arise.

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

Institutes Covered by E.P.F. Scheme

8577. SHRI RAM LAKHMAN SINGH
YADAV:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure timely remittance of the amount by the institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA): (a) A statement is Annexed.

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of institutions in the country brought under the purview of Employees Provident Fund Scheme so far and the number of employees covered under this scheme, State-wise;

(b) and (c). Out of 209176 un-exempted establishments, 10024 establishments have defaulted in payment of the P.F. contribution. However, the information relating to the default in payment in respect of the employees share is not separately maintained.

(b) whether several institutions are not depositing the amount, deducted from the salaries of their employees, with the regional

(d) The EPF authorities are already taking necessary legal and penal action against the defaulting establishments for recovery of the outstanding dues.

STATEMENT

(As on 31.3.1992)

<i>Name of Region/State</i>	<i>No. of Institutions covered under EPF & MP Act</i>	<i>No. of employees covered under EPF & MP Act.</i>
Andhra Pradesh	19524	917036
N.E. Region*	2166	137837
Bihar	6812	323369
Delhi	13419	408370
Gujarat	21422	704561
Haryana	6392	336426
Karnataka	13848	853972

(As on 31.3.1992)

<i>Name of Region/State</i>	<i>No. of Institutions covered under EPF & MP Act</i>	<i>No. of employees covered under EPF & MP Act.</i>
Kerala	7951	749648
Madhya Pradesh	7308	551124
Maharashtra & Goa	27041	1920572
Orissa	4573	384976
Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh	9838	613580
Rajasthan	6056	365412
Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry	23916	1820727
Uttar Pradesh	15692	879498
West Bengal & Andaman Nicobar Island	23218	1111302
Total	209176	12078410

* includes Assam, meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

[English]

Review of RBI's New Credit Policy

8578. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank, in its recent review of RBI's new credit policy, expressed disappointment over the slow pace of reduction of the statutory liquidity ratio in the context of the recent reduction of SLR for commercial banks from 37.75% to 36.75%;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Smuggling of Cassia, Cardamom and Cloves

8579. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been taking steps to check the smuggling of Indian products like cassia, cardamom and cloves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the places through which smuggling of these produces was detected during each of the last three years;

(d) the details of the seized products and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of these products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Business Transacted by STC & MMTC

8580. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
DR. CHINTAMOHAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Business activities of the State Trading Corporation (STC) and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation Limited (MMTC) have been reduced during each of the last two years after opting the policy of liberalisation in the country;

(b) the names of the items and its total value imported and exported by each of these two institutions during 1991-92 and 1992-93, separately;

(c) the expected amount of profit earned through trade by each of these two institutions during the above period, separately;

(d) the amount of annual budgets spent by each of these two institutions during the above period; and

(e) the difference between the amount spent and amount earned by each of these two institutions during the above period separately?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) As a part of the liberalisation process of the economy, import and export of many items hitherto canalised through STC and MMTC have now been decanalised, since the bulk of the turnover of both the Corporations consisted of canalised trade, decanalisation has had a significant impact on their turnover.

(b) Item-wise details of export and import alongwith the value of items exported and imported by STC and MMTC during 1991-92 and 1992-93 are given in the enclosed statement I and II.

(c) and (e). The trading profit and net profit of STC & MMTC for the years 1991-92 and 1992-93 are indicated below:-

(Rs. crores)

		1991-92	1992-93 (prov.)
STC	Trading profit	62	60
	Net Profit	36	25
MMTC	Trading Profit	265.94	126.35
	Net Profit	199.16	102.39

(d) Overheads revenue expenditure incurred by STC and MMTC during 1991-92 and 1992-93

is as under:-

(Rs. Crores)

	1991-92	1992-93 (Prov.)
STC	44	33
MMTC	58.77	57.48

STATEMENT*Item-Wise Imports and Exports of MMTC During 1991-92 & 1992-93**Val: Rs. Crores*

	1991-92 Val	1992-93 (Provisional) Val
EXPORTS		
CANALISED	837.30	749.00
Iron Ore	709.50	657.00
Manganese Ore	40.80	34.00
Chrome Ore	69.20	58.00
Coal	16.00	-
Bauxite	1.80	-
NON-CANALISED	949.26	755.00
Minerals & Ores	11.00	8.00
Agro Products (inc. marine & meat)	195.00	65.00
Industrial Products (inc. auto components)	37.46	25.00
Diamonds, Gems & Jewellery	235.90	214.00
Counter Trade	446.60	441.00
Special Trading Arrangements	9.30	-

Val: Rs. Crores

	1991-92 Val	1992-93 (Provisional) Val
Others	14.00	2.00
Total Exports	1786.56	1504.00

CANALISED IMPORTS

Non Ferrous Metals	376.59	Decanalised
Copper	144.91	
Zinc	103.63	
Lead	44.67	
Nickel	82.95	
Tin		
Palladium & Platinum (Tr.Oz.)	0.43	
INDUSTRIAL RAWMATERIALS	12.14	
Asbestos	7.22	
A.G. Fluorspar	4.92	
STEEL	427.93	
FERTILIZERS	5275.27	1847.14
Sulphur	499.61	Decanalised
Rock Phosphate	592.90	
Ammonia	387.58	
Phosphoric Acid	1866.27	
DAP	1183.43	
MOP	554.67	543.16
Urea	155.78	740.77

Val: Rs. Crores

	1991-92 Val	1992-93 (Provisional) Val
NPK	35.03	80.50
SOP		2.44
Others		
Total Canalised Imports	6091.93	1847.14

NON-CANALISED IMPORTS

NON-FERIOUS METALS	71.91	229.24
Copper		79.00
Coppercathodes	29.05	
Copper/Zinc for railways		
Antimony metal	1.92	1.71
Lead		14.23
Nickel		46.87
Zinc		53.27
Palladium		0.08
Tin	29.00	31.96
Mecury	1.71	1.90
Steel/Pig iron	8.83	
Stainless steel		
Metal scrap	0.61	
Aluminium	0.79	0.22

Val: Rs. Crores

	1991-92	1992-93
	<i>Val</i>	<i>(Provisional)</i>
		<i>Val</i>
<hr/> <i>INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS</i>		
Asbestos		3.49
STEEL		123.14
FERTILIZERS		911.94
Sulphur		100.02
Rock Phosphate		110.05
Ammonia		94.75
Phosphoric Acid		607.12

Item-wise Imports and Exports of MMTC During 1991-92 & 1992-93 (a)

VAL: Crores

1991-92	1992-93 (Provisional)
VAL	VAL

GOLD, GEMS & JEWELLERY

Rough Diamonds

75.10. 241.84

Emeralds & Stones

3.13 0.15

Gold/Silver

4.99 2.18

OTHERS

66.98 239.51

Almonds

1.99 0.02

Cotton Yarn

1.60

Rice

0.02

Others (incl. EXIM Scrip)

0.39

TOTAL NON-CANALISED IMPORTS

149.00 1509.67

TOTAL IMPORTS

6240.93 3356.81

DOMESTIC TRADE

88.34 87.00

TOTAL TURNOVER

8115.83 4947.81

STATEMENT-II

STC: Statement of Exports During 1991-92 and 1992-93

Exports	Value Rs. crores	
	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 Prov.
Canalised		
Castor oil	2.59	
Molasses	32.34	0.66
Alcohol	15.59	
Sucar	183.16	8.84
Sub-Total (Canalised)	233.68	9.50
Non-Canalised Items		
Castrol	1.00	3.71
Jute Goods	1.96	1.88
Rice	6.05	6.05
Tobacco	1.13	2.08
Coffee	3.22	8.27

Exports	Value Rs. crores	
	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 Prov.
Instant Coffee	1	1
Tea	13.64	7.94
Extractions	41.19	30.95
Foodgrains (wheat)	64.07	2.89
Others	0.97	0.40
Natural Rubber	9.27	10.59
Cashew	25.21	24.93
Sugar/Molasses/Alcohol	11.42	17.32
Sports Goods	3.77	6.07
Textile/RMG/Coir	8.76	14.21
Consumer Products	4.28	13.13
Egg /Const Materials	18.40	24.41
Chemicals & Drugs	39.94	47.35

Exports	Value Rs. crores	
	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 Prov.
Meeat & Marine Products	0.21	5.40
Fresh & Processed Foods	1.51	27.45
Spices	9.18	
Finished Leather	26.94	50.00
Footwear & Components		
Leather Goods/Garments		
Sub-Total (Non-Canalised)	291.94	305.03
Counter Trade-Govt.	99.64	240.00
Purchase	-	-
Off-shore Trade	-	-
Total Exports	625.26	554.53

STC Statement of Imports During 1991-92 and 1992-93
 CIF Value - Rs. Crores
 Qty - 000MT in bracket

	1991-92 Actuals	1992-93 Prov.
Imports		
Edible oils	103.73 (106)	39.66 (30)
Newsprint	337.45 (215)	38.68 (8)
Fatty Acids	-	4.72 (4)
Chemicals & Drugs	5.54	3.70
Agri. Commodities	5.23	-
General Imports	-	3.99
Imports for Bhakra	-	8.26
Others	1.70	0.58
Total	453.75	99.59*

* In addition, STC handled import of 47000 MT of degummed soyabean oil in September '92 gifted by the United States of America for sale by STC as per the Agreement signed between USAID and Department of Economic Affairs. The sale proceeds after meeting the actual expenses etc. are being credited to the National Renewal Fund.

[Translation]

Donations by Nationalised Banks

8581. SHRI RAMTAHAL CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks in the country are donating funds for public utility purposes;

(b) if so, the details of rules and directives laid down in this regard;

(c) the details of the funds donated by various nationalised banks during each of the last three financial years;

(d) whether any complaints have been received regarding the irregularities in donating funds during the above period; and

(e) if so, details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that as per extant instruction, the banks are allowed to make donations to individuals/institutions for worthy causes to the extent of 1% of their published profits for the previous year. The banks are also allowed to make donations to national funds recognised/sponsored by Central/State Governments subject to overall ceiling of 2% of published profits for the previous year for all types of donations.

(c) The present data reporting system does not generate the required information.

(d) and (e). RBI had received an anonymous complaint alleging donation by a nationalised

bank for construction of a stadium. The complaint has been investigated by RBI and the allegations have not been proved.

Seizure of Gold

8582. SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the gold seized at various airports during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases/persons against whom the prosecution have been launched during the said period;

(c) the action taken on these cases; and

(d) the rules framed regarding storage and sale of such gold?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Spices

8583. SHRI SATYA DEOSINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in export of some spices during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the name of the particular spices where export has declined and the reasons therefore; and

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

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):

(a) Yes, Sir. The export estimates for prices in 1992-93 show a decline of 6% in quantity and 10% in value (US\$ terms) as compared to the exports last year.

(b) Cardamom (small), Chillies, ginger and garlic are the major spices whose exports has declined during 1992-93 as compared to the last year. The main reasons for decline are prices uncompetitiveness, increase in production of some of the spices in major importing countries, low production in India due to cyclone/floods etc.

(c) spices Board has drawn up various programmes to increase the exports of spices. These include:-

- (i) providing assistance to the exporters for promotion of individual brands in overseas markets.
- (ii) awarding of logo mark to spices in consumer packs meant for export with a view to establish Indianness to assure quality;
- (iii) sponsoring sales-cum-study missions for different spices to selected countries;
- (iv) participating in selected international food fairs;
- (v) organising Buyer Seller Meets in the country by inviting importers from selected countries; and
- (vi) providing training to farmers and

exporters on improving quality.

[English]

Sale of Heroin

8584. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the sale of heroin in the country, particularly in Delhi, Bombay and other cities;

(b) if so, whether some persons have also been arrested in this regard and the heroin seized from them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to curb such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government is aware that there are some clandestine transactions of heroin in the country, including Delhi Bombay and other cities. In 1992 the quantity of heroin seized in the country by different enforcement agencies, with number of cases and arrests made, are as under:-

<i>Quantity (in kgs.)</i>	<i>No. of cases arrested</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>
1153	2779	2771

In cases of unclaimed seizures no arrests are made. The seizures made, number of cases and persons arrested in Bombay, Delhi, Madras and Calcutta are as under:-

	<i>Quantity of Heroin (in kgs.)</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>
Bombay	814.233	26	105
Delhi	21.945	409	429
Madras	20.690	35	47
Calcutta	5.189	10	10

(d) Various legal, administrative and enforcement steps have been taken to gear up the enforcement agencies some of which are enumerated below:-

- (i) Enactment of comprehensive law, providing for deterrent punishment (NDPS Act, 1985 as amended in 1988).
- (ii) Enactment of PIT NDPS Act, 1988 providing for preventive detention of drug offenders without trial.
- (iii) Declaration of Acetic Anhydride a precursor chemical for manufacture of heroin, as a 'controlled-substance' under the NDPS Act, 1985 and notification of a scheme to regulate the manufacture, distribution, sale, imports, exports, and consumption of Acetic Anhydride; and imposition of controls under the customs Act, 1962 on movement of the chemical within 50 kms. of Indo-Pak Border and 100 kms. Indo-Myanmar Boarder.
- (iv) Arrangements for gathering of intelligence and exchange of intelligence between the different agencies have been streamlined and training is being imparted to the enforcement officers of all such agencies to improve their effectiveness.
- (v) A part of Indo-Pak Border which is vulnerable, Inter alia, to smuggling of heroin into the country has been fenced. The strength of enforcement agencies in the border areas has been enhanced and equipment has also been provided to some enforcement agencies to improve their mobility and communication facilities in the border areas.

Per Capita Debt

8585. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita foreign debt of the country

as on January 1, 1991 and December 31, 1992; and

- (b) the ratio of foreign money to the Indian currency in the form of debt, aid and investment as on the above two dates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The per capita external debt (excluding rupee and defence debt) was \$ 75 (Rs. 1453) at the end of March 1991 and \$ 82 (Rs. 2339) at the end of September 1992.

(b) The total debt (excluding defence and the rupee debt) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current market prices stood at 21.4 in 1990-91 and 27.3 in 1991-92. External assistance was 1.3 and 1.9 per cent of GDP during 1990-91 and 1991-92 respectively. The current account deficit (foreign savings) as percentage of GDP was 2.6 and 1.1 respectively for 1990-91 and 1991-92.

Package of Schemes for Handloom Weavers

8586. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have announced a package scheme for handloom weavers under on going rural developmental programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the loomless weavers are proposed to be provided with assistance in a phased programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Textiles, in consultation with the Ministry of Rural

Development, have drawn up the following new schemes for coverage of handloom weavers under the ongoing schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSEM), Indira Awas Yojna (IAY) and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

- (i) coverage of loomless handloom weavers under integrated Rural Development Programme for provision of looms, worksheds and working capital;
- (ii) coverage of SC/ST houseless handloom weavers under Indira Awas Yojana for providing houses/dwelling units;
- (iii) Training to weavers in improved weaving/dyeing practices under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment; and
- (iv) Setting up of common Facilities Centres in areas of Weavers Concentration with assistance from Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

Non-Plan expenditure by States

8587. SHRIN. DENNIS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued by the Union government of States against incurring non-plan expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to check such expenditure by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). In the guidelines for the assessment of financial resources of the States for the Annual Plan 1993-94, the States have been requested to keep non-plan revenue expenditure at a very low level. The need for reducing non-plan revenue

expenditure was emphasised at the time of Annual Plan discussions and NDC committee Report on Austerity as also in connection with 1993-94 budget of the State Governments.

(c) It is for the State Governments to take steps to check such expenditure.

Overdraft Facility

8588. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted the Government department and public sector bodies to deal with the private sector banks rather than public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the public sector banks extend overdraft facility more than what has been sanctioned to a party; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Government have not allowed Departments to maintain their accounts with private sector banks. However, instructions had been issued by the Department of Public Enterprises in January, 1992 to the effect that Central public sector enterprises can undertake normal banking transactions with any bank of their choice including foreign/private banks.

(c) Reserve Bank of India's data reporting system does not generate such information.

(d) Does not arise.

Export of Basmati Rice

8589. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to

state:

(a) the total quantity of Basmati rice exported during each of the last three years and the agency through which rice is being exported, country-wise; and

(b) the rate at which the rice was exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom?

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):

(a) and (b) Basmati rice is freely exported subject to Minimum Export Price as fixed by the Government from time to time. Currently the Minimum Export Price is US \$ 550 per Metric Tonne.

Information regarding exports during the last three years is given in the statement enclosed.

STATEMENT

QTY. M.T. Val. : Rs. Lakhs

	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.
Saudi Arabia	154080	17907	11621.88	166794	30642	18371.16	209636	48295	23057.55
U.K.	401	81	20199.50	24939	4693	18817.91	26539	7079	26673.95
U.A.E.	16884	2217	13130.77	16995	3196	18872.15	19203	3027	26178.20
Kuwait	9739	1135	11654.17	5401	1379	25532.30	14819	4730	31918.48
Bahrain	8394	1166	13890.87	5040	952	18888.88	2139	671	31369.79
U.S.A.	43233	723	16724.50	3462	851	24581.16	3909	1447	37017.13
Netherland	142	22	15492.96	1554	301	19369.36	472	116	24576.27
Oman	2081	298	14320.04	1340	293	21865.67	546	165	30219.78
Canada	113	162	15992.10	888	231	28013.51	1292	444	34365.32

QTY. M.T. Val. Rs. Lakhs

	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.
France	1129	121	10717.45	588	182	30952.38	164	50	31487.80
Germany Rep	6895	880	12762.87	546	116	21245.42	164	52	31707.31
Qatar	1163	152	13013.70	470	103	21914.89	1024	292	28515.62
Norway	1689	1912	11334.40	144	34	23611.11	340	103	30794.11 ¹⁴²
Belgium	63	9	14285.71	21	5	23809.52	297	77	25925.92 ¹⁶
Remai	51	8	15686.27	21	7	33333.33	-	-	-
U.S.S.R.	575	69	12000.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australia	62	8	12903.23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Holland	21	4	19047.62	-	-	-	-	-	-

QTY. M.T. Val. : Rs. Lakhs

	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iran	-	-	-	-	-	-	1116	338	30286.73
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	52	30538.21
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	-	-	85	21	24705.88
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	8	36363.63
Spain	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	33333.33
Srilanka	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	7	33333.33
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	6	23571.42

QTY. M.T. Val : Rs Lakhs

	1990-91			1991-92			1992-93		
	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.	QTY	VALUE	AVE U.V. Rs/M.T.
Turky	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	4	19047.61
Others	17945	1939	10806.44	7447	527	7076.675	4149	993	23933.47
Total	241833	28813	11914.42	235590	43512	18469.57	286170	69984	24455.39

Alleged Corruption in Transport Department

8590. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court had directed Delhi Administration some time back to appoint mobile magistrate for checking corruption in the State Transport Department and Delhi Traffic Police;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the working of the Delhi State Transport Department to check cases of corruption?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) (a) and (b). The Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi was conveyed by the District and Session Judge, Delhi that the High court had indicated for the creation/setting up of Mobile Traffic Courts in south, West, North, Central and East Districts for disposal of traffic challan on the spot. This is under consideration of the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(c) The Transport Department of the Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi has taken steps to remove the practical difficulties which were being faced by the public by introduction of

- i) Computerisation of Registration of Private vehicles;
- ii) Mechanisation of the taxes in Accounts Section;
- iii) Opening of new Zonal Offices, i.e. East Zone (Loni Road), Sarai Kale Khan & Anand Vihar, for the convenience of the public.

Sick Public Sector Undertakings

8591. SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some public sector Undertakings have been declared 'sick' and referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) for advice on their viability;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last year and the current year, so far;

(c) the total amount of capital invested/involved in those sick units;

(d) whether the BIFR has given their reports on the units, if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether shares of any or some of the sick units have been disinvested recently; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). Ye, Sir. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that since December, 1992 when the Sick Industrial Companies (special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA) was extended to Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and till 30.4.93, references from 93 PSUs under section 15 of the SICA have been registered with them and 64 PSUs have been declared said.

(c) The total net worth of PSUs registered with SIFR totals Rs.2,44,469.64 lakhs.

(d) The references registered with BIFR are dead with as per the provisions of SICA. Out of 64 PSUs declared sick, in 44 cases operating agencies have been appointed to prepare revival schemes and in 20 cases the company/the Government concerned was given time to come

with agreed proposals.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Plantation of Rubber by Orissa Forest Corporation.

8592. SHRIK. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Orissa Forest Corporation for the plantation of rubber in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PARANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

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

Import of Silk

8593. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the import of Chinese silk yarn and adopting of unfair trade practices by the businessmen are threatening West Bengal's silk industry; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to save the West Bengal's silk industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). silk is a restricted item in our negative list of imports and its import for domestic consumption is not generally permitted. However, under the Advance Licensing Scheme of the Export-Import Policy, there is a facility to import raw silk for export

production. Such imports are, however, linked with an obligation to export value added silk textile products and complaints regarding adoption of unfair trade practices by individual importers are dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the EXIM policy.

There have been some representations regarding over-all adverse impact of imports under Advance Licensing Scheme on domestic producers/prices. Government is keeping a close watch on the situation.

Duties Paid by Tractor Manufacturing Companies in U.P.

8594. SHRI ABHAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of taxes and duties paid by Tractor Manufacturing Companies in Uttar Pradesh particularly the Auto Tractor Ltd., Pratapgarh, during each of the last three years, company-wise;

(b) whether a large amount of the taxes/duties is pending realisation; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to realise the same and to ensure that the Government taxes/duties are not evaded by these companies in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY):

Income-tax

(a) Income-tax paid by Auto Tractor Ltd. during each of the last three years is as under:-

1990-91 -	Nil
1991-92 -	Nil
1992-93 -	Rs. One Lakh

(b) Income-tax pending realisation from Auto Tractor Ltd. is as under:

1990-91 -	Nil
1991-92 -	Rs. 12.09 lakhs
1992-93 -	Nil

(c) The demand is subjudice before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal. However, steps as per law are being taken to realise the same.

Sales Tax

(a) to (c). Levy of tax on Sales or purchases effected inside the State is a State subject vide Entry 54 in List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Central Sales Tax is levied on inter state sale or purchase of goods. However, the administration of Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 has also been entrusted by law to the Sales Tax authorities of the States who assess, collect and retain the tax. The Union Government does not maintain any information in regard to Sales Tax collection by the State Governments.

Central Excise

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

Outstanding Amount of Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Against NYC.

8595. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Limited has been supplying cotton bales to the National Textiles Corporation subsidiaries on the revolving credit basis;

(b) whether NTC subsidiaries owe a large sum to the said Cotton Federation in this regard;

(c) if so, details thereof;

(d) the steps taken to ensure payment of outstanding amount; and

(e) the time by which the amount is likely to be paid to the Federation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As on 31.3.1993, an amount of about Rs. 54.29 crores was outstanding from NTC mills to the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation Limited.

(d) and (e). In March, 93, an amount of Rs. 21.61 crores was paid by NTC to the Federation against the outstanding dues. Due to liquidity crunch and reduction in budgetary support, the outstandings had gone up. NTC will be clearing the outstandings as per funds availability.

Full Convertibility of Rupee

8596. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned Full convertibility round the corner appearing in Business Express dated February 12, 1993;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto particularly re: support given to Rupee to the extent of \$ 1.5 to 2 BN; and

(c) whether the Government would support Rupee in case there is a fall vis-a-vis dollar after 80:20 Liberalised Exchange Rate Management System (LERMS) or full convertibility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR

AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). since the unification of exchange rate as announced in the Union Budget 1993-94, the rupee has found its own level at the market determined rate of exchange and there is no question of the Government support.

Losses Incurred by Cotton corporation of India

8597. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India has suffered a loss to crores of rupees in sale of cotton during 1986-87;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have made any investigation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d). The Cotton Corporation of India suffered a loss of around 1.2 crores in the sale of 90,000 bales of cotton of 1986-87 crop because the export sales were concluded on 8th and 9th September, 1986 at the international price ruling at the relevant time, whereas, later on in November, 1986, international prices shot up, giving way to the loss. The matter was probed by CBI and the investigation report was examined in consultation with Central Vigilance Commission and the Department of Personnel and Training. Taking into account all the material facts, it was decided by the Government to close the case.

E.S.I. Hospitals

8598. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Employees State Insurance hospitals/dispensaries operating in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the annual expenditure incurred on maintenance and operation of these hospitals/dispensaries;

(c) the number of hospitals/dispensaries proposed to be set up in the State during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(d) whether the Government are aware that the existing facilities in these hospitals/dispensaries are quite meagre to meet the increasing requirements;

(e) if so, whether the Government propose to upgrade the same; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There are 14 hospitals and 143 dispensaries presently operating in the State of U.P.

(b) During 1992-93, the expenditure on maintenance and operation of these hospitals and dispensaries was Rs.75.03 lakh and Rs.1420.36 lakh respectively.

(c) to (f). The ESI corporation does not prepare a Five Year Plan for construction of its hospitals/dispensaries. The ESI hospitals/dispensaries are constructed on 'need basis' in accordance with the norms prescribed by the Corporation. The ESI Corporation has initiated the process to commission the ESI hospitals constructed at Pipri and Varanasi. The existing facilities in the ESI hospitals/dispensaries are generally satisfactory. However, there have been sporadic complaints about lack of proper medical care, shortage of medicine, inadequacy of medical equipments, etc. The responsibility of providing medical services under the ESI Scheme vests with the State Government. Therefore, the complaints as and when received are forwarded to the State Government for taking suitable remedial measures.

Import of Raw Cashew

8599. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to import raw cotton cashew during 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala has approached his Ministry for importing raw cashew during the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANABMUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). Under the Export and Import Policy, 1992-97 (Revised Edition: March, 1993), raw cashewnut may be imported freely by all persons.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Seizure of Electronic Goods in Gujarat

8600. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details and value of the smuggled electronic goods seized in Gujarat during the last two years;

(b) the number and nationality of persons arrested in this regard; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government of check such illegal activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The details and value of the smuggled and seized electronic goods in Gujarat during last two years is as per the attached Statement.

(b) The number and nationality of persons arrested in this regard is given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of persons</i>	<i>Nationality</i>
1991	Nil.	Nil
1992	2	Both Indians

(c) The anti-smuggling agencies are vigilant against smuggling activities including electronic goods. Close coordination is being maintain among all the agenceis concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

STATEMENT

1991

Description	No. of cases	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
1. TV	6	8	1,63,200
2. VCR/VCP	22	34	4,52,200
3. Cassette/Video Tape	4	356	33,790
4. RADIO/2 in 1/ Tape Recorder	5	120	2,37,410
5. Calculators	5	392	77,990
6. Others	38	—	4,86,49,441
Total	80	910	4,96,14,031

1992

Description	No. of cases	Quantity	Value (Rs.)
1. TV	3	5	84,500
2. VCR/VCP	9	59	1,86,800
3. Cassette/Video Tape	2	16	1,020

1992

Description	No. of cases	Quantity	Value (Rss.)
4 RADIO/2 in 1/ Tape Recorder	5	104	90,975
5 Calculators	14	240	89,595
6 Others	81	—	26,62,440
Total	114	424	31,11,330

[English]

Investment in Sving Schemes

8601. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the investments made in the National Savings Scheme 1987, Jeewan Dhara and Jeewan Akshya Scheme of LIC during each of the last three financial years;

(b) whether the investments made during 1992-93 were less;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to revitalise these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The investments made in the National Savings Schemes, 1987, Jeewan Dhara and Jeewan Akshaya Schemes of LIC during the last three financial years are as under:-

(in Rs. crores)

Year	NSS, 1987 (Gross Deposit)	Jeewan Dhara (Premium)	Jeewan Akshaya (consideration amount)
1990-91	2085.12	161.45	92.88
1991-92	2213.28	194.57	99.46
1992-93	234.78*	40.77**	7.41**

*Upto 30.9.1992. The scheme was discontinued from 1.10.92.

** upto February, 1993.

(b) and (c) The investment made during 1992-93 were less which may be due to the withdrawal of benefit under Section 80 CCA of the Income Tax Act.

(d) At present there is no proposal to restore the benefit under Section 80 CCA of the Income Tax Act.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Increase in Cargo Traffic

8602. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a heavy increase has been registered in loading of cargo at the major ports in the country;

(b) if so, the quantum of cargo loaded at major ports during 1992-93 as compared to 1991-92; and

(c) the target fixed for cargo loading during 1993-94?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The total cargo handled by all major ports during 1992-93 was about 166.6 million tonnes as against about 157.9 million tonnes during 1991-92. The target fixed for 1993-94 is 170 million tonnes.

[English]

[Translation]

Recovery of Agricultural Loan

8603. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued directions to the State governments for recovery of agricultural loans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these directions are being complied with by the State Governments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). A communication has been sent by Government of India to all States and Union Territories on 31.3.1993, requesting them to ask their District Collectors to extend full cooperation to the lead banks of their districts in the mounting of recovery campaign of agricultural dues in the current harvesting season. The State Governments and Union Territories have been requested that their relevant organisations may maintain liaison with the convenor banks of the State/UTs to put effective message in this regard through the media. The CMDs of the banks have also been simultaneously asked to organise the recovery campaign through proper publicity and field level contact programmes and in close liaison with the State Governments officials. Joint efforts made by banks and State Governments with the cooperation of all concerned agencies is likely to improve the recovery position in respect of agricultural loans. Government has not received any objections to the above recovery drive from any State Government.

Modernisation of Textile Mills

8604. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have requested the World Bank for providing loan for the modernisation scheme of the textile mills in the country;

(b) whether the World Bank has since to sanction the loan, and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The Government have not requested the World Bank for providing loan for general modernisation schemes of the textile mills in the country. However, National Textile Corporation (NTC) has proposed to avail World Bank assistance for modernisation of its mills and a preliminary discussion with the World Bank officials was held in this regard in April, 1992 by the then CMD, NTC (HC).

National Highway No.2

8605. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a road divider from Karamnasha to Barhi at National Highway No. 2 to check the growing incidents of accident there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no proposal at present to provide road divider except for 4 kilometres stretch in Sasaram town.

[English]

Stamp Duty

8606. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are losing crores of rupees due to non-uniform stamp duty rates being imposed on shares and debentures;

(b) if so, the extent upto which the Government have incurred loss due to stamp duty anomalies;

(c) whether many companies registered in one State pay stamp duty in another State to avoid paying high duty; and

(d) if so, the stamps proposed to be taken to remove the anomalies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d). Stamp duty on ten Central Instruments, including debentures and transfer of shares, is levied by the Central Government at uniform rates. Stamp duty on fifty five State Instruments, including share certificates and letters of allotment of shares, is levied by the State Government which are empowered to fix the rates and to enforce payment of stamp duty in their respective States.

Accumulated EPF

6807. ~~SHRI~~ SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the accumulated amount of Employees Provident Fund (EPF) as on March 31, 1993, State-wise; and

(b) the manner in which this amount is invested and the liabilities connected therewith?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Small Savings Scheme in Karnataka

8608. SHRI SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to ban on some small savings schemes the collections of Karnataka Government have fallen sharply;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to restore the NSS 1987 scheme or to declare any other scheme for State Government to make maximum collections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

(b) National Savings Scheme, 1987 was discontinued with effect from 1.10.1992. It is not proposed to restore the Scheme. However, another scheme, namely National Savings Scheme, 1992 was introduced from 1.10.92.

(c) Details of National Savings Scheme, 1992 are as under:-

No account shall be opened under the new

scheme with deposit of less than one hundred rupees and all deposits shall be made in multiples of hundred rupees. Interest at the rate of 11% p.a. shall be allowed on deposits under the scheme. The account may be closed after the expiry of four years from the end of the year in which the account was opened. Tax concessions under Sections 88 and 80L of the Income Tax Act are available.

Acquisition of Oil Tanker

8609. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration was acquired one oil tanker Dweep shakti Andaman for transporting fuel oil to different islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the vessel is being run on contract by private parties;

(d) if so, the total amount paid to them since its operation upto March 31, 1993;

(e) whether the request of vessel crew for hazards allowance is pending consideration with the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has acquired one oil tanker namely M.V. Dweep Shakti with 200 tonnes capacity at a cost of Rs 110.46 lakhs in December, 1989 to carry petroleum products to various islands.

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

(e) and (f). A request for sanctioning special allowance to the crew posted on the oil tanker has been received from the Andaman & Nicobar Administration. No final decision has been taken so far.

Sambalpur-Rourkela Road.

8610. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has provided loan for improvement and widening of Sambalpur-Rourkela road in Orissa under the Second Road Improvement Project;

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned by the Asian Development Bank for this project;

(c) the present stage of the project; and

(d) the time schedule fixed for its completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Asian Development Bank has provided loan assistance of US \$ 41.07 Million for improvement of the road.

(c) and (d). Constitutionally the Central Government is primarily responsible for development and upkeep of National Highways only. Improvement of Sambalpur-Rourkela road, being a State project, the Government of Orissa is concerned.

[Translation]

Smugglers Money

8611. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Indian Government have requested the Government of America for details of the Smugglers' money being sent to India

through some banks as reported in 'Jansatta' dated 8th April, 1993;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the American Government has provided some details in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken by the Government against the guilty persons and the banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

[English]

Financial Assistance from OECF for Improving Urban Transport in Calcutta

8612. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have forwarded a scheme to the Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund (OECF) for financial assistance to improve urban transport in Calcutta during 1993-84;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present position of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The project "Transport Infrastructure Development Project, Calcutta was posed to the Government of Japan for OECF Loan during the financial year 1993-94.

(b) The project estimated at Rs. 167 crores, aims at construction of a few vehicular flyovers, pedestrian facilities parking facilities,

intersection improvements, traffic signalisation and concrete pavements etc.

(c) The project has not been shortlisted by Government of Japan for 1993-94 OECF Loan package.

Development of Handlooms

8613. SHRI R. DHANUSKODIATHITHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide assistance for the development of handloom industries besides extending assistance to State Handloom Development Corporation and Cooperatives;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of assistance extended to such industries during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While the schemes of the Government are intended for around growth of the handloom industry, Government has been encouraging coverage of more and more weavers under cooperative and corporate sectors so as to effectively reach them the benefits of the schemes. Input support schemes for supply of raw materials through the National Handloom Development Corporation, design and training inputs for product and skill upgradation through Weavers Service Centres and fiscal concessions on the hankyam mainly used in the handloom sector are some of the measures universally made available to all handloom weavers in the country.

(c) Government of India spent the following amount for development of handloom sector during the last two years:

Year	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1991-92	1414.06	19346.05	20760.11
1992-93	2980.73	17002.40	19983.13

Sea Traffic

8614. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State of Tamil Nadu has requested the Union Government to allow sea traffic between Talaimannar to Rameswaram;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

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

Loan Written off Under Ardrs

8615. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount written off by the nationalised banks under the Agricultural and Rural Debt Relief Scheme, 1990. with State-wise and bank-wise break-up;

(b) the corresponding figures in respect of the cooperative banks as a whole:

(c) the corresponding figures for the regional rural banks as a whole;

(d) the amounts admitted by the R.B.I. in the three cases; and

(e) the amounts reimbursed by the RBI to the banks in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as per claim applications submitted, public sector commercial banks have provided debt relief amounting to Rs. 2890.17 crores. RBI has so far paid an amount of Rs. 2158.04 crores in settlement of bank claims. Bank-wise and State-wise details are furnished in the attached statement I and II respectively. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that cooperative banks and Regional Rural Banks have provided debt relief amounting to Rs. 4199.93 crores and Rs. 795.12 crores respectively, and NABARD has sanctioned amounts to the cooperative banks by way of grants and loans to the extent of Rs. 3341.68 crores and Rs. 592 crores to the RRBs. The State-wise position of debt relief provided by cooperative banks and RRBs are given in attached Statement III

STATEMENT-I

Sr. No.	Name of the States, Union Territory	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	421.55
2.	Assam	71.54
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.64
4.	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	0.84
5.	Bihar	211.47
6.	Chandigarh	0.81
7.	Delhi	4.22
8.	Daman & Diu	0.12
9.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.15
10.	Gujarat	140.12
11.	Goa	2.86
12.	Haryana	83.17

Sr. No.	Name of the States, Union Territory	Amount (Rs. in crores)
13.	Himachal Pradesh	21.47
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.38
15.	Karnataka	286.85
16.	Kerala	85.09
17.	Lakshadweep	0.03
18.	Mizoram	1.00
19.	Meghalaya	6.44
20.	Manipur	6.20
21.	Maharashtra	256.87
22.	Madhya Pradesh	163.32
23.	Nagaland	6.92
24.	Orissa	125.87
25.	Pondicherry	7.40

Sr. No	Name of the States, Union Territory	Amount (Rs. in crores)
26.	Punjab	76.74
27.	Rajasthan	155.15
28.	Sikkim	3.02
29.	Tamil Nadu	228.64
30.	Tripura	13.00
31.	Uttar Pradesh	288.39
32.	West Bengal	215.90
	Total	2890.17

STATEMENT-II

S No.	Name of the bank	Relief provided (Rs crores)	Amount paid by RBI (Rs crores)
1.	State Bank of India	805.92	395.38
2.	State Bank of Hyderabad	81.15	62.98
3.	State Bank of Mysore	45.19	36.01
4.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	52.76	42.06
5.	State Bank of Indore	23.53	14.93
6.	State Bank of Patiala	14.55	12.16
7.	State Bank of Saurashtra	15.94	12.41
8.	State Bank of Travancore	27.04	23.02
9.	Allahabad Bank	62.81	54.29
10.	Bank of Baroda	145.12	125.86
11.	Bank of India	120.00	103.01
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	47.07	40.06
13.	Canara Bank	139.33	110.33

S. No.	Name of the bank	Relief provided (Rs. crores)	Amount paid by (Rs. crores)
14.	Central Bank of India	268.39	233.56
15.	Indian Bank	66.24	57.06
16.	Indian Overseas Bank	113.70	88.24
17.	Punjab National Bank	144.79	121.21
18.	Syndicate Bank	137.20	121.08
19.	Union Bank of India	105.99	91.84
20.	United Bank of India	129.14	114.00
21.	UCO Bank	140.33	123.12
22.	Dena Bank	50.32	40.79
23.	Andhra Bank	45.42	39.04
24.	Corporation Bank	21.26	17.90
25.	New Bank of India	16.73	14.48
26.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	15.39	12.70

S. No.	Name of the bank	Relief provided (Rs. crores)	Amount paid by (Rs. crores)
27.	Punjab & Sind Bank	22.66	21.94
28.	Vijaya Bank	32.20	28.58
	Total	2890.17	2158.14

STATEMENT-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/Union Territory	Cooperative Banks	RRBs
Andhra Pradesh	353.899	111.190
Arunachal Pradesh	1.296	0.248
Assam	34.608	26.796
Bihar	594.064	106.300
Goa	1.510	-
Gujarat	351.536	8.571
Haryana	130.894	20.438
Himachal Pradesh	31.107	3.837
Jammu & Kashmir	35.084	7.634
Karnataka	134.049	77.457
Kerala	81.413	10.484
Mizoram	0.187	1.621

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State/Union Territory	Cooperative Banks	RRBs
Madhya Pradesh	271.128	41.499
Nagaland	3.816	0.334
Maharashtra	490.265	18.485
Manipur	8.071	0.520
Meghalaya	9.808	0.518
Orissa	186.511	76.099
Punjab	111.442	1.156
Rajasthan	326.140	77.603
Sikkim	-	-
Tamil Nadu	288.957	12.842
Tripura	12.983	14.817
Uttar Pradesh	643.446	110.847
West Bengal	138.375	65.830

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of State/Union Territory	Cooperative Banks	RRBs
Chandigarh	0.367	-
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-	-
Daman & Diu	-	-
Lakshadweep	-	-
Pondicherry	3.778	-
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.201	-
Total	4199.935	795.126

Hiteswar Committee on Employment

8616. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hiteswar Saikia Committee on employment recommended limiting of Government role in employment generation;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the committee; and

(c) the Government's decision on each of the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c). The Report of the National Development Council's (NDC) Committee on Employment, constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Hiteswar Saikia, Chief Minister of Assam is awaiting consideration of the NDC. Details regarding the recommendations of the Committee can be available after the NDC has considered the report and taken a view on its recommendations.

Parity in Pay Scale

8617. SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the employees of various Boards under his Ministry for parity in their scales for similar posts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). They have represented that there is disparity in the pay scales of Scientists of the Research Wings of the Commodity Boards and those of the National Research Institutes and

that the pay scales should be made equivalent. Such requests were examined by a Committee of Officials headed by a Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Commerce. Certain suggestions made by this Committee of Officials have been referred to the Department of Science and Technology for their advice.

[Translation]

Welfare Schemes for the Beedi Workers

8618. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Beedi workers at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the laws enacted by the Government for the welfare of Beedi workers and the details of the provisions made to ensure the proper implementation;

(c) whether any deductions are made from the wages of Beedi workers as contribution towards Provident Fund;

(d) if so, whether the factory owners also contribute their share towards this fund?

(e) the percentage of Beedi workers at present covered under this scheme; and

(f) the other measures being taken by the Government for their security and to improve their lot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) A Statement showing the number of beedi workers, State-wise, is attached.

(b) There are two labour laws specially enacted for beedi workers. These are (a) Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 which regulates the working conditions of beedi workers and (b) Beedi Workers Welfare

Fund Act, 1976 which stipulated various welfare facilities like health, housing education, recreation etc. to be provided to the beedi workers from the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.

The Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 is administered by the State Governments who have been addressed from time to time to ensure proper and effective implementation of the provisions of this Act and the rules framed thereunder. The Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 is administered by the Central Government through the Welfare Commissioners in the 9 regions. Periodical review is made of the progress of implementation of the various welfare schemes.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

(e) About 25.8% of beedi workers have been covered under this scheme.

(f) The Employees Provident Fund Organisation is taking vigorous steps to increase the coverage of beedi workers under the Provident Fund Scheme.

A Group Insurance Scheme under the Social Security Fund of Life Insurance Corporation of India has been introduced for identity card holding beedi workers who are not covered under the Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Beedi Workers</i>
1.	Karnataka	3,55,244
2.	Kerala	1,21,331
3.	Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000
4.	Rajasthan	2,79,000
5.	Gujarat	2,03,000
6.	Orissa	1,60,000
7.	West Bengal	4,50,000
8.	Tripura	0,05,000
9.	Assam	0,07,725
10.	Andhra Pradesh	6,00,000
11.	Tamil Nadu	6,00,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	6,00,000
13.	Maharashtra	2,50,000
14.	Bihar	3,91,500
15.	North Eastern Region	—
Total		44,72,800

[English]

Investments by GIC, LIC and UTI

8619. SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the investments made by the General Insurance Corporation (GIC), Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) and Unit Trust of India (UTI) in the loans raised by the State Governments during the last three years.; and

(b) the terms and conditions of these investments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b).

Investments made
(Rs. in crores)

Year	LIC	GIC
1990-91	300.00	44.00
1991-92	400.17	69.50
1992-93	650.00	85.00

While 25% of LIC's annual accretion is set apart for investment in State Governments Securities etc. the GIC earmark 10% of their annual accretion for investment in State Government/Other Approved Securities and Bonds/Debentures of Public Sector undertakings. Such investments carry a rate of interest ranging between 10.25% per annum and 13.4% per annum and are repayable over a span of a period ranging between 15 to 25 years. o UTI invested in State Government loans of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka for Rs. 2.5 crores each totalling Rs. 10 crores only in July 1991 which was later on sold/ liquidated in September 1991. In the financial

year 1990-91 and 1992-93 UTI did not invest in any State Government loans:

[Translation]

Development of Handloom Industry

8620. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:
SHRI KISHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have provided grants for the Central and the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of handloom industry and welfare of handloom weavers during the year 199-92 and no assistance was provided to Gujarat in this regard;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided in each case, scheme-wise:

(c) whether any proposals have been received in this regard from the Govt. of Gujarat or the concerned State bodies during the year 1992-93; and

(d) whether the Union Government have fixed any deadline for receiving such proposal from the State Govt. or other concerned State bodies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government of India has provided funds to State Governments including Governments of Gujarat based on proposals received from State Governments.

(b) Amount of Central assistance released to Gujarat in 1991-92 is as follows:

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Rs. in Lakhs.</i>
i) Janata Cloth Scheme	118.12
ii) MDA/Special Rebate Scheme	23.72

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Proposals for ongoing schemes are received on continuous basis, and are sanctioned accordingly.

[English]

Rural Credit Plan by Public Sector Banks

8621. SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to permit production of viable rural credit plans by the public sector banks;

(b) whether the Reserve Bank of India propose to exempt the deposits mobilised by the banks in rural areas from the purview of statutory liquidity ratio in order to realise more resources for rural lending; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Guidelines have been issued to all scheduled commercial banks under Service Area Approach to rural lending regarding preparation of credit plans on realistic basis by branches which would also serve as the performance budget of the branch.

(b) and (c). The Reserve Bank of India has reported that it has no proposal to exempt the deposits mobilised by banks in rural areas from the purview of Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) in order to release more resources for rural lending.

Export of Banarasi Sarees

8622. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of Banarasi Sarees exported during the last three years;

(b) whether there is any decline in the export of Banarasi Sarees during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by the Government for regular supply of yarn to the workers to boost the export of Banarasi Sarees;

(e) whether the Government have also taken any steps for the welfare of these workers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Government of India does not maintain separate satisfaction on export of sarees produced in a particular place.

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

(d) A number of schemes are being implemented for providing different types of assistance to the weavers (including silk weavers) of ensuring regular supply of yarn. In order to encourage/boost the silk production in the country, the Central Silk Board is supplementing the efforts of various state Governments by providing necessary support through its country wide network of research, extension & training units. Besides a World Bank assisted National Sericulture Project is also under implementation.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Government released assistance to Government of Uttar Pradesh in 1992-93 for the welfare of the weavers including silk weavers in the State under Work-shed-cum-Housing Scheme, Thrift Fund Scheme, Group Insurance Scheme and Health Package Scheme.

**Board of Directors of Public Sector
Banks**

8623. SHRI RABI RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to induct professionals on the Board of Directors of the Public sector banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the above Boards have been reconstituted;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of Boards which are yet to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMNETARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (e). Appointment of non official directors on the boards of the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India are made in accordance with the criteria and procedure prescribed in the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Schemes, 1970 and 1980, and State Bank of India Act, 1955, respectively. The bords of directors of the nationalised banks and the Central Board of State Bank of India are continuing entities and vacancies that arise are filled up from time to time. Government have already initiated necessary action for filling up the vacancies of non official directors on the boards of the 20 nationalised banks and the Central Board of State of India and also for appointing successors to the existing non official directors whose tenures have expired and who are continuing pending appointment of their successors.

[*Translation*]

Deposits by NRIs in Banks in Maharashtra

8624. SHRI VILASRAO NAGANTHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount deposited by the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in various public sector banks of Maharashtra; and

(b) the bank in Maharashtra in which the highest amount has been deposited by the Non-Resident Indian and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMNETARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Ban on Cycle Rickshaws

8625. SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to ban cycle rickshaws in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**EPF of Auto Tractor LTD., Pratapgarh,
U.P.**

8626. SHRI ABHAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of CPF/EPF recovered from the salaries of the staff and officers by Auto Tractors Ltd., Pratapgarh, U.P. during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the above amount has been deposited with the Government;

(c) if not, the reasons, therefor;

(d) the manner in which the amount is being utilised; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the above amount is not misutilised and deposited with the concerned Provident Fund Commissioner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Financial Companies with Foreign Tie-UPS

8627. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has laid down a set a guidelines for setting up of financial companies with foreign tie-ups;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the difference between the existing guidelines and the revised guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Widening of National Highways in Gujarat

8628. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of double lanes and four lanes National Highways at present in Gujarat; and

(b) the details of the increase made in the number of double lanes and four lanes National Highways separately in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan, National Highway-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) National Highway length in Gujarat aggregates to 1631 km, out of which 1568 km in double lane and 63 km. is four lane.

(b) The details of increase made in the length of double lanes and four lanes National Highways in Gujarat during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as under:

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>National Highway No.</i>	<i>(Length in Km.)</i>	<i>Widened to double lane</i>	<i>Widened to four lane.</i>
1.	15		14	—
2.	8		—	25
3.	8C		—	5

[English]

(b) As per Statement-II. attached

Complaints Against Customs and Excise Officials at Airports

8629. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of customs duty collected including the value of confiscated goods seized by the collectorates of customs, Delhi and Bombay during last three years, year-wise, separately;

(b) the amount of excise duty collected by excise authorities at Delhi and Bombay during last three years, separately, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government have set up any complaint/Grievances Redressal Cells particularly at Delhi and Bombay Airports regarding complaints relating to Excise and Customs problems;

(d) if so, the number of complaints lodged during last year and the number of complaints redressed indicating the manner in which these complaints redressed at Delhi Airport;

(e) the number of customs official found guilty and the action taken on such complaints; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent such activities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) As per Statement-I attached

(c) Separate Cells have been set up at Delhi and Bombay (Sahar) airports to handle complaints grievances of passengers.

Government have also set up Central Excise Advisory Committee and the Public Grievances Committee to settle complaints relating to Central Excise problems. In addition open houses are hosted in various Collectorates to provide opportunity to individual members of the trade to explain their problems and find solutions.

(d) At IGI Airport, Delhi, 55 complaints were received during the year 1992 against customs officials. Out of these 45 complaints have been investigated and appropriate action taken. At Sahar Airport, Bombay, 15 complaints of harrasment and other malpractices were received during the year 1992-93 and appropriate action taken.

(e) At Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi, 4 officers were suspended. 3 transferred to non-sensitive places as a consequence of discreet enquiries conducted on the basis of complaints/information gathered.

At Sahar Airport, Bombay, 2 officers were sent back to their parent Collectorate and one officer was removed from baggage duty and transferred to non-sensitive post..

(f) Officers of the Vigilance Directorate pay surprise visits to the Airports to see that passenges are not harassed and that officers do not indulge in corrupt practice. Supervisory officers have been instructed to keep a watch over officers working at sensitive places. Senior officers also undertake surprise visits to prevent such activities.

Revenue Realisation from Customs:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bombay</i>
1990-91	1001.48	7429.50
1991-92	934.62	7048.23
1992-93	1203.25	7908.24

*Value of Seized Goods:**(Rs. in Crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Delhi</i>
1990	122.95	46.71
1991	99.43	36.44
1992	118.77	28.49

*Value of Confiscated Goods:**(Rs. in Crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Delhi</i>
1990	79.84	9.04
1991	68.18	7.14
1992	59.26	6.08

STATEMENT II*Revenue Realisation From General Excise:**(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Bombay-I</i>	<i>Bombay-II</i>	<i>Bombay-III</i>
1990-91	1344.06	2448.23	1161.89	1744.12
1991-92	1654.17	2284.93	1280.75	2063.85
1992-93 (Prov.)	1678.34	2038.90	1216.71	2280.44

**Production of Controlled Cloth by
N.T.C. Mills:**

8630. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed and achieved for production of controlled cloth by the National Textiles Corporation (NTC) mills during 1990-91, 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) whether there was any fall in production of controlled cloth by NTC mills during the above period;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the target fixed for 1993-94; and

(e) the steps taken for increasing the production of controlled cloth by the NTC mills

and to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT

SWAMY): (a) The target fixed for production of controlled cloth and the achievement during 1990-91 to 1992-93 by NTC mills are given below:

(in million sq.mtrs.)

1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
Target Achievement		Target Achievement		Target Achievement (upto Feb. '93.)	
150	95.20	150	115.26	88.75	47.67

(b) and (c). The major reasons for shortfall in production of controlled cloth are fall in the overall demand of controlled cloth shortage of working capital with the mills, implementation of the restructuring plan which envisages reduction in uneconomic weaving activities etc.

(d) Central Government is likely to provide Rs. 12 crores to NTC during 1993-94 towards controlled cloth subsidy. The production target for controlled cloth would be pegged at a level in relation to the subsidy to be received by NTC during 1993-94.

(e) Due to the conscious decision of the Government to reduce uneconomic weaving activities, there is no proposal to increase the production of controlled cloth.

NTC Mills in Kerala

8631. SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of spinning and weaving mills functioning in Kerala under the National Textiles Corporation;

(b) the names out of these units which are running at loss;

(c) whether the Government propose to close

down any of these units; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT
SWAMY): (a) There are 5 textile mills functioning under NTC located in Kerala.

(b) Parvathi Mills, Quilon incurred provisional losses during 1992-93.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Irregularities in NTC Mills

8632. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale irregularities are responsible for the poor State of the NTC mills in the country;

(b) if so, the number of instance of such irregularities which came to the notice Government during the last two years; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). The reasons for the losses of NTC include, inter-alia, old machinery, low productivity, surplus labour force, low capacity, poor management etc. A number of complaints have been received regarding large scale irregularities in NTC. Complaints, as and when received are examined at the appropriate level viz. Government, Holding Company, Subsidiary etc. Surplus checkings and inspections, including audit inspection etc., are conducted and necessary punitive action is taken on case to case basis, after due investigation/inquiry.

[*Translation*]

Import of Cars.

6833. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Economic Intelligence Bureau and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence have informed that some leading companies of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay are involved in illegal import of cars and the Government are suffering huge loss of revenue due to such activities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government against these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). Neither the Economic Intelligence Bureau nor the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI) has reported about some leading companies dealing in cars from Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay and indulging in illegal import of cars. However, DRI, Bombay had investigated into the question of undervaluation and misdeclaration (in the capacity) in respect of 56 imported cars brought by passengers through an agent of Audi cars

namely M/s. Ahsiya Motors, Bombay. The imports took place in 1989, 1990 and 1991. These cars were seized.

In 1992, DRI Delhi effected seizure of 10 Honda cars valued at Rs.2 crores approximately. These cars were imported by individuals who appeared to be fictitious, and not by any firm. On 10.5.93, one Mercedes Benz car valued at Rs.40 lakhs was seized by DRI, Delhi. Customs duty evaded in the import of 56 cars mentioned above was about Rs.3 crores. No evasion of duty had taken place in respect of 10 imported cars cited above as the same were seized before clearance.

(c) The cases in Bombay have been investigated and Show Cause Notices issued. Some have been adjudicated. In respect of Delhi cases, show cause notices have been issued in respect of all the 10 Honda cars. Two persons who were involved in the Honda car case were arrested and subsequently detained under COFEPOSA. Investigation in the case of seizure on 10.5.93 is under progress.

[*English*]

Comprehensive Export Promotion Strategy

8634. DR. D. VENKATESWARARAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a comprehensive export promotion strategy has been prepared by the Federation of India Exporters Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) A Paper on 'Export Promotion Strategy for India' has been prepared by Federation of Indian Export Organisation in April, 1993.

(b) The strategy envisages action along a multi-dimensional front covering both the external and the internal scenarios. It involves inter-alia, improving of the policy administrative, fiscal and infrastructural support, making exports more profitable than selling in the domestic market, motivating large industrial houses to take to exports in a big way, focusing on select products in which we have advantage especially in agricultural exports, strengthening Export Houses, Trading Houses, and Star Trading Houses, and creating an awareness overseas of India's export capabilities and ability to supply quality products and services. At the same time, the strategy advocates generating an export consciousness and culture at the grass-roots level across the country. Greater involvement of State Governments in the export drive is also envisaged. On the external front, the strategy proposes identifying select countries in regional trade blocs which offer scope for increasing our exports, penetrating new markets for exports and forming new trade links or blocs, besides promoting manpower, consultancy and project exports.

(c) In order to promote exports, the Government has taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include, inter-alia, provision of export-linked imports, reduction of import licensing, strengthening of export incentives, upgrading of infrastructural facilities and removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policies and procedures. In the Budget for 1993-94, a system of unified market determined exchange rate had been introduced and customs and excise duties on many raw materials and capital goods have been reduced. The interest rate of rupee export credit has been reduced by one percentage point and the interest tax in the case of export credit from banks has been waived. Several directives have been issued to Commercial Banks to ensure greater availability of export credit. Besides, 34 commodities have been identified as Extreme Focus Sectors for a Special export thrust abroad. In the amended Export Import Policy 1992-97, special attention has been paid to the growth of

exports from Agricultural and allied sectors through introduction of a scheme of export at least 50% of their produce. The EPOG Scheme has been modified through deletion of one window for import of capital goods. Capital goods are now available at the concessional rate of 15% against prescribed export obligation. Steps have been taken to increase quality India has been encouraging multilateral approach to trade for promoting exports. Also, an export culture is sought to be built up in the country encompassing all agencies involved in export activity. These generally cover the suggestions given in the export promotion strategy prepared by the Federation of Indian Export Organisations.

Central Revenue from Cantonments

8635 SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports about financial defalcations and non-collection of Central Government revenues out of Central Government properties within various Cantonments under Central Command;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Production/Export of Powerloom Textiles

8636. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of share of the powerloom

sector in the total production of textiles in the country;

(b) the quantity of powerloom textiles exported and foreign exchange earned along with the countries to which powerloom textiles exported during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any step to promote the powerloom sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. OVENKAT SWAMY): (a) Percentage of share of the Powerloom sector in the total production of textiles in the country is 72%.

(b) Details of cotton powerloom fabrics and made-ups only during the last three years is given below:

(Value in Rs. crore)

1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
528.88	968.58	334.06 (Prov.)

Source: Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council. Powerloom textiles are exported to

almost all the countries.

(c) and (d). Government has formulated schemes to strengthen the existing powerloom Service Centres, provide infrastructure facilities in powerloom concentration areas and also started certain welfare schemes.

[English]

Allocation of Funds for Handloom Sector

8637. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given on March 24, 1993 to starred Question No. 404 and state:

(a) the State-wise outlay on the implementation of the seven schemes mentioned in the handloom sector for increasing productivity and to provide marketing support upto 1992-93; and

(b) the amounts allocated, State-wise for 1993-94 for each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIG. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No State-wise outlay in fixed. However, the total amount sanctioned in the last three year upto 1992-93 under the schemes is as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Assistance for modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms.	346.57	—	240.00
2.	Training of Weavers through Weavers Service Centres.	18.22	41.05	37.86
3.	Marketing Development Assistance Scheme/Rebate.	5600.00	6031.77	4052.31

(Rs. in Lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
4.	Setting up of Marketing Complexes.	50.45	23.94	11.85
5.	Assistance for creation of Pre-loom/Postloom Processing Facilities.	20.00	—	20.00
6.	Project Package Scheme.	187.40	248.57	559.215

(b) No State-wise allocation is made. However, the total outlay for seven schemes for 1993-94 is given us under:-

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Assistance for Modernisation/ renovation/purchase of looms.	Nil
2.	Training of weavers through Weavers Service Centres.	76.00
3.	Marketing Development Assistance Scheme.	6780.00
4.	Special Rebate on sale of handloom goods in the National Handloom Expos	
5.	Assistance for setting of Marketing Complexes	75.00
6.	Assistance for creation of Pre-loom/ Postloom Processing Facilities	Nil
7.	Project Package Scheme	1500.00

The schemes namely assistance for modernisation/renovation/purchase of looms and assistance for creation of Pre-loom/ Postloom Processing Facilities have been transferred to the State Sector from the year 1993-94.

Institution for Bank Employees

8638. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set

up an Ombudsman type institution for bank employees; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to set up Institution of 'Ombudsman' type for the bank employees.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Flyovers/Roads in Delhi

8639. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects regarding construction of flyovers and new roads in Delhi which are lying pending for approval at present;

(b) since when these projects are lying pending;

(c) the names of the flyovers and roads in Delhi which are under construction at present; and

(d) the time by which their construction is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The names of flyovers and roads in Delhi which are at present under construction are given in the enclosed Statement. Most of

these projects are targetted to be completed during the VIII Five Year Plan period.

STATEMENT

- A. *Flyovers*
1. Flyover at the intersection of Outer Ring-J.B. Tito Marg (Chirag Delhi).
 2. Flyover at the intersection of Outer Ring Road-Aurobindo Marg (III Crossing).
 3. Road over Bridge No. 22 near Okhla Industrial Estate.
 4. Flyover near Yamuna Bazar and Redfort (Monkey Bridge)
 5. ROB over S.S. Railway and Flyover on G.T. Road near Shahdara.
 6. Widening of existing ROB in Ashok Vihar connecting G.T. Road with Ashok Vihar.
 7. RUB in Wazirpur Industrial Area.
 8. Railway Over Bridge at two level crossings on New Rothak Road.
 9. RUB No. 23 connection Mathura Road and M.B. Road near Badarpur Thermal Power Station.
 10. Widening of Lothian Bridge near Delhi Railway Station.
 11. ROB at Pul Mithai.
- B. *Roads*
1. Construction of road connecting princes Road to Shah Alam Bundh.

2. Construction of link road from Marginal Bundh to Shastri Nagar,
3. Construction of approach road from Johripur to Village Dayalpur in New Delhi Zone.
4. Construcion of approach road No.38 (except bridge on Najafgarh Drain) along Najafgarh Drain.
5. Construction of Road No. 48 along Najafgarh Drain.
6. Constrution of Road No.62 from G.T. Road to U.P. Border.

Pending Cases of Export & Import Trade Disputes

8641. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trade disputes with the Directorate General of Foreign Trade at present;

(b) whether the Government has have set up some Regional Standing Committee to resolve these disputes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANABMUKHERJEE): (a) As on 31.03.1993, 115 complaints on trade disputes are pending in the Trade Dispute Coll of DGFT.

[English]

Forwarded Trading System

8640. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Securities and Exchange Board of India has decided to wind up the forward trading system by the end of this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a new system is likely to be introduced in lieu of the existing forward trading system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. For disposing of quality complaints against the exporters. Regional Standing Committees on Quality Compliants have been set up at Bombay, Calcutta, Cochin, Delhi, Madras, Ahmmdabad Bangalore, Kanpur and Ludhiana. These Committees are chaired by the respective Joint Diector Genl. of Foreign Trade with Members from the Bureau of Indian Standards, Office of Agricultural Marketting Advisor, Small Industries service Institute, RBI, Officer Incharge of Export Promotion attached to the office of Joint DGFT, Export Inspection Agency as Member Secretary and Invitees from EPC/ Commodity Board/Trade Association.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (d). The Securities and Exchange Board of India is of the view that the present Badla system in the Stock Exchanges needs to be replaced by a new system in which trading in securities for delivery should be parated from the forward or options or futures trading. The details in this regard are yet to be worked out.

Housing Schemed for EPF Subscribers

8642. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposet to launch a massive housing scheme, through local housing boards, for employees who are subscribing to the Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Jute Processing Units in Maharashtra

8643. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jute processing units in Maharashtra at present, location-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have received any proposal to set up jute processing units in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) This information is not maintained centrally.

(b) and (c). No permission from the Central Government is required for setting up jute processing units anywhere in the country.

[*English*]

Reduction in Export of Mineral Ores.

8644. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reduce the export of mineral ores and to get finished goods produced indigenously from the ores available in the country; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken in

this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). The current export policy in respect of mineral ores takes into account not only the domestic requirements for production of value added mineral products for domestic consumption and exports but also the conservation angle.

Revival of NJMC with Workers Cooperation

8645. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme is under the consideration of the Government to solve the problem of State-run National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) with the workers cooperation and to formulate a revival strategy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the Government propose to proceed with the turn-around strategy, particularly its financial and technical implications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c). National Jute Manufactures Corporation (NJMC) has submitted a revised turn-around plan for its revival which includes modernisation to increase its productivity and efficiency, optimisation of product mix in favour of value added products for the export market and implementation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to rationalise surplus labour. Government is willing to consider various feasible alternatives for the revival of NJMC.

UTI's Master Share Plus Scheme

8646. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9663 on May 8, 1992 and state:

(a) whether the investigation initiated against employees of the New Delhi Office of the Unit Trust of India for committing certain irregularities has since been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the employees concerned;

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

(e) the time by which the investigation is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. The investigation against the employees of New Delhi Office of Unit Trust of India (UTI) for committing certain irregularities under UTI's Master Share Plus Scheme have been completed.

(b) to (e). Five employees of the New Delhi office were placed under suspension and subsequently chargesheeted after the initial enquiry. After a detailed department enquiry on the charges, actions like stoppage of increment and reprimand were taken in respect of 5 officers and 16 workmen staff under the Trust's staff Rules.

[Translation]

Educational Centres for Child Labour in Gujarat

8647. SHRIN.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up soem educational centres for child labourers in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof. and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c), As reported by State Government of Gujarat, sufficient number of educational Centres are being run by various Departments like Education, Social Welfare, Tribal Welfare and agencies such as Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board, Gujarat Labour Welfare Board, Social Welfare Board etc. Need for setting up of separate educational centres for child labourers has, therefore, not been felt. However, possibility exists for establishing such centres in areas of concentration of child labour under special programmes like the National Child Labour Projects and grant-in-aid schemes of the Ministry of Labour and International Programme on Elimination of Child Labour of ILO.

[English]

Modified Export-Import Policy.

8648. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Textiles has suggested a number of changes in the modified Export-Import Policy, 1992-97:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

The major suggestions relate to Trading.

(i) Recognition of export Houses, Trading Houses and Star Trading House on net foreign exchange earnings;

(ii) Triple weightage to handloom, handicraft and silk sectors for the

purpose of recognition as Export Houses, etc. and

1992-93, an amount of Rs.92.57 lakh has been spent in these districts.

(iii) quantity to restrictions on Value Based Advance licences.

(c) The schemes under NSP of CSB common to the 5 traditional States & 12 non-traditional States are as follows:

The above suggestion shall be kept in view while making changes in the policy.

Sericulture Projects.

8649. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some World Bank aided and other foreign aid based sericulture projects are operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the amount earmarked and actually spent so far on these projects during 1992-93 in the hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh, project-wise;

(c) the names of schemes under National Project for Silk production in the country and particularly in Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the amount spent and benefits achieved during the last two years with particular reference to hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to increase the production of silk in the country during the current year and also during the Eighth Five Year Plan period?

1. Research & Development

2. Basic Seed Farms

3. Grainages

4. Chawkia Rearing Centres

5. Silk Testing Houses

6. Technical Service Centres

7. Technical Assistance

8. Training Centres

9. CSB Administration

10. Assistance to NGO's/Women Groups

11. Smokeless Chulahas

12. Working Capital Assistance to Reelers

13. Beneficiary Assessment

14. Socio-Economic Surveys

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b). Under the World Bank/ Swiss assisted National National Sericulture Project (NSP), the Central Silk Board (CSB) has taken action to introduce sericulture on pilot basis in 1 or 2 selected districts in 12 non-traditional States including Uttar Pradesh (U.P.). The CSB is implementing this project in Dehradun and Saharanpur district of U.P. with a total project outlay of Rs.554.93 lakhs. During

The Shemes under NSP of CSB specific to 12 pilot States (including U.P.) are as follows:-

1. Mulberry Plantation

2. Cocoon Markets

3. Cocoon Drying Chambers.

(d) During the last 2 years a total amount of Rs.142.57 lakh had been spent under NSP in

UP. The benefits of the project so far are as follows:-

1. Number of farmers benefited	1955
2. New mulberry acreage	694.3 acres
3. Mulberry sapplings supplies	34.8 lakhs
4. Farmers trained	326 Nos
5. Technical Service Centres	8 Nos
6. Cocoon Markets	2 Nos
7. Cocoon testing & Grading Unit	1 No
8. Grainage	1 No
9. Farmers Training School	1 No
10. Demonstration cum Training Centre	1 No

(e) The sericulture programmes are primarily formulated and implemented by the concerned State Sericulture Departments. The Central Government, through the Central Silk Board, supplements the efforts of the State Government by providing Research & Development support.

In order to increase the production of silk during VIIIth Plan period, the National sericulture Project will continue to be implemented till 1995-96 and a Central allocation of Rs. 130 crores has been earmarked for the purpose. Besides, it is also proposed to strengthen the Research & Development infrastructure to increase the production of other varieties of silk, namely tasar, muga & eri. An overall Central

allocation of Rs. 270 crores (including provision for NSP) has been earmarked for development of sericulture during the VIIIth Plan.

Inflation Rate

8650. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average weekly rate of inflation during the year 1992-93;

(b) the rise in the WPI and the CPI between 1st April, 1992 and 31st March, 1993;

(c) the annual inflation during 1992-93; and

(d) the groups which have shown a higher average rate of inflation and a higher inflation during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The 52-week average rate of inflation during 1992-93 was 9.97 per cent.

(b) The rise in the Wholesale Price Index and the Consumer Price Index during the financial year 1992-93 was 6.75 per cent and 6.11 per cent respectively.

(c) the annual rate of inflation (point-to-point) based on Wholesale Price Index during 1992-93 was 6.75 per cent.

(d) The price movement in major groups during the financial year 1992-93 was under:

<i>All Commodities</i>	<i>Annual Rate of Inflation 1992-93</i>
Primary articles	6.7
Food articles	3.1
Foodgrains	5.6

		<i>Annual Rate of Inflation 1992-93</i>
<i>All Commodities</i>		
	Fruits & Vegetables	-3.1
	Condiments & spices	8.7
	Non-food articles	-1.1
II.	Fuel, Power, Light & lubricants	14.8
III.	Manufactured products	7.5
	Food Products	7.7
	Fertilizers	42.6

**Credit to Co-Operative Banks in Orissa
by Nabard**

8651. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been extending credit to the Central Co-operative Banks in Orissa;

(b) if so, the amount of credit extended by NABARD to the Central Co-operative Banks in Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) the scheme for which the credit has been given and the extent to which achievement have

been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been extending refinance assistance to eligible Central Cooperative Banks for various short-term purposes in Orissa.

(b) and (c). The purpos-wise credit limits sanctioned by NABARD to District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) in Orissa during the last three years and utilisation thereof were as follows:

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Purposes</i>	<i>1990-91</i>		<i>1991-92</i>		<i>1992-93</i>	
	<i>Limit Sanctioned</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>	<i>Limit Sanctioned</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>	<i>Limit Sanctioned</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>
(i) Short-term (Seasonal Agricultural Operation)	9485	8766	9830	6246	10710	5097
(ii) Weavers Socie- ties (a) (Preimaries & Apex production/Procurement & marketing of cloth (b) Trading in yarns	2779	2274	3489	3000	3865	3543
	200	138	200	200	200	200
(iii) Rural Artisans	—	—	—	—	21.14	Nil.

Merger of Banks

8652. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many nationalised banks have been facing severe resources crisis;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to merge some of these banks; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED) (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India have reported that some nationalised banks with over extended credit positions have faced scarcity of resources. A proposal for merger of one nationalised bank with another nationalised bank is under consideration. It will not be in the public interest to disclose the details of the proposal at this stage.

Merchant Shipping Act, 1958

8653. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Committee to study further amendments to the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958;

(b) if so, the names of the members of the Committee and the details of terms of reference;

(c) whether the Committee propose to consult some State Governments also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir. In 1991 the Ministry of Surface Transport had set up a Committee to review the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(b) The Review Committee was constituted with the following Members:

1.	Shri Praveen Singh, Director General of Shipping	Chairman
2.	Shri Chand Ram, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha)	Member
3.	Shri Chhotubhai Patel, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha):	Member
4.	Shri S.N. Kakar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Surface Transport	Member
5.	Shri B.A. Agarwal, Addl. Legal Advisor, Ministry of Law, Bombay:	Member
6.	Shri Bhimsen Rao, Director, Deptt. of Ocean Development	Member

-
- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 7. | Comnd. K.K.R. Nair,
Law Officer, Coast Guard Hq. | Member |
| 8. | Shri S.K. Bahri,
Dy. Secy., M/o Defence | Member |
| 9. | Shri Atish Sinha,
Joint Secretary, M/o External Affairs. | Member |
| 10. | Shri C.R. Kasinarayan,
Director, Oil Co-ordination
Committee. (Up to 30-08-91) | Member |
| 11. | Shri S. Venkiteswaran,
Advocate, Bombay. | Member |
| 12. | Dr. (Mrs.) Narmada Khodie,
Professore of Law, University of Bombay | Member |
| 13. | Dr. Leo Barnas,
Genl. Secretary, National
Union of Seafares of India | Member |
| 14. | Shri Sadhan Kanjilal,
Forward Seamen's Union of India | Member |
| 15. | Shri K.E. Sukhia,
General Secretary,
Maritime Union of India. | Member |
| 16. | Capt. T.S. Khara,
Dy. General Manager,
Shipping Corpn. of India. | Member |
| 17. | Capt. P.S. Barve,
Representative of Indian
National shipowner's Assocr. | Member |
| 18. | Capt. P.S. Barve,
Nautical Adviser,
DG (Shipping), Bombay. | Member |
| 19. | Shri S.D. Batra,
Chief Surveyor, DG (Shipping)
(upto 31-05-91) | Member |
| | Shri R.G. Singh,
Chief Surveyor, DG (Shipping)
(from July, 1991) | |
-

20.	Shri C.M. Shetye, Consultant (Dy. Director General of Shipping - retired);	Member
21.	Shri V.S. Gengurde, Director, Seamen Employment Office, Bombay;	Member
22.	Shri H.P. Sharma, Asst. Director General of Shipping;	Member

Secretary

The Committee was also authorised to coopt additional members having specialised knowledge.

The Merchant shipping Act, 1958 was enacted on the basis of U.K. Law of Merchant Shipping and had undergone amendments a number of times till 1984. These amendments, however were confined only to certain specified parts of the Act. Government appointed a Committee in October, 1984 to review the Act from the view point of certain specific needs as were felt in 1984. The Committee, taking into consideration largely those needs, submitted a Report along with proposals for amendments to the Act. However the developments in the last five years required a review of the Act in its entirety, taking into consideration International Conventions which India had ratified but not statutorily enacted. Therefore, in order to study the whole Act with reference to contemporary and future developments, the Review Committee under reference was constituted.

(c) and (d). The Committee had not been asked to consult the State Governments and obtain their views.

Laws and Codes on Indirect Taxes

8654. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps to evolve a common code on indirect taxes and for simplification and streamlining of the existing laws and procedures; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The Govt. of India vide their Resolution dated 28.5.92 constituted a High Level Committee of Experts under the Chairmanship of Shri K. L. Rekhi to evolve a common code of indirect Taxes, incorporating the provisions of the Customs Act, 1962 and the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and any other Act (s) or Rules connected therewith. While drafting the Code, the Committee will keep in view the objective of simplification and streamlining the existing laws and procedures.

The Committee was asked to submit its report within six months. However, the term of the Committee was extended till the end of May, 1993 vide Resolution dated 15.12.1992.

The Committee has since submitted an interim report on 31.12.92. However, the Committee is expected to submit its final report with draft common code on Indirect Taxes as per the Resolution.

Concession to us investors

8655. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign investors specially US investors have pointed out that further tariff cuts would be necessary to encourage US investors;

(b) if so, whether any concrete proposals in this regard have been forwarded to India;

(c) if so, the details of the concessions US investors have asked for; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation of Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) from USA called on the FM during their visit to India in Jan.-Feb., 1993, and the discussions, inter alia, included some discussion on tariff rates prevailing in India.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Anti-Smuggling Arrangements at Indira Gandhi International Airport

8656. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any anti-smuggling campaign has been launched recently at Indira Gandhi International Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): (a) and (b). Anti Smuggling campaign has been intensified at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi. The measures taken to curb smuggling of contraband include greater surveillance over sensitive area at the airport; intensified intelligence and investigating activities, screening of baggage of passengers coming from sensitive flights-

Sophisticated equipments such as x-ray baggage machines and metal detectors are being increasingly utilised. Close coordination is being maintained among all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

[*English*]

Export Price of Rice

6857. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to State:

(a) whether Government has fixed minimum export price of rice for 1993-94;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this has adversely affected the export of rice; and

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

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): (a) and (b). Currently the Minimum Export Prices for Basmati rice and Non-Basmati rice are US \$550 per Metric Tonne and US \$250 per Metric Tonne respectively.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Subsidies to Farmers

8657-A. SHRI BULLA BULLI RAMAIAH:
DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has conducted any study regarding the fertiliser and electricity subsidies provided to farmers;

(b) if so, the main observations of the study report;

(c) whether Reserve Bank of India has recommended some measures for the optimum utilisation of subsidies provided to farmers; and

(d) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) Reserve Bank of India has not conducted any All India Study on fertiliser and electricity subsidies provided to farmers except for one of their staff study papers which was a limited case study of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Safety Measures in Automobiles Manufacturing Companies

8657-B. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prescribed certain safety measures to be adopted by automobile manufacturing companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) the time limit prescribed for the automobile manufacturing companies to adopt these safety measures completely; and

(d) the penalty prescribed for the automobile manufacturing companies in case they do not adopt these safety measures or adopt them partially?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d). The provisions for safety, health and welfare and penalties prescribed in case of default in compliance thereof, as contained in the Factories Act, 1948 and the rules made thereunder are applicable to all factories, as defined under the Act, including the automobile manufacturing companies. These provisions are required to be complied with by the 'Occupier' of factories. State Governments/ Union Territories which are responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act, inspect the factories from time to time and take action against defaulters in accordance with the law.

12.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to raise an issue regarding rise in drug prices.

(Interruptions)

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, I am on a point of order. I rise to make a submission after the Question Hour.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order at this point of time. Everything is out of order.

SHRI LOKNATH CHODHURY: You just give

me a patient hearing. My point is that the Question Hour is one hour set for the Members to know things, and the replies are given to their questions. (*Interruptions*) Today there were two questions and the replies given were very evasive. I want to bring to your notice. The first question was (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot be discussed.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, you see the reply.

MR. SPEAKER: You tell me which provision or which rule is violated. A point of order is for not violating the rules. You let me know which rule is violated.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: When the Minister is expected to give an answer.

MR. SPEAKER: You quote the rule. You can quote the Constitution, if you like.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I want your protection. We, Members want to put questions. (*Interruptions*) The Ministers are. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This way you cannot continue the Question Hour. Please take your seat. This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak about rise in drug prices specifically because we were scheduled today to have a discussion on the review of drug Policy that has been circulated by the Government and I do not think there is much chance that this is going to be debated today. Now, while the Government of India is committed to adopt and implement health for all by 2000 AD., in spite of that, we find that schemes, which are essential for the eradication of certain disease like malaria, kala-

azar and tuberculosis, are being curtailed and many essential drugs are being priced out of the hands of the ordinary people. There has been a certain liberalisation in the import of drugs and we are being told the prices would come down. But, this is going to be only a temporary phenomenon, unless there is an adequate production of drugs in the country, unless the shortfall in production of drugs in this country can be made good, I do not think that this problem can be solved.

Bangladesh has succeeded in supplying essential drugs at fair price to its people by following the recommendations of the Health Committee and these recommendations were made for the Government of India. But, we find that even, now, in our country, the recommendations of the Health Committee have not been accepted or implemented.

Another anomaly is that Drug Policy is not under the Health Ministry but it is under the Chemicals and Fertilizers Ministry. I think, this is an anomaly which should be rectified because it is not a matter of the production and marketing of any chemical but it is concerned with the health of the people. Therefore, it should be brought under the Health Ministry. This is a very important issue and since there are many questions which are rising in our minds, both at a national and international level, since the question of the Indian Patents Act is also concerned with it; since the question of the way in which the multinationals are exploiting the situation in the shortfall in production in our country, this has to be discussed in the Parliament. Therefore, I would request the Government that without a full discussion on the floor of the House, the review of Drug Policy must not be implemented.

We would not accept any implementation of the Review of Drug Policy without discussion in the Parliament. Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Naik, you can tell us as to how your subject can be discussed on the floor

of the House.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, it is an urgent matter and about the agenda also I want to say that yesterday it was agreed in the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. Probably he also wants to take up the discussion on Verma Commissions and then we can take up the Bomb Blast and then later on the legislative business.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): As per the decision taken yesterday we are first supposed to take up the discussion on the incidents of Bomb Blast in Bombay and then we can take up the discussion on Verma Commission. Let us now follow that.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The Verma Commission's reply is there. The hon. Minister will reply and we will take up the Bomb Blast.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KAPSE: We will first have the reply on the debate on Verma Commission to be followed by the discussion on the Bomb Blast.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is exactly what we will do.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the population of Bombay is one crore ten lakhs. 55 lakh dwell in Jhuggis... *(Interruptions)* slums have come up on Government land at 1635 places in Bombay. Those lands are largely occupied by jhuggi-

dwellers who constitute 16 lakh of population. There are different departments under the Central Government to look after the welfare of jhuggi-dwellers. For example, Salt Commissioner, Railway, Airport and Land Development Authority. They should issue no-objection certificate. Provision is made in the Budget by the Government of Maharashtra under the Slum Improvement Act the moment the no-objection certificate is issued. But as, no-objection certificate is not being issued, facilities like electricity, water etc. are not being provided to 16 lakh people. Last year all the grants lapsed.

I would like to submit to the Central Government that it should immediately conduct a Survey on war-footing on all the 1635 places of Slum pockets coming under different departments in order to provide aforesaid facilities after obtaining no objection certificate. If this is done, people will certainly be benefited by the Slum Improvement Schemes run by the Central as well as State Government and then they will be able to lead a comfortable life. I would therefore, like to submit to the Central Government that it should immediately conduct a survey and should issue N.O.C. as many as possible, within one month so that jhuggi-dwellers of Bombay may be provided with civic amenities.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have some important matters to be discussed on the floor of the House. I shall be very briefly giving time to two-three Members. Please cooperate and we shall later on go to the other matters.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me chance. I am going to raise a very very serious matter because it affects the very foundation of democracy in this country.

Lakhs and lakhs of Mussulmans in Delhi are going to be disfranchised - understand it, Sir. There is a conspiracy about it. The Home Minister is going to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act.

Before that, this matter has to be looked into and rectified. Reports have come in the papers right in April and May that in thirteen constituencies, 1, 10,000 Muslims are to be franchised - not one or two, not 100 or 200, but 1, 10,000. The list of eligible voters for thirteen segments on the basis of 1991 census was being calculated at around 1,20,000. But a fresh exercise for the voters list undertaken only this year, reveals that only about 17,000 people could be registered as voters in these constituencies, slashing the number of voters from 1, 10,000. This is a very serious matter, Sir. This is being done on the pretext of Bangladeshis coming in. Bangladeshis may be one or two, ten or fifteen. According to 1992 report, 132 persons were detected in Delhi to be Bangladeshis and they were rounded up and sent back. You cannot expect the figure to go up from 132 to 1, 10,000. How is it possible? I tell you, Sir, that the thirteen Assembly pockets are: Minto Road, Kasturba Nagar, Jangpura, Kalkaji, Gandhi Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Seemapuri, Babarpur, Seelampur, Adarsh Nagar, Matia Mahal, Ballman and Balaji Nagar.

These are the 13 constituencies where 1, 10,000 voters' names have been removed and now when they go to get themselves re-entered in the rolls, they are facing lot of difficulties. There is no response from the authorities. They have to apply on a stamp paper of Rs. 1.50. All these difficulties are there. It is becoming impossible to get enrolled.

So the matter should be looked into and the hon. Home Minister should give an assurance. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister. (*Interruptions*) The Home Minister should give an assurance here that the elections will not be held until and unless all the Muslims are enrolled as early as possible in the electoral list.

This is my submission. (*interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The way you speak does not go on record.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have been participating in the proceedings of the House for the last one month and today is the last day of the current session. Here I would also like to extend my thanks to you. I would like to raise a very serious issue. I am glad that the hon. Minister of Urban Development Shrimati Sheila Kaul is present in the House at the moment. I would like to cite a glaring example of how the corrupt bureaucracy is dominating the Government. It is not matter of Rs. one or two crores. There was a Motion of Impeachment in this House recently for a matter that involved Rs. 9 lakhs only, while there are officers in the country who have swindled and embezzled even Rs. 50 crore but no action has been taken against them. There is a report by the Central Vigilance Commission in regard to this fact, but instead of penalising the said officers they are being given promotion. I think, there cannot be anything more shameful than this.

It was on 20th August, 1991 that one of my fellow Parliamentarians had, for the first time, written a letter in this regard to the hon. Minister. After that, Ish Dutt Yadavji, G. R. Mathu Ji wrote a letter in this regard on 4. 10. 1991. Actually, 10 M.Ps wrote the letter on 4-10-1991 including Shri Jagdish Jani, Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav etc. Again on 6-11-1991, 11 M.Ps wrote a letter to the Hon. Prime Minister including Shri Ram Saran Yadav, Shri Ram Prasad Singh, Shri Harpal Panwar. A few more M.Ps including Shri Lal Babu Rax, Shri Lakshmi Narain Tripathi, Shri Sukdev Paswan etc. wrote another letter on 12.6.1992. Moreover 21 M.Ps again wrote a letter on 22.4.1993 including Somnath Babu, other leaders and myself. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to know that through the question

* Not recorded.

that was raised by a Member on 20th November, 1991 in this very House, the Member had asked the hon. Minister whether it was a fact... (*Interruptions*) what are you talking. There is no personal issue. you should first listen to me. There was a question herein.

[English]

Whether the Government will refer the case to C. B. I. as demanded by the M. P. ?

[Translation]

Mr Arunachalam ji replied-

[English]

Sir, we have sent it to the D.D.A. for its comments. After the receipt of the comments, we will definitely send it to the C. B. I.

[Translation]

But instead of sending it to the C. B. I. it was sent to the C. V. C. After that I raised a question on 3rd December, 1992 asking whether the news in that regard published in the 'Jansatta' was true. At that he replied that the matter was personal. Shri B. L. Sharma Prem called a Press Conference on 8th August. Regarding the efforts being made to protect the corrupt officers, I would like to say... (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me one by one, if you want to listen to them you may call them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be an urgent matter. You are raising it now.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Shri B. L. Sharma Prem called a Press Conference on 8th August and levelled this allegation there. After the allegation was levelled, I enquired on 3rd December whether the attention of the

Government was drawn to the news item published in this regard in 'Jansatta' of 9th August. The reply of the Government was that the matter had been investigated by the Central Vigilance Commission and action was about to be initiated following the submission of report by the Central Vigilance Commission... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): This is all about the story of installing another officer in the place of a particular officer who was suspended and charged due to some personal ill will... (*interruptions*)

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Sir, this matter should not have been raised here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I am ready for a debate on this matter here. No political leader should try to provide any protection by money power. Here are the findings of the C. V. C. report. This is not my report C. V. C. has stated.

"The entire expenditure of Rs. 16.82 lacs appears to be doubtful."

In the second case the CVC said:

"No filling was done here and the entire expenditure of Rs. 10 lacs appears to be doubtful."

In the third case — this is the case pertaining to Rs. 9.8 lacs — it is stated:

"The extra payment of Rs. 9.8 lacs" (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Even the matters that do not concern the present issue are being raised in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Finger has been raised at a Member like me, that I am interfering in the routine work and writing letters

of recommendation for transfer and promotion. Do you want to protect the officer under that pretext.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that is it not a factual position that the C.B.C. report has already been submitted to the hon. Minister of Urban Development and it was found there in that 80 percent is fraud. If so, whether Government propose to take action in this regard. Are we going to protect that official simply because he is hand in glove with BJP while has raised the issue I would like to know the factual position from the hon. Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: The letter written by him is also available in the file. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): They are writing letters using the name of the party and then try to defame the party. *(Interruptions)*. Janata Dal wanted transfer. That is why this has happened and he is raising this issue to written that *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If it is proved I am prepared to resign from the Membership of Parliament.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: If you have written a letter, you must resign.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I have explained all the points to you. The hon. o Minister is sitting here. You may ask her to reply.

MR. SPEAKER: What will she reply without going through all the papers?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This question has been raised three times in the Parliament. *(Interruptions)*... We will not allow the Government to follow dual policy.. On the one hand, we had a motion of impeachment in a case where a sum of Rs.9 lakh was involved and

attempt was made to save 45 people. We will not allow all these things. I would like to place this fact before you and the House. The Government should get it inquired. A Parliamentary Committee should be constituted. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: I would like to demand a judicial inquiry in the matter so that matter regarding the letter written by him and the conduct of the official may be examined. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA (Shajapur): The contents of the letter written by him should be got examined. He is misusing the House for personal gains. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, because you had asked certain question and replies were given, you have shown me these questions and the replies, I allowed you. If you take it beyond a certain limit, it is not correct. I cannot expect the Minister to reply to all these things. You have raised it. Now, please keep quiet.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasara): Mr. speaker, Sir, there is a character assassination in the news-item published in 'Janasatta' dated 13th. I had voted in favour of the Motion of Impeachment on 11th on the 13th Shri Kumar Anand has written in Janasatta that the names of the Members of Jantha Dal Shri Surya Narayan Yadav, Arjun Singh Yadav, Uday Pratap Singh and other Members are there *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I have given it in writing. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: If you have given it in writing you have written incorrenct against what has happened. You will have to give a notice of breach of privilege. In this way, it requires a

notice of Breach of Privileges. If you raise the issue in this way then it will neither help you or I could do anything.

SHRISURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I want to bring it to your notice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You must understand the Rule. If you give a notice, then I there Members. If they can be admitted, then I give you chance to raise the issue in the House. After that the notice will be referred to the Privilege Committee. It cannot be raised in the way you are raising it.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I will give it to the Privilege Committee. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not guaranteeing anything. You follow the rules.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA (Ferozabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problem of drinking water in rural areas of my Parliamentary Constituency Ferozabad.

Sir, I am really pained to say that since the day the President's Rule has been promulgated in U.P., all the ongoing development schemes in the State have been shelved. The drinking water problem in my Parliamentary Constituency has gone from bad to worse and the people of the area have been experiencing a great difficulty. The women of the area have to fetch water from a distance of about 3-4 kms. The fate of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is still worse. The Administration has created a crisis of water and electricity in Fatehabad, Baha and Khairagarh Assembly constituencies of my Ferozabad Parliamentary Constituency. It is causing a great difficulty to people of the area.

Sir, the ongoing Chambal Daal Project has

been put off. had this project been completed, the problem of drinking water and irrigation of the area could have been solved to some extent.

Sir, I would like to urge upon the Government to solve this major problem and complete the Chambal Daal Project at the earliest. It will facilitate the people. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the Government of India that in Orissa in the year 1991, there was a big flood in the district of Ganjan and all the bridges constructed in 19th Century were damaged and till today, the Government of Orissa has not been able to reconstruct them. The Government of Orissa is carrying on negotiations with the World Bank for the loan, but the World Bank is sitting tight. As a result, the entire communication of the district of Ganjan has been affected and the people are suffering very much. so, this has become a very big problem. When the World Bank is not coming to their rescue, I think the Government of India in consultation with the State Government will find out some way so that the bridges are immediately constructed or some temporary arrangement is made and the communication is re-established.

Sir, my second point is, the wife of Lokaprive Gopinath Bordoloi is on fast.

MR. SPEAKER: How many points can you be raising?

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: She is an old lady and she has gone on hunger strike in Assam. She was a national leader. So, I would request the home Minister to take some steps to pursue the old lady to give up her hunger strike. This question concerns the whole nation and the lady also in the wife of a great man. In these circumstances, the Government of India should give some assurance and take some steps so

that she given up her hunger strike. This is my appeal to the Government, through you, Sir. I think the Home Minister will respond to this request.

MR. SPEAKER: Is the Government interested in saying something on this last point?

(Interruptions)

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Sir, when I spoke the Home Minister was not here.

MR. SPEAKER: This cannot go on like this. It is not correct. This issue has been raised many times on the floor of the House.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I will request the hon. Member also first to use his good office to see that the lady first gives up her hunger strike; whatever legitimate demands are there, we will certainly look into the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise an issue of national importance in this House. Sir, we have already passed resolution in the House. But this has not been fully implemented even after many years. Despite the verdict of the Parliament and provision of the Constitution, the U.P.S.C. examinations are not being held in Indian languages. There is still compulsory paper in English language. Today, this is really a matter of concern to all the Members of Parliament as a number of talented youths are deprived of securing merit in the examination under the present system. People have been staging dharna since long. The pressure is being built on the Government. People are courting arrests. I

would like to know from the Government whether they are considering this issue or not. The candidates should be allowed to take the U.P.S.C. examination papers in all those languages which have been enumerated in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution as medium and the provision of compulsory paper in English should be done away with. The Minister of Home Affairs and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are sitting here. I would like that they should apprise the House about the attitude of the Government in this regard.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I support this demand and a statement should be made by the Government. Why do not you response?

Both the House of Parliament adopted the unanimous resolution. You have a duty. We have a commitment to the nation to honour the application of Indian languages for examinations of UPSC and put an end to the compulsoriness of English.

[Translation]

SHRI LALK. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is such an important subject that it has been raised four times during the current session. The entire House had demanded application of Indian languages, as recognised by the constitution for examination of U.P.S.C. examinations. If Indian languages are not introduced in the U.P.S.C. examinations then where will we use them? The demand of inclusion a language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution only means to introduce it in U.P.S.C. examinations. We have included Manipuri, Konkani and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Recently, the purpose behind this is that these languages may be allowed as the medium in U.P.S.C. examinations. But this thing is not being

implemented. This decision should certainly be implemented. The people are in great distress. They stage dharna and launch agitations. It is a matter of shame that the Government has not taken a firm decision in this regard so far.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is a very important issue we are raising in the Zero Hour. There is a question of movement of officers from one province to other else. Unless we apply our mind and we evolve a formula, it becomes difficult.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: I have touched only one aspect. All the Indian languages should be given honour by allowing their application as medium of UPSC examinations. I am not referring to the other aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: There are some problems in introducing this system. An officer knowing one particular language of the State faces difficulty in going to the other State. It is a very complicated issue. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Something should be done. We have to find out the ways and resolve the issue.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, your observation about the All India Services is very pertinent because it helps in National integration also. A person speaking language of one State should be able to work in another State also. We have all that already in the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and people from one state are working and are posted in another State also. There is an option given to choose a State apart from his home State.

The question is the Eighth Schedule should

not been matter of subjective satisfaction. After all, Eighth Schedule should have some significance. If it is just my satisfaction that Bengali or Sindhi or Marathi is there, it does not end there. Some hopes and aspirations are also connected with that.

Therefore, the Government should take it up seriously and discuss it with the students and with those who are taking part in Dharna and agitations. They are meeting with the police lathis. This is not the way to deal with the future of those who would ordinarily serve the country by getting selected through this organisation, the UPSC. They are treated as if they are indulging in anti-national activities or something like that. That is the impression which is at present gained about them.

Therefore, in sensitive matters like this, the Government should respond very quickly and in as non-partisan a manner as possible and take the country into confidence. Parliament should have by now decided and helped them in coming to a decision.

Therefore I would appeal not to make Eighth Schedule just an Appendix of the Constitution of India. It is a living document. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: In the year 1968 a circular was issued from the Ministry of Home Affairs to resolve the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonta): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two youth from the gallery had jumped to the floor of the House just to invite the attention of the entire country to this issue. But the attention has not been paid by the Government as yet. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): In this regard the report of the Gupta Committee has also submitted. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): There should be no dispute in the House on this particular subject because there are clear-cut directions in the Constitution of India in regard to this matter. There is also a Resolution on this subject by both the Houses of Parliament and that is a unanimous Resolution of both the Houses of Parliament. A Presidential directive was also issued based on this Resolution. The main thing is not what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has said. There is no problem in using the Indian languages, including Hindi. Hindi is being used as a medium language in UPSC examinations. That is being done. But the main problem is about the compulsory paper on English which is being insisted upon. This compulsory paper in English has created a problem for all categories whether they belong to South, North or West. This compulsory paper in English has created a problem which has to be sorted out. Government of India is very sympathetic towards this demand. We are examining this matter. This matter has been discussed by the Cabinet once. It will be discussed in the Cabinet again and there are certain technicalities to be sorted out before this compulsion of English could be removed and all Indian languages are put on the same par. Hindi will be on the same par with Tamil, Telugu or Marathi and there will be no differentiation among the Indian languages. Only the compulsory paper in English, whether that could be removed in UPSC examinations or not has to be examined and I would request the House to bear this point in mind and see that we remove this technical difficulty in such a manner that this matter is not challenged in the courts of law and again get stalled. Let us bear this point in mind and do it in such a manner that it is done properly and there is no problem from the Government side. The Congress members are equally sympathetic to this demand which opposition members are making. It is a unanimous demand which has been voiced in this House. Resolution have been

passed in this House on this subject. Presidential directives have been issued. But there are some problems that have arisen and we hope to sort them out. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: There is an agitation since 1968. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The agitation does not make any difference. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no agitation for a good cause. Let others speak please.

(*Interruptions*).

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: There is no party consideration. All of us are of the same opinion. We will sit together and find out a unanimous solution?

SHRI GUMANMAL LODHA: The report has been submitted and it is with hon. Minister of Home Affairs. It should be implemented.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I request the people who have been launching agitation and those others either from this side or that side who are mediating to find out some solution to this problem are requested to ask them to call off their agitation and cooperate in resolving the issue.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The former President is also there

SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA (Machhlishahar): I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views regarding a serious accident in my constituency. On the 12th May, 1993 when the Neelanchal Express passing between Janupur and Gonda Railway Stations of the Northern Railway called at the railway level crossing with a jeep carrying a marriage party since the gate was not closed as no watchman is posted there, 12 persons died and several others suffered serious injuries. In

this regard I would like to submit that since the hon. Minister of Railways has raised the rail fare. The compensation for human life that is the amount to be paid to next of the kin of deceased should also be increased. I, therefore, demand that a sum of Rs. 5 lakh as compensation be paid to each family of the deceased and their dependents should be given employment in the Department of Railways according to their qualification and those injured seriously should be given an ex-gratia payment of Rs. 1 lakh each.

[*English*]

SHRIM. R. KADAMBURJANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important matter. I want to draw the attention of the Home Ministry and the Surface Transport Ministry to this important matter.

On 8th May evening at about 4.30 p.m. at the Tuticorin Port, the Central Industrial Security Force, without giving any warning of lathi-charge or anything, resorted to indiscriminate and ruthless firing which resulted in the death of two young labourers Alex Fernando and Suresh Fernando. Two deaths had taken place. It is a very pitiable matter and the whole fisheries community is in turmoil in Tuticorin city. I would, therefore, request the Home Ministry to order a summary trial and to remove the guilty CISF police personnel from the job who were responsible for the indiscriminate and ruthless shooting which resulted in the death of two youngsters. So, a summary trial should be ordered. The guilty persons must be removed from the CISF. The Surface Transport Ministry should give a compensation of at least Rs. 5 lakhs each to the family of those two young labourers because they died in their early twenties.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): The Ambedkar centenary is being observed all over the country. But the District Magistrate of newly

constituted district in Orissa called the Block Development Officer, who belongs to the Scheduled Caste, bad named in Oriya language. It is distressing that on one hand people belonging to the Scheduled Castes are prevented from entering the temples and on the other hand such incidents are taking place.

MR. SPEAKER: Law is there. You may move the court.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: The Harijan Organisation in Orissa has informed the Minister of Welfare of the Central Government and have asked to take action against the D.M. It is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Such issues are not to be raised here.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The matter should be investigated.

MR. SPEAKER: You should move the Court and approach the police. There is a provision in law to deal with such matters.

Shri Paswanji, please take your seat. You must be knowing that there are law, you can move the Court and file a case. If such matters are raised here then there will be no end to it. Do you think that such issues should be raised here in Parliament?

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a national issue whom should we tell?

MR. SPEAKER: You have right to move the court.. For God's sake, please take your seat.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: A District Magistrate calls the Block Development Officer bad names. How disgraceful it is?

MR. SPEAKER: You have expressed your views. Now please take your seat.. Shrimati Sumtra Mahajan..

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very important question relating to the message we convey to the World from India.

Generally, the provision of holidays in Government offices is made keeping in view the feelings and convenience of the employees. Recently the Indian Embassy in America has declared its holidays. I fail to understand the criteria adopted in declaring those holidays. The Government who boast of its secularism have declared eighth holidays out of which three holidays have been provided for Milad-Un-Nabi, Id and Moharram. They have provided Holiday for the Independence day of America also. But attention has not been paid for granting the holidays of the Holi, Diwali and Dushehra with which feelings of the Indians who reside there in large number are associated. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask what criteria have been adopted while deciding these holidays there? The Government talking of secularism before the world follow take policy of appeasement. For example, while granting holiday on Friday in Kerala. In Aligarh, Government is pressurised to declare the days of rozas as holidays and this is conceded to with a view to appease them. The Government should clarify the criteria on the basis of which such days are declared as holidays? What sort of message goes to the world as a result of this policy of the Government of India?

SHRI RAMESH CHINNITHALA (Kottiyam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the problems being faced by the railway passengers in Kerala. More than ten lakh people of Kerala are living in various parts of the country and every year, arrangements for special trains are made for them during vacations. This year, arrangement has been made for only one train from Bombay and one train from Delhi whereas earlier, three, or four trains were arranged. It is only during vacations that they could live with their families. Earlier, there used to be attached

two to three additional coaches to the Kerala Express train but this year, this facility also has been withdrawn. I urge upon the Government to arrange for more trains with a view to providing more facilities to the Kerala passengers during vacations.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also support it.

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the water level in all the fifteen districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh has gone down which is creating an alarming situation there. Water Level is going down continuously and it has gone down by 5 to 15 metres. The survey was conducted for water logging by Government and the irrigational arrangements through borewells and hand pumps have not proved to be adequate enough as a result of which a grave situation is prevailing there as there is great scarcity of drinking and irrigation water. So, I urge upon the Government to make arrangements for the supply of drinking water and irrigational facilities immediately in Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Deoria Mirzapur, Ballia, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Allahabad and Sultanpur districts in eastern Uttar Pradesh for the benefit of the farmers of these areas.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Bhulpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the successful candidates of Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission for the post of PCS and PCS (J) for the year 1990 were not appointed and they filed a writ petition in the High Court. After the High Court decision, orders for the appointment of persons from the general category were issued, whereas no orders were issued for persons belonging to the backward classes and SC and ST candidates. I do not want to comment upon the judgement of the High Court but I would say that Government should issued immediate orders for their appointment so that they should not have a feeling of injustice done to them. In the light of the decision of 30.4.93, I would like to say that candidates from these categories should also be appointed immediately.

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to an issue which seems to be very ordinary. There are about 50 lakh workers in Bidi Industry which is a cottage industry. The Government of India is allowing multinational companies to enter this cottage industry which is likely to cause a great harm to it and have an adverse impact on the employment position of the country. So, I would like to urge upon the Government to think it over and not allow multinational companies to enter this industry.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very sensitive issue concerning the privileges of the Members of this House. As you all know, a Member of Parliament can recommend fifteen telephone connections but according to my information, a Member of Parliament from Delhi had recommended more than 200 telephone connections last year. A letter of a Deputy Minister is with me. It is dated 2nd June..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are speaking about any Member of Parliament.

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: I follow norms. I have not taken anyone's name. This charge is not wrong. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: If you are not mentioned any Member's name. What do you want to do?

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not taken anyone's name. I have said that in June, one Member of Parliament has been sanctioned fifty telephone connections in a year in June. I would like to have clarification regarding it from the hon. Minister or he may deny the charge. I set a condition for myself that of this charge is found to be incorrect, I will not recommend even a single telephone connection after this. If this charge is found to be correct, every Member should be allowed the same number of telephone connections. It is a fraud. This type of discrimination cannot be

allowed. I am not mentioning the name but he is a Member of Parliament from Delhi. With your permission, I would like to place this letter and the list of fifty telephone connections on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you given notice about it to the hon. Minister?

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL: Sir, What I should tell the hon. Minister. He had even not replied to my request for one telephone connection during the last two years..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We see that the Government is accountable to this House. Bills are passed and policies are made in this House. but in such matters, it becomes your duty to ask the Minister first and then raise such matters. You can ask me before raising such matters. Otherwise raising such matters there in this way has no meaning at all.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to an important issue relating to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students.

I have received two telegrams from an organisation, namely, Dr. Bheemrao Ambedkar National Association for the Students, Bombay. One Shri N.K. Sunari, who is the General Secretary of that organisation, he wrote to me saying that there has been a general dissatisfaction among the students of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe because for the last twenty years, their scholarship and stipend on which they entire depend—they all come from poor families has not been increased in spite of drought in many areas, in spite of inflation. In the second telegram, he says that a team of Scheduled Caste students toured the entire country and they have written that thousands of them are

abandoning their vocations.

Some of them have gone mad and some have committed suicide. I also raised this question in the National Committee for Babasaheb Ambedkar in the presence of the Prime Minister. One important officer from a State stood up and said this was totally correct many students had gone on hunger strike in Lucknow, they had agitated in Delhi and this is now from Bombay where Maharashtra students are also agitating.

Therefore, I will draw the attention of the Government to their simple demand. You have increased DA and everything according to the price rise. Therefore kindly consider and bring it to the notice of the Education Minister or the concerned authorities so that these SC boys and girls get sufficient stipend and scholarship and they may not have to suffer immensely by abandoning their education. I hope the Government will take immediate steps.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very serious matter. An ordinance factory under Department of Defence exists in Shahjahanpur district of Uttar Pradesh for quiet some time. The factory manufactures defence equipments for the army jawans and about fourteen thousand employees work in this department. Due to wrong policies followed by the Central Government, the goods previously manufactured in this factory are now being got manufactured from private traders. Consequently, inferior quality equipments are being supplied to the army. The Government officers place orders for these equipments to private traders because they get substantial commission from them, whereas they do not get any commission if these equipments are manufactured in the Ordinance factory. In this manner, fifty thousand employees are being affected. Through you, I appeal to the Government

that the thirty eight items, which are being got manufactured from private traders should be got manufactured by the ordinance factory because it has rendered the labour class jobless. I demand that even if Government officers do not get any commission, all these items should be got manufactured in this factory itself which was manufacturing good quality goods.

[*English*]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): The employees of the Food Corporation of India are facing threat of a mass transfer, especially in the southern region consisting of four States. There is an order for transfer of many of the employees. At this point of time there are about a thousand promotion posts which are awaiting them. They were awaiting these posts. Without giving them promotions...

MR. SPEAKER: Should we discuss transfers and promotions on the floor of the House? Kindly take your seat.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: They have declared a strike on the 24th. I request the Government to take necessary action.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I am raising a matter for your consideration and observation and also of the House. I am troubled by the report appearing in the press that the hon. Justice Ramaswami has said that he would not resign. It is true that this House failed to pass the Impeachment Motion. There is no ground on which one can remove him. Given the fact that not a single Member of the House had given vote in favour of him, we expect that even if he does not resign, he should not in a brave manner say that he would not resign. Then what is the honour of this House and also of the judiciary, I do not understand. If not a single Member of this House, the House of the People, the sovereign House of the country, express trust in a Judge, how can he with courage say that he would not resign?

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: (Muvattupuzha): The employees of the Food Corporation of India are facing threat of a mass transfer, especially in the southern region consisting of four States. There is an order for transfer of many of the employees. At this point of time there are about a thousand promotion posts which are awaiting them. They were awaiting these posts. Without giving them promotions..

MR. SPEAKER: Should we discuss transfers and promotions on the floor of the House? Kindly take your seat.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: They have declared a strike on the 24th. I request the Government to take necessary action.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): I am raising a matter for your consideration and observation and also of the House. I am troubled by the report appearing in the press that the hon. Justice Ramaswami has said that he would not resign. It is true that this House failed to pass the Impeachment Motion. There is no ground on which one can remove him. Given the facts that not a single Member of the House had given vote in favour of him, we except that even if he does not resign, he should not in a brave manner say that he would not resign. Then what is the honour of this House and also of the judiciary, I do not understand. If not a single Member of this House, the House of the people, the sovereign House of the country, express trust in a Judge, how can he with courage say that he would not resign?

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr Speaker, Sir, Bahadur Shah Zafar was the leader of our first freedom struggle and advocate of national integrity. His remains are buried in the tomb in Rangoon in Burma. The place where he was sent in exile by the British Government.

One of his couple is always resounds in my

ears and I hope you may also be aware of it-

"Kitna hai badnesseeb zafar dafan ke liye do gaj jameen mil na sakee li kuye yar main."

His tomb has been a symbol of encouragement for us during the freedom struggle. When Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose gave a call for 'Dilli Chalo' he first paid homage at his tomb. Even after independence whenever our leaders paid a visit to Rangoon - I also accompanied Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in 1978 never forget to pay homage at his tomb.

When Shri Rajeev Gandhi paid a visit to his tomb as Prime Minister of India, he paid homage to him. I have got the information that his tomb is in a bad shape. Previously Government of India took interest in its management. The people of that country are also helpless. Due to the prevailing circumstances there, they cannot manage it well. Previously Indian Embassy always took interest in its proper management. When the death centenary of Bhadur Shah Zafar was celebrated it was suggested that his couplets should be published and Government of India should discuss the matter with that Government and his mortal remains should be brought back to this country and buried in this country and this is the yearning that is reflected in his couplets. His yearning is before us in the form of couplet:-

"Do gaj Jamin mil na saki kuye yar mein"

His wishes should be respected and his mortal remains be brought back to his mother country. I would like to make this demand to the Minister of State who is present here that this matter should be raised with the Government of Myanmar that till the time this tomb exists in that country, it should be given the honour of international memorial and its management should be done properly and the Government of India should also contribute to it. The Government of India should reconsider this matter. His mortal remains should be brought back to this country and his yearning should be fulfilled after a lapse

of hundred years.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, twenty one districts of Madhya Pradesh are passing through a period of acute scarcity of drinking water. People are leaving their villages. Even within a periphery of three or four kilometres there is no arrangement for drinking water in villages. Madhya Pradesh is under President's Rule at present. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I belong to Shajapur and Dewas. The scarcity of water is acute in dewas that people do not get drinking water for three to four days together. Therefore, through you, I would like to request that a central team should be sent to conduct a survey because people are in great distress due to non-availability of drinking water. Rural people are migrating. That team should study the situation and provide assistance to Madhya Pradesh.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in brief, I would like to make one more request Hon. Prime Minister paid a visit to Madhya Pradesh recently and announced a grant of rupees eighteen crore for drinking water purposes. But it is a very meagre amount. Therefore, a Central team should be sent to assess the gravity of situation and take appropriate steps. Through you, this is my submission.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the telephone system in Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh is a complete shambles. The telephones of all the consumers, administrative officers and M.P's in the district often remain dead.

The Divisional Officer (Telegraph) Gonda and sub-Divisional Officer (Telegraph) Bahraich are involved in minting money. They are arbitrarily installing connection after taking a bribe of two or three thousand rupees in rural areas. The recommendations of the M.P's are being ignored. I have written several times to hon. Minister of Communications but no action has been taken so far. The former Minister of

Communications had given a written assurance that Bahraich telephone exchange would be converted into electronic exchange by 31.3.93. The entire electronic equipment is available, eighty per cent of the work has been completed, but the work is lying incomplete due to corrupt and non-cooperative staff and the entire telephone system of the district is a complete shambles.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I urge upon the Government to institute an inquiry in this matter. Corrupt officers should be removed and the communication system should be streamlined to provide relief to consumers by completing the work of starting electronic exchange on war-footing.

SHRI SHIVA SHARAN SINHA (Vaishali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to the widespread havoc caused by unprecedented storm on 9.5.93 in Vaishali district. More than fourteen people were killed in Lalganj, Vaishali, Buruoi, Jandaha and Fatehpur blocks etc. Thousands of people have sustained injuries. Houses have been destroyed. Big trees have fallen. The Chief crop of this district is banana and mango and it has been extensively damaged. Previously hailstorm had hit this region doing much damage.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the entire wheat crop has also been damaged there. Besides this, many people are suffering from Kalaazar also. The entire district is under the grip of a severe drought and the population of the area is facing many problems as a result thereof. There is a need to undertake relief measures immediately. The Government of Bihar is not able to do so due to its financial constraints. In such a situation, I urge upon the Union Government to provide assistance from the Natural Calamities Fund to Bihar to mitigate the sufferings of the people there.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Tirup Canal and

the Triveni Canal in Cahamparan district had been constructed during the British period and now, the Triveni Canal is in a dilapidated condition to the extent that the farmers of the Western Champaran and Eastern Champaran districts are not getting water from this canal for irrigational purposes. Through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Water Resources that Triveni canals should be repaired so that the farmers of Eastern and Western Champaran districts are supplied water for irrigation.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Speaker, Sir, most humbly I would like to say that I had also given a notice that according to press report the High Court had covered the area with the help of wooden poles where idol of Lord Ram is kept and this cover has been taken away from there last week. The robes of Lord Ram's idol are not sturdy enough and it is rainy season when rains and storms are very much expected. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Have you inquired about it?

(*interruptions*)

It is a matter which can be verified and only then, the hon. Members should raise this issue.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): A concern has been expressed in this House as well as in the country that the foreign companies are monopolising the agriculture sector. The two ministers of the Government made contradictory statements in this regard. One of the Ministers stated that if the foreign countries are allowed in the country, it will not adversely effect the agriculture sector but it will be beneficial for the country. But, the other minister said that the agriculture sector will be ruined if the foreign companies are allowed entry in this sector. Sir, through you, I would like to tell the Government. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: This subject has been

discussed a number of times here.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: This subject has been discussed but I will like to furnish new information. I have given notice five times in this regard. It is an issue of public interest. It should be discussed in this House.

Two agriculture farms in Uttar Pradesh have been sold to a foreign company. One of them is situated on the Lucknow Road and other is in Hardoi. The farm on the Lucknow Road is stretched over to 100 acres and that in Hardoi is stretched over 50 acres and these have been sold to an American company. A move is a foot to allow foreign companies in Dairy industry also. Through you, I would like to say as to how our country will be saved from the conspiracy of the Government to make it slave? It has never been discussed here. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, today is Friday. It has always been a convention to adjourn the House for lunch so that Muslims could go for prayers. (*Interruptions*) what about my request?

MR. SPEAKER: I will take into consideration your request also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): According to press reports, 3 persons have died and a lot of damage has been done to the rabi crop due to hailstorms which hit Lalitpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, Hamirpur and Banda districts of Bundelkhand region. So far, the State Government has not taken any steps to provide relief and a situation of starvation has arisen there... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right. You have asked the question.

[English]

- [Placed in Library See No. LT 4088/93]

13.04 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Air India Employees Service (Amendment) regulations 1992 and statement for delay in laying these papers 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 (SHRIMUKUL WASNIK): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Air India Employees Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. HO/3-12 in Gazette of India dated the 25th July, 1992, under sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953, together with an Explanatory Note.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in Library See No. LT 4087/95]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for the year 1989-90, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for the year 1989-90.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

Review on the asking of and Annual Report of National building construction corporation Ltd. New Delhi 1991-92

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 (SHRIMUKUL WASNIK): 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:-

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(2) Annual Report of the National Buildings Construction Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. LT 4089/93]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Board, Calcutta for 1991-92 and statement for in laying these papers.

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): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi

and English versions) of the Tea Board, Calcutta, 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 Tea Board, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.

(2) statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Place in Library, See No. L.T. 4090/93]

Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles (second supplementary) Amendment Rules 1992 and Statement for delay in laying these papers 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 MANJUL WASNIK): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Uttar Pradesh Motor Vehicles (second Supplementary) (Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 900-T/XXX-4-6-90 in Uttar Pradesh Gazette dated the 29th February, 1992 under sub-section (3) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 read with clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4091/93]

(3) A copy of the Merchant shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificate) Rules, 1993

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 292/E in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1993, under sub-section (3) of section 45B of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 4092/93]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1991-92 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See L.T. No. 4093/93]

Textile (Development and Regulation) order, 1993

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 MANJUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Venkat Swarni I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Textiles (Development and Regulation) order, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 8/993-TPC in Gazette of India dated the 2nd April, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See L.T. No. 4094/93]

**Statement correcting reply to U.S. Q
No.7424 dated 30.4.1993**

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): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting reply given on the 30th April, 1993 to Unstarred Question No. 7424 by Shri Arjun Singh Yadav and Kashiram Rana, MPs. regarding export of wheat.

[Placed in Library, See LT No 4095/93]

Cement cess Rules, 1993

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 of the Cement Cess Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.S.O.264(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1993, under sub-section (4) of section 30 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 4096/93]

**Notifications under income tax Act,
1961 Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic
substances (Authentication of
Documents) Rules, 1992 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAMURTHY): I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:-

(i) The Income-tax (Sixth Amendment) Rule, 1993 published in Notification No.S.O.221(E) in Gazette of India dated the 31st March, 1993.

(ii) The Income-tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1993 published in Notification No.S.O.240(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 4097/93]

(2) A copy of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Authentication of Documents) Rule, 1992 (Hindi and English version) published in Notification No.G.S.R.90 in Gazette of India dated the 13th February, 1993 under section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No.LT 4098/93]

(3) A copy of the coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of the Five Rupee coins containing Copper seventy-five percent and Nickel twenty-five per cent) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R.289(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th March, 1993, under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906.

[Placed in Library See No.LT 4099/93]

(4) A copy of the post office (Monthly Account (Amendment) Rules, 1993 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No.G.S.R.390(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th April, 1993, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library, See LT No.4100/93]

(5) A copy each of the following Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year 1991-92 together with Auditor's Report thereon.

(i) Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank,

Gopalganj (Bihar)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4101/93]

- (ii) Gopalganj Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
Gopalganj (Bihar)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4102/93]

- (iii) Bardhaman Gramin Bank, Burdwan
(West Bengal)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4103/93]

- (iv) Nadia Gramin Bank, Krishnagar
(West Bengal)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4104/93]

- (v) Hazaribag Kshetriya Gramin Bank,
Hazaribag (Bihar)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4105/93]

- (vi) Gomti Gramin Bank, Jaunpur (U.P.)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4106/93]

(6) A copy of the Consolidated Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4106/93]

- (7)(i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (3) of section 38 of the state Financial Corporation Act, 1951.

- (ii) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Accounts of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1991-92, under sub-section (7) of section 37 of the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Financial Corporation for the year 1991-92.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4107/93]

(9) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government (No. 11 of 1993) for the year ended the 31st March, 1992 (other Autonomous Bodies).

[Placed in Library, See LT. No. 4108/93]

Annual Report and Annual Review on the Working of Sports Authority of India, New Delhi for 1990-91 and Statement for delay in laying these papers.

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 bet to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the sports Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4109/93]

[Sh. Mukul Wasnik]

(3) A copy each of the following statements
(Hindi and English versions) showing action

taken by the Government on various assurances,
promises and understandings given by the
Ministers during various sessions of Eighth,
Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabha:-

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| (1) Statement No. XXVIII - Eleve Session, 1988
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4110/93] | } Eight Lok Sabha |
| (2) Statement No. XXVII - Thirteenth Session, 1989
[Placed in Library See No. LT 4111/93] | |
| (3) Statement No. XVIII - First Session, 1989
[Placed in Library See No. LT 4112/93] | } Ninth Lok Sabha |
| (4) Statement No. XXI - Second Session, 1990
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4113/93] | |
| (5) Statement No. XVII - Third Session, 1990
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4114/93] | |
| (6) Statement No. XV - Sixth Session, 1990
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4115/93] | |
| (7) Statement No. XIV - Seventh Session, 1990
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4116/93] | |
| (8) Statement No. XIII - First Session, 1991
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4117/93] | } Tenth Lok Sabha |
| (9) Statement No. X - Second Session, 1991.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4118/93] | |
| (10) Statement No. VIII - Third Session, 1991
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4119/93] | |
| (11) Statement No. VI - Fourth Session, 1991.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4120/93] | |
| (12) Statement No. III - Fifth Session, 1991
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4121/93] | |
| (13) Statement No. II - Sixth Session, 1993
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4122/93] | |

**Notification under Madhya Pradesh
Irrigation Act, 1931**

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:-

A copy teach of the following Notifications
(Hindi and English versions) issued section 37
of the Madhya Pradesh Irrigation Act, 1931 read
with clause (c) (iv) of the proclamation dated the
15th December, 1992 issued by the President in
relation to the State of Madhya Pradesh:-

(1) Notification No. CR-9-92-Med.-31(1)
published in Madhya Pradesh Gazette dated the
1st May, 1993 rescinding the Notification No. CR-
9-92-Med-XXXI dated the 1st October, 1992.

(2) Notification No. CR-0-92-Med-31-II
publised in Madhya Pradesh Gazette dated the
1st May, 1993, fixing the rates for supply of water
for all tanks, canals etc. with effect from the 1st
October, 1992.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4123/93]

**Annual Accounts of All Institute of
Medical Sciences, New Delhi for 1990-91
and Statement for delay in laying these
prpess**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH
GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and
English version) of the All India Institute of
Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1990-
91, together with Audit Report thereon, under
section 18 of the All India Institute of Medical
Sciences Act, 1956.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions)
showing reasons for delay in laying the papers
mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4124/93]

**Annual Reports, Annual Accounts and
Review on the working Regional
Engineering College, Warangal for 1991-
92 and Regional Engineering College,
Tiruchirapalli for 1991-92 etc.**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): I beg to lay on
the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the Regional
Engineenng College, Warangal, for
the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Regional Engineering College,
Warangal, 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
Regional Engineering College,
Warangal, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4125/93]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi
and English versions) of the Regional
Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli,
for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts
(Hindi and English versions) of the
Regional Engineering College,
Tiruchirapally, 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

[Kumari Selja]

Regional Engineering College,
Tiruchirappalli, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 4126/93]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, 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 Regional Engineering College, Kurukshetra, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 4127/93]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Hamirpur, 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 Regional Engineering college, Hamirpur, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 4128/93]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering

College, Surathkal, for the year 1991-92.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surathkal, for the year 1991-92, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Reveiw (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, Surakhkal, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 4129/93]

- (6) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi English Versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya Regional college of Engineering Nagpur, 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 Visvesvaraya REgional College of Engineering, Nagpur, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT.4130/93]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1991-92.
- (ii) A copy of the Reveiw (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 1991-92.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4231/93]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) A copy of the Annual accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, 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 Maulana Azad College of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT. 4132/93]

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Council of Education Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 1991-92.

(11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

(Placed in Library, See. No. LT. 4133/93)

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahila Samakhya Society, Ahmedabad, for the year 1991-92, together with Audited Accounts,

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mahila Samakhya Society Ahmedabad, for the year 1991-92.

(13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

(Placed in Library, See. NO. LT. 4134/93)

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1991-92, along with Audited Accounts under section 21 of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1991-92.

(15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

(Placed in Library. See. No. LT 4135/93)

13.5 $\frac{1}{4}$ hrs.

ASSENT TO BILL

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Cine-workers Welfare Cess (Amendment) Bill, 1993 passed by the houses of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 24th April, 1993.

13.05 1/2 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

First Report

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I beg to present the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways on Passenger Amenities.

13.06 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Statement by Minister, Shri Balram Jakhra please. He is not present. Shri Eduardo Faleiro.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order. According to the list of Business of today, the Minister of Agriculture will make a statement on the new Agriculture Policy. But neither the Agriculture Minister nor the Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture is present here. It means the Government is not giving due importance to the agriculture sector. I request you to give your ruling in this regard. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI RAM NAIK: (Bombay North): The Minister should apologise... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let me say that he was waiting for papers to be laid on the Table of the house. But our discussions in zero Hour continue in such a fashion that no one can say they when would be over...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is right. He has to attend to other works as well.

MR. SPEAKER: Any way, he has come in time.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZER (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, now that I on my legs, let me complete my statement first. Then the hon. Minister of Agriculture may make his statement.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

13.07 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

(i) Payments of Interim Relief To the Bhopal Gas Victims

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): As Members are aware, the Supreme Court had announced the settlement relating to the Bhopal gas tragedy in 1989. The Supreme Court assessed the total compensation payable as US dollars 470 million.

In view of this decision, Government in 1990 announced the payment of interim relief for a period of three years. It was also decided that the amount paid out as interim relief would be adjusted against the final compensating payment. The period of three years has expired on 31.3.1993. In the meantime, the compensation amount deposited by UCIL and UCC has increased on account of accrual of interest and a favourable variation in the exchange rate. Realising the need to continue payment of interim relief, Government felt that it may be desirable to seek funds for the continuation of the scheme from the compensation amount available within the Supreme Court. A petition was accordingly filed on 30.4.93 and a decision from the Court is expected shortly.

Government is clear that the final disbursement of compensation should be expedited. In keeping with this strategy, one of the areas where priority attention is being paid is the strengthening of the existing mechanism operating under the Welfare Commissioner. It

has been decided to increase the number of courts to 56 from the earlier sanctioned strength of 40. This will effectively mean that for each ward of Bhopal, there would be one court. In addition, in order to ensure that adequate number of judges are available to man these courts, a relaxation has been made to permit recruitment of experienced members of bar against these posts. Government is also actively working on trying to streamline the system further so that the delay that has already taken place in finalising compensation claims is not unduly extended.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir the payment of compensation has been stopped since March 31, 1993. If the Government is unable to get the pending matters disposed of, who is going to be the victim? Those Bhopal gas tragedy victims have nothing else, but this compensation. And now the interest is getting accumulated. We met the hon. Minister. He was sympathetic but he has to get things done. What will happen now? This matter is pending in the Supreme Court and the court is closing today. I offered him to involve all of us and we shall go to the Supreme Court and request them for an early disposal. What is the expectation of the disposal of this petition because from tomorrow there will be a court vacation? Some human approach should be given to this matter. At least for two months, until the Supreme Court opens, the Government should make some provision. The court is closed. Government does not move and sufficient number of courts are not there, therefore these people who are the worst victims of the tragedy for which they have no responsibility whatsoever, are suffering it is not their fault. Just because of the indiscriminate activity of a multinational company our people are suffering. We have met the Minister. People are still sitting in front of Supreme Court for redressal. It is very easy to say that the matter is pending. I hope that the Government will commit that it will make some payment to them.

[*Translation*]

DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Claims are not being settled and

the hon. Minister has said nothing about the interim relief mentioned there. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will just clarify it. Firstly, we have asked for the interim relief from 1st of April. We have already paid up to March. So, there is no gap in this. Secondly, the case is being heard today.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I doubt if the lawyers will be there. I am told that there is a press Conference going on in * and they have all gone there. Has he resigned? Let us know the position.

MR. SPEAKER: Let this not go no record.

(ii) **Minimum Support Price of Copra for 1993 Season**

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): The Government of India has fixed the Minimum support price (MSP) for the 1993 season at Rs. 2150 per quintal and that of Ball Copra at Rs. 2350 per quintal for FAQ. The Government has also decided that like previous years, this year too the MSP of Copra of one grade below FAQ will not be fixed.

The Government will give utmost priority to the establishment of regulated markets well equipped with auction platform as also with drying and warehousing facilities for the benefit of the growers in the States Union Territories where these facilities do not exist.

The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) will continue to act as the modal agency to undertake price support operations for copra on a regular basis.

The Minimum Support Price for 1993, which have been fixed at a much higher level than the MSP fixed for earlier years, will induce the growers to invest more and raise the production and per hectare yield of coconuts.

(ii) Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Government of India have completed most of the ground work to introduce the long awaited new Agricultural Policy. A Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution, prepared after extensive consultations and deliberations at various levels, was placed on the table of the House on 23rd December, 1992.

The draft Resolution seeks to dovetail the agricultural development and research programmes to the challenges in Indian agriculture and addresses itself to the problems of underemployment, unemployment and malnutrition by generating activities through diversification of agriculture promotion of agro-based industry. Augmenting facilities for processing, marketing and storage, development of rainfed and irrigated horticulture, augmentation of biomass production and increased utilisation of irrigation potential and promotion of water conservation are some of the major objectives of the Draft Agriculture Policy Resolution. It also aims at reviving and strengthening the cooperatives and local communities and increasing involvement of non-government organisations in agricultural development. The Draft Resolution would seek to arrest the decelerating trends in capital formation in agriculture and create an economic climate for increasing farmers own investment and efforts through a favourable price and trade regime. Public investment to accelerate development of supporting infrastructure for development of agriculture and rural development would be stepped up. The endeavour will be to create a positive trade and investment climate for agriculture at par with industry.

We had recently convened a Chief Ministers Conference on 5th March, 1993, to consider the Draft Resolution. The Conference has broadly endorsed the thrust areas and to Policy objectives of the Draft Resolution. Most of the suggestions made by the States at the Conference related to implementation of the existing policies and

programmes. However, based on the suggestions made by the States, the draft Resolution has been training, training needs of farmers living in tribal areas and agricultural implements and machinery as some of the major challengers for dovetailing of agriculture development and research programmes.

The Draft Resolution would provide a comprehensive package of policy initiatives for agricultural development in a long term perspective. It indicates the basic structural changes and the policy initiatives at the macro level which could serve as the basis for preparation of detailed sub-sectoral programmes/policies for various activities in different areas by the concerned agencies. Agriculture is a vast sector and it covers not only the land based activities but also fisheries and livestock. Agricultural activities are performed under diverse agro-climatic conditions in different parts of the country. It is neither necessary nor feasible to cover the detailed action programme implemented in different parts of the country in one policy paper.

Coins of the amended draft APR in the light of the deliberation in Chief Ministers Conference (Placed in Library, See. No.LT. 4139/93) and a statement indicating the important suggestions made at the Chief Ministers Conference have been placed on the Table of the House. (Placed in Library, See. No.LT. 4140/93) I would seek your valued suggestions for further improvements in the draft APR for consideration in finalising the same.

13.15 hrs.

DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957".

13.16 hrs.

MATTER UNDER RULE 377

The motion was adopted.

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

13.15½ hrs.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS BILL*

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 and a State Human Rights Commission in any State 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 and a State Human Rights Commission in any State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: I introduce the Bill.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, yesterday I had to attend a Standing Committee Meeting, so I could not avail of the chance of making a special mention under Rule 377 although it was in my name.

Besides, today, being the last day of the current Session, I would request you to permit me to make my special mention today.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not allowed.

(iii) Need to open Central Schools at Karimganj and Hailakandi in Assam

SHRIDWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): The border districts of Karimganj of Assam are backward ones in many respects, particularly, in education. The inhabitants are mainly OBC and SC/ST people and tea garden labourers and as such financially depressed. They cannot send their wards to the institutions like Central Schools one at "Kalacherra" in Hailakandi district and other at "Manipur" in Hailakandi district. These are purely rural areas mainly inhabited by the tea garden labourers.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to look into the matter and set up two "Central Schools" at the aforesaid places of my Constituency, Karimganj, Assam for rural upliftment and for better schooling of the children of the country-side.

(ii) Need to provide financial aid to the people affected by hail storm in Hathras, U.P.

[Translation]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): Sir, in large parts of the Hathras Parliamentary Constituency, there has been heavy hail storm during the last month of March, which has caused heavy damage to the rabi crop in those areas. This natural calamity has created a critical situation for the small, marginal and big farmers. Subsequently, labourers have been facing the problem of starvation. A large number of cattle have died on that account.

Sir, I myself have visited the entire affected region after this natural calamity. I have witnessed the devastation personally. All these people are

* Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary part 2, Section 2 dated 14-5-93.

[Dr. Lal Bahaduri Rawal]

in a very miserable condition and are struggling for their survival. The affected people are hopefully looking forward to the help from the State Government and the Central Assistance. On behalf of the people of those areas, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to get a survey of the entire region conducted to prepare a list of the affected people and to provide them financial assistance proportionate to the loss suffered by them.

Sir, I would like to remind you that Bhind Morana areas of Madhya Pradesh had also once been hit by a similar natural calamity. At that time, each of the affected farmers had been provided financial assistance at the rate of Rs. 600 per Bigha. I would like to submit that the affected people of my Constituency should also be provided the same amount of financial assistance, so that they may get some relief.

(iii) Need to give Central University Status to Allahabad University.

SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad): Sir, Allahabad University is a famous and leading ancient university of the country. On the even of completion of 100 years of this university, the Central Governments had given an assurance that it would soon be given the status of Central University. But the Government has not yet fulfilled that assurance.

Allahabad university has been a very big educational Centre. This university has made a great contribution in the fields of administration and literature. Today, this Oxford University of the East, as it used to be known earlier, has been facing financial hardships. It is for this reason that neither a research Centre nor new hostels are coming up there.

I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Central Government to grant the Allahabad University the status of a Central University, so

that the past glory of this university may be restored.

(iv) Need to provide more funds to Bihar Government for construction of primary school buildings in Bhojpur and Buxar districts of Bihar.

SHRI TAJ NARAYAN SING (Buxar): Sir, 80 per cent of the primary schools in Buxar and Bhojpur districts of Bihar do not have buildings of their own. So, the children of the landless and the poor have to study under the trees. Due to the lack of buildings, there is no academic activities in those schools during the rainy season and during the period between February and May.

Sir, the Government of Bihar do not have funds to construct the buildings of primary schools in those two districts. I would, therefore, like to submit to the Central Government that it should provide Rs. 15 crore for the purpose of constructing buildings of primary schools in Buxar and Bhojpur districts. So that education may be ensured to the wards of the people belonging to weaker sections.

(v) Need to take remedial measures for the survival of National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd. is now in the red. It is a Government of India undertaking, consisting of five Jute Manufacturing Units, and one subsidiary unit in West Bengal and another jute manufacturing unit in Bihar. The Corporation employs about 27,000 workers and employees. The Corporation has no working capital to purchase raw materials, stores materials, spares etc. The financial conditions of the company have deteriorated to such an extent that it is not in a position to pay salaries to the employees. Budgetary support to the Corporation has practically been withdrawn.

I urge upon the Central Government to take corrective measures for the survival of the Corporation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHNDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. I never intended to participate in the debate on Verma Commission being held since yesterday, nor do I intend to participate in it even today. This is because there are some aspects of this issue which would be increasingly for me to refer to and that would also not be proper.

Sir, an hon. Member has submitted to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he would hold the two former Prime Ministers Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar responsible for the incident. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should take all the relevant documents on the Table of the House. I actually do not want to produce those facts personally. I would only say this much that all possible security measures that could be taken during that time were taken 11-14 security personnel were also killed in the incident. This was for the first time in the history that such a large number of security personnel were killed while providing security to a particular V.I.P. The Government should now inform the House about the contents of the letter of the hon. Governor received two days back as also the report of I.B. Moreover, the role played by AIICC and resolutions passed in their meetings should also be presented here in order to stop those persons from making meaningless propaganda. I would certainly like to request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should either restrain his Members or he should present all the relevant facts before the people of the country. I think that it would not be proper for me to refer to all the happenings of those days. He should present all those letters that were written by me and by the then Governor. It would be insecurity to come forward with the details of the talks that were held.

The Congress party and its members want that I should tell you that the death of Rajiv Gandhi was a distressing incident for the country but I want to stress that it was due to lack of security and it was not due to any fault of the central the Governments. There are many reasons responsible for it. The blame was put on Shri V.P. Singh but there was no provision to engage S.P.G. for his security. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs either reply to these questions in his speech or accept the request of the hon. Members and present all the facts before the House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with Shri Chandra Shekharji that the documents as well as facts left out in this regard should also be presented before the House. The way a discussion was held yesterday to discuss a subject of such a serious nature was not proper. The names of Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar were mentioned here but infact that document specifically mentions the names of some congress leaders of Tamilnadu. I can tell you by my personal experience that in the matter of security, the Government officials especially Shri Chavan and Shri Chandra Shekhar who are sitting here were very cautions. Had these two gentlemen felt that what I am saying may prove dangerous for me, they certainly would have phoned me personally and insisted that I should accept this although everybody knows that it is impossible for a person, leading public life to accept all such things. If he accepts all these things he will become crippled. But so far as, the officials are concerned and the way the name of Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar were being mentioned again and again and the total blame was put on them during the discussion yesterday was absolutely wrong.

Mr. Speaker, sir, a mention has been made regarding some letters and documents in this context, it will be better if the same may be presented in the House because a lot had been said in connection with a note of the then cabinet Secretary yesterday which was not proper. There

[Sh. Lal K. Advani]

is no doubt that it constitutes a part of the report of the Verma Commission but it will be better if you present all such documents before giving a reply.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will take just one minute to express my views in this regard. Yesterday also. I had told you that names of two former Prime Ministers were mentioned. Shri V.P. Singh has gone to Bombay for Medical check up and he has asked me to tell you one thing.

MR. SPEAKER: In my opinion, nobody was blamed personally, only their Governments were blamed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMALA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): No, their names were mentioned. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the responsibility lies on the Government. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri V.P. Singh has asked me to convey his message and I will do that only and not make any speech.

MR. SPEAKER: I also have received his message.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: He has sent a message that he does not want to take part in the debate, he does not want to utter even a word about such a big accident. Yesterday, Shri Chidambaram, Manishankar Aiyar, had said that during the period when they were in Government, nobody could do any harm to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Shri V.P. Singh has also said that Shri Rajiv Gandhi did not sustain any injury when he was Prime Minister. He also said that he was ready to make arrangements no matter if it costs Rs. One to 5 crore. But SPG cannot be

engaged officially because if they fired in self-defence the law will not protect them. Therefore, he arranged for NSS the second best substitute of SPG. This was the message of Shri V.P. Singh which I wanted to convey... *(interruptions)*

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Yesterday, you said that after holding a discussion on the Report of Verma Commission there would be a discussion on Bombay bomb blast and Bills would be taken up later on.

MR. SPEAKER: Allright, I have already said about it in the House today.

(Interruptions)

SHRI RAJVERSINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had given a ruling that before the prorogation of the House the hon. Minister for Home would give make a statement about the situation in Kashmir. Today is the last day of the session, if a statement is not made today in this regard, it will certainly be scheduled for the next session.

13.31 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till thirty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at thirty-nine minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, there is a rumour a float that the catering arrangements in the Parliament House are being handed over or transferred from the Railway to ITDC. At least two of us are here who enjoy the ITDC services in the western Court.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss it in the Chamber now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: But, we are told, as soon as the House adjourns sine die, Railway catering will be changed and ITDC will take over.

MR. SPEAKER: I will tell you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Let us not go by rumours. We hope if any change is to be made, it will be done with your consent, not otherwise.

MR. SPEAKER: We will take a proper decision in the matter.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Sir, before you give your consent, you should come and try the food at Western Court. If that food is supplied here, I am quite sure, there will be a riot about it.

MR. SPEAKER: These are small matters but we will take a proper decision.

Discussion Under Rule 193

(i) Report of the one-man Commission Inquiry Assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up further discussion on the Report of the One-man Commission of Inquiry headed by Justice J.S. Verma, Shrimati Margatham Chandrasekhar.

SHRIMATI MARGATHAM CHANDRASEKHAR (Sriperumbudur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not keen on taking part in this discussion because I know what the loss of our respected leader is to me as to the other members of our party.

To put certain facts straight, not to be superfluous, I want to mention only some points which have not been mentioned by anybody also.

On the 18th, I had gone round my constituency with the present Chief Minister and returned on

the 19th morning by about 9 or 9.30. I was informed by a police officer whether I knew that Rajivji was coming to my constituency on the 21st. Then I got in touch with my Pradesh Congress Committee, went there and got the confirmation. There were certain discussions about his stay in Sriperumbudur which none of us liked because it is a small town which could offer no security at all for his stay. On the 19th, after getting confirmation from the Pradesh Congress Committee, we went to some place in Sriperumbudur to look for a proper site for the meeting. Since one common place which we used to use for such meetings was given to some other person. This particular site was earmarked during one of the thirteen times he visited Tamil Nadu in sawmill he was visiting my constituency. So, that place was earmarked. Then later on we chose a nearer place where some inauguration was to be done by him. When we were examining the site, some police officers came to us and told us that we could not hold the meeting there. When I asked whether it was for security reasons, he said, no. He said because the president of the Orevida Munnetra Kazhagam was holding a meeting in the bazar, there would be hindrance between the two meetings. When I asked what time they were holding the meeting there, he said, their meeting was at six o'clock. I said, since Rajivji would be coming there only after ten o'clock so, I thought we could hold the meeting there. Then finally the police officer told us that if the distance between the place of our meeting and their meeting was less than one kilometre, they would not permit us to hold the meeting there. I said, all right. So, our people and the police officer went in two cars and measured the distance. It was more than 1.4 kilometres. By that time I was going round to see whether there was any proper accommodation for the night stay for Rajivji. At that place we were informed that the police have agreed for the site to be used for the meeting. That is one point I wanted to clear.

The second point is that some people said that our organiser, knew nothing about it. Organising, I would say, no, Sir. He was the DCC

[Smt. Margatham Chandraskhar]

President of South Madras for nearly fifteen years where he had the occasions to hold meetings, receptions to all the leaders of the Congress Party, whenever they came to Madras. Our Rashtrapati Ji also had occasion to address meeting organised by him in the Madras City while he was AICC President. So, he was not an immature person, an incompetent person. He was not an immature person, an incompetent person. He was an Ex MLC and had occasions to arrange such meetings.

This third point that I want to mention here is that it is said all and sundry were allowed to garland Rajivji. No, Sir. Before the garlanding took place, the Congress functionaries and other important people of the town and nearby places were identified by the police people but security clearance was not done. The garlands that were to be given to him and the bouquets to be given to him and also the towels that were to be put no Rajivji were not frisked and they were allowed to stand in that row. But, of course, there was an announcement. I did not know. I was at Meenambakkam to receive Rajivji when he arrives Madras. I did not know what happened.

These were all the few facts which have to be corrected. I did not call Rajivji to come to the constituency at all. It was a pleasant surprise for me to hear that he was coming, that too on the 19th I was told in the morning and on 21st was the meeting and we had to make all the arrangements. If the police officers felt that the site was improper, they could have put a stop to it and I do not think we would have the courage to say that though they are preventing on security aspect, we are going to hold the meeting. We could not have done it. Apart from security, we also loved our leader and we have the respect for the leader. We were also interested for his security.

In between on the 19th afternoon when I came home, I wrote a letter to the District Collector and also sent a letter personally, through my son, to

the D.I.G. of the District saying that proper security arrangements should be made.

We were very very keen that security to be properly given to him.

With all this, they were were saying necessary things.

Of course, at the time I was just behind him. I was also hurt and I was taken to the hospital. I knew about the sad demise only after ten days. Till then I was very ill and I was not informed about the sad incident at all.

Without going into the details and on hearsay and on a scanty reading of the report, people have come to the conclusion that we have invited him and not taken proper care to protect him or to take security measures. These are the few points that I wanted to make.

14.47 hrs.

SHRI INDERJIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me a chance to speak briefly in this debate. We are all agreed that Rajiv Gandhi's tragic assassination has been a great loss not only to our country but to the world at large. It was also a great personal loss to me. It was my privilege to have worked closely with him in regard to the Darjeeling problem and ultimately with his help and cooperation one was able to bring about the Darjeeling Accord.

My limited intervention is in regard to a point which has not been made so far as far as I can see. The Advocate General of Tamil Nadu, appearing before the commission gave a solemn undertaking that the Government of Tamil Nadu would take necessary follow up action pursuant to the Commission's findings. This is on page 26, para 80.07 of the Commission's report.

But I regret to say that there has virtually been as far as I know no follow up action. Those who have been found guilty of dereliction of duty

among the officers have not yet been punished. I would like to specifically mention these officers by and reading out from the Commission's report.

On page 63, para 11.27, the Commission says:

"The evidence clearly indicates that latest by 8 or 8.30 p.m. on May 21, 1991 it was clear to the police officers including R.K. Raghavan, IGP that the arrangements for the security of Rajiv Gandhi at the venue of the meeting were quite unsatisfactory and effective access control was not possible with the arrangements which had been made. It was also clear to the police officers that any improvement in the behaviour of the Congress Party men and organisers or any cooperation from them in this behalf was not likely to be forthcoming."

"The police officers being exclusively responsible for the security arrangements had the authority to exercise the requisite control to ensure effective security for Rajiv Gandhi by enforcing strictly the needed measures at least in the area proximate to Rajiv Gandhi on his arrival from entrance point. There was ample time and opportunity at least from 8.30 p.m. of more than one and a half hour with R.K. Raghavan, IGP who was present to devise and implement the requisite alternative mechanism for this purpose."

The Commission then goes on in the subsequent paragraph 11.29 on page 64 as follows:

"It appears that the police officer, in spite of being dissatisfied with the state of arrangements and want of effective access control, adopted a casual attitude in the performance of their duty unmindful of the consequence and made no attempt to enforce strict access control by regulating the behaviour and conduct of the person present

including the Congress Party men and organisers in matters relating to security over which the police officers had the exclusive authority and control. An attitude of not annoying any Congress Party men present or any one assuming an air of importance appears to have gripped the entire police force present there. This is clear from the evidence brought on record. There is a significant admission by R.K. Raghavan that strict observance of the prescribed precautions could have averted the mishap."

These are the two paragraphs relating to I.G.P. Mr. Raghavan. Subsequently another paragraph relates to Additional S.P. V. Ramakrishnan, and ASP Prateep V. Philip. I would like to read it out for the benefit of the House. It is at page 67, para 13.07:

"On this conclusion, it has to be further held that R.K. Raghavan, IGP (Forest Cell) who placed in overall charge of the security arrangements for Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbatur by DGP, B.P. Rangaswamy is responsible for this lapse as the incharge police officer. As the DSP, M. Iqbal who died in the bomb blast was the police officer primarily responsible for the security of Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbatur. He has paid the heaviest price for the lapse with loss of his life. No further consideration of his responsibility is necessary. The Addl. SP, V. Ramakrishnan was to assist the DSP in this task and his duties as Addl. SP shown in Annexure XXXVIII coupled with his continuous presence at the venue of the meeting from the afternoon of that day are sufficient to hold him responsible for this lapse along with R.K. Raghavan. As Addl. SP present at the venue, the responsibility of V. Ramakrishnan was almost equal to that of the DSP who had the primary responsibility for the safety of Rajiv Gandhi at Sriperumbatur. The extent of their responsibility for this lapse has to be determined departmentally in the follow-up

[Sh. Inderjit]

action taken by the Government. ASP Prateep V. Philip was in charge of the sector in which the explosion occurred. He also is, therefore, answerable and his responsibility too has to be determined departmentally in the follow-up action."

This is what the Verma Commission has said in regard to these three or four police officers. My contention is, according to the information available to me, there has virtually been no follow-up action by the Tamil Nadu Government in this regard. In fact, the IGP V. Raghavan, I learnt I hope I am wrong has been promoted to the post of Additional D.G.P. I do not know whether this is correct. Therefore, I do think, it is important that the Home Minister goes into the matter because this is basic to our scheme of fighting terrorism. If we are going to fight terrorism, then we have to take sternest possible action against those who are guilty of dereliction of duty.

On the other hand, something extraordinary has happened. We have another Officer, DIG (Range) this Officer was cleared by the Verma Commission yet this particular Officer has been harassed and hounded for the last two years. He has recently been reinstated. The point is if he has been cleared by the Verma Commission, then he should be reinstated honourably. If some wrong has been done to him, that wrong must be undone. But those who have been held guilty for dereliction of duty should not be allowed to get away.

Yesterday an impression was created by my friend AIADMK that all the Officers have been reinstated because there was no need to do any more follow-up action.

SHRI ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): No. He has not said that. He said that all the Police Officers were posted only after the intervention of the Court. The State Government has not done anything on its own.

SHRI INDERJIT: I stand corrected on this. But the important point is there is need for follow-up action. This commission is very very clear about the laps committed by these people. Having said this, I now deal with one other aspect and this particular aspect is in regard to what precisely had happened.

I am very happy that Mrs. Margatham Chandrashekhar has spoken because an impression had gone around earlier that she had somehow or the other persuaded Rajivji and somehow manipulated, by pulling strings, to get him over there and subsequently nothing was done by her. I am very happy that Shrimati Margatham Chandrashekhar has cleared the record that she has not asked him to come. (*Interruptions*) The question is simple. Mrs. Margatham Chandrasekhar's name is there and she has clarified.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): He want all over the country.

SHRI INDPAJIT GUPTA: This incident does not happen all over the country. We are bothered about what happened there. Who invited him, in fact, to come and address a meeting there? She did not do it. But who did it? Did he come on his own?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roserai): According to his programme, he was to visit Moradabad on that day but that programme was cancelled and he visited that place according to rescheduled programme.

[*English*]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Don't confuse the issue. That is not the question.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): That is my question. You please reply to it.

SHRI INDRAJI GUPTA: Somebody fixes a programme for the Prime Minister when he goes about, where the meeting is held. Somebody is responsible for it.

SHRI INDERJIT: He is entitled to ask this question and I think it is a good question. At the moment, I am personally very happy because Mrs. Maragatham Chandrashekar's name has been repeatedly mentioned. I am happy that she has clarified about the precise position. If other questions arise, Shri Indrajit Gupta is welcome to raise those questions and put them to the Home Minister on whoever is the appropriate authority. Maybe the Verma Commission should have been able to say whatever it has to say.

The question of terrorism is something which is still stalking the land of Tamil Nadu and I do not know what is being done. But if the indication in regard to follow-up shows anything, it only shows that there is certain amount of casualness which we certainly cannot afford.

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: What do you mean by casualness of Government?

SHRI INDERJIT: The impression is one of casualness because contrary to the assurances of the Advocate General, the information so far is that there has been no follow-up action I am talking of follow-up action on the Commission's findings. Of course, I had recently occasion to visit Madras One because conscious of the fact that the Chief Minister there is really fighting in many ways India's battle, if I am permitted to say so, against the L T E E and it is terrorism. She has to be assured and extended every possible assistance from the Centre. But this is something which will have to be taken up with a greater deal of seriousness if we are to fight the terrorist on slaughter.

15.00 hrs.

There is one other point which I would wish to make. It is this that apart from whatever the Verma commission has recommended in regard

to the assassination and its finding in regard to the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, I think, this problem of terrorism and the problem of threat to our top leaders is something which needs to be viewed afresh so that adequate security arrangements can be provided. In this context, I felt rather concerned on hearing what Shri Chidambaram had to say yesterday about the security arrangements for our Prime Minister as of today. Something will have to be done. Also, I feel a fresh look has to be taken at the question of availability of SGP cover to different VVIPs. I do not know about it. Shri Chidambaram is the author of the SPG Act. I am told that the people wielding the guns in the SPG have some special powers, special protection for themselves. This is something which has to be considerable also in the overall context of the protection of our leaders and more particularly of the Prime Minister.

I am glad that we now been able to provide for protection to the former Prime Ministers. I think it is not only the Prime Ministers but in some cases the families are also there and something of this sort has to be done in the overall context of the threat to the VVIPs irrespective of party consideration.

I am grateful to you for having given me this time to put forward some of these limited points. But they are very important from the point of view of fighting terrorism and cobating terrorism.

I am very grateful to you again.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Choudhury, if you want to ask any question, you can ask before the Home Minister replies and not later than that.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I only want to put a question. I want some clarifications from him

The point is on 20th February 1993 a report

[Sh. Saifuddin Choudhury]

appeared in the Indian Express under the heading: "CBI loses crucial Rajiv case papers". The Journalist who wrote it is Mr. Rajesh Joshi. This is a signed article. He wrote this. It says:

"In an unreported case of snatching in London last year, the Central Bureau of Investigation last several valuable documents and evidence obtained from abroad on the Rajiv Gandhi assassination case..."

The Officer who was doing this investigation there at London was shri R. Srikumar, the KIG with the CBI. He was carrying vital documents. After some days activities there, he was about to come back home. He lodged a complaint with the Bow Street Police Station at London about the same saying that some Indian-looking ruffians really snatched it and had run away. After that, he faxed the report of that incident to the then CBI Chief shri Vijay Karan. I want to know what action was taken about this. What action the then CBI Chief took about this matter? Did he ask for any further clarification from shri Srikumar who was there doing that investigation and collected the materials? It is very strange to find that nothing happened on this. I would like to know whether the report of this incident was brought before the Verma commission. We find that Shri Srikumar was brought into the SIT after this incident. It has also been reported that this Shri Srikumar was the investigating Officer for Shri Shanmugham who gave a slip to the CBI and hanged himself; who was also a vital clue for this assassination case. You have to clear this matter. There is the confusion. Things are under cloud. They have to be cleared. Those things have clouded the minds of our people. You have to give a concrete answer about this.

MR. SPEAKER: This matter could have been brought before the Commission also.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: I want to know about it. I have got it just now. Had I been in possession of this matter, I would have given

it. That is why, I want some clarifications.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I would like to know from the Home Minister whether it is a fact that the Rajyapal of Tamil Nadu at that time wrote a letter to the former Prime Minister two days before he was visiting Tamil Nadu. When he came to know that he is going to come to Tamil Nadu, he wrote a letter requesting that this was not the right time for the Prime Minister to visit Tamil Nadu. And he also said, if at all he decides to visit no programme should be fixed during the night time. And then the Prime Minister really asked him to get to touch with the AICC organisers who were organising the meeting. He requested them to do the same. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): Sir, I would like to clarify the position. Hon. Member Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav raised a point that the Governor of Tamil Nadu seems to have written to the then Prime Minister that he should not visit the constituency. As far as my information goes, the Governor wrote to the then Prime Minister saying that arrangement was made for his stay at night in Sriperumbudur and it was very unsafe from the security point of view to stay in a private house. It was not even a Government bungalow. That is why, he wrote a letter saying that instead of staying in a private house, he should come to Madras and stay at Raj Bhavan. That is the kind of information that I have. I do not think that any such letter was written, according to my information. I stand corrected if the hon. Member has any other document in his possession.

About the other which the hon. Member Shri Saifuddin Choudhury has made, since CBI is not with me, it will be very difficult for me to give a reply to this point. But the Chief of the SIT Mr. Kartikeyan who has been investigating into this case had a number of meetings with me. I do not think he ever mentioned to me about any vital papers, concerning the investigation of the assassination of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi missing

or somebody seems to have snatched away that. I will have to go deep into the matter and try to find it out. Off hand, I may tell you that unless I ask the Director, CBI, it will be difficult for me to say either way whether it is correct or not correct. I will definitely look into the matter and try to find out whether it has any effect on the trial which, in fact, started in Madras.

May, 21, 1991 will be remembered as a black day in the history of our nation. The tragedy occurred on this day at Sriperumbudur had shocked the conscience of the entire world. A great son of this country was snatched away in the prime of his youth. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had sacrificed his life for the unity and integrity of this country, carrying forward his family's tradition.

I share the anguish and the anger expressed by hon. Members of this House in yesterday's debate on the Verma Commission of Inquiry. Such emotions are understandable, when we discuss the circumstances which led to the assassination of a leader loved and adored by millions of his countrymen. It is important that the lapses which permitted the tragedy to take place should not be allowed to recur. Those responsible should be identified and suitably dealt with.

Hon. Members have dwelt at length on the circumstances under which the SPG cover for Shri Rajiv Gandhi ceased, when he was no longer the Prime Minister. It has been stated that the withdrawal of the SPG cover was the root cause of the tragic assassination. The Verma Commission of Inquiry has held that though the proximate cause of the assassination was the failure of the Tamil Nadu police to enforce the access control measures strictly, the withdrawal of the SPG cover from Shri Rajiv Gandhi was unjustified. The Government agrees with this finding.

According to the SPG Act, 1988, SPG proximate security cover was not admissible to late Shri Rajive Gandhi after he ceased to be Prime Minister. Following the withdrawal of the

SPG proximate security cover from Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in the first week of February 1990, Shri Chidambaram and Shri Kalapati Tripathi, of the Congress (I) Party, had lodged strong protest as the threat to the security of Shri Rajiv Gandhi had not diminished. I have examined the available records relating to the replacement of the SPG to provide security cover to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. On 4th of December, 1989, a meeting was taken by the then Cabinet Secretary, when it was decided to continue the existing security arrangements and to call for a fresh threat assessment. On 14th of December, 1989 he submitted a note to the PM, listing the modifications which were proposed to be introduced in the security arrangements of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. This note was seen by the then PM on 3rd of January, 1990, who desired that the matter be brought to the cabinet. Based on the fresh threat assessment a note dated January 23, 1990, prepared by the Secretary (Security) was considered by the Cabinet in the meeting held on January 30, 1990. As per the minutes of the aforesaid meeting, circulated on 12th of April, 1990, the Cabinet had decided that further action in the matter may be taken in the light of the discussions held. A note on the security arrangements for protected persons was considered by the Cabinet on 1st of February, 1990. Consequent to the decisions taken in the meeting, the Ministry of Home Affairs issued on 3rd of February, 1990, comprehensive guidelines to the Chief Secretaries of all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations regarding security arrangements in respect of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and his family members.

In yesterday's debate, the hon. Members had also made reference to the note of the then cabinet Secretary, Shri V.C. Pandey, dated 30th of January, 1990, in which he had informed the Prime Minister that he (i.e. the cabinet Secretary) had approved that Shri Rajiv Gandhi's security arrangements outside Delhi be left to the State Governments. I have looked into the related records and find that Shri Pandey put up his note of 30th of January, 1990 to the PM for approval.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

This note was discussed by the Cabinet in its meeting held the same day, that is, the 30th of January, 1990. It is, thus, clear that the Cabinet had dealt with the matter. It will be recalled that the Verma Commission has found that the Central Government's decision on 30th of January, 1990, was 'and I quote:

"prompted more by lack of proper perception or the requisite will than the stated difficulties."

After last evening's debate in this House, there appears no reason to doubt this finding of the Commission. The Government, therefore, accepts the finding.

The hon. Members have referred to the observations of the Commission about the behaviour of some workers of the Congress (I) Party at the public meeting at Sriperumbudur on that fateful day.

The Verma Commission has recommended corrective measures. I have already discussed the guidelines with the leaders of the major political parties, which will help in maintaining orderliness in future, reducing the possibility of indisciplined behaviour exhibited by the political workers. The guidelines are being issued. The hon. Members have observed that no action has been taken either by the Central Government or by the State Government for any lapse or dereliction of duty against any Government officer. Certain observations have been made in the Verma Commission Report regarding certain Central Government officers. We have obtained the explanations of these officers on the observations of the Commission. Those found guilty will not be spared.

In so far as the State Government of Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Commission has held that the extent of individual responsibility for the lapses of the State Government is to be determined departmentally. The State Government of Tamil

Nadu have reported that a High level Committee has been set up, on 4th of May, 1993, to submit a report within one month on the action to be taken by the State Government. The matter will be further pursued with the State Government.

I would like to assure the hon. Members that Government is determined to take all necessary action on the findings and recommendations of the Verma Commission.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I stated yesterday I am sorry to say that the hon. Minister for Home Affairs is intentionally presenting the facts in a distorted manner I want some clarifications from the Home Minister about the points raised by me. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: As I have pointed out yesterday also regarding the withdrawal of SPG that Shri V.P. Singh has committed a crime by extending the period of SPG for three months but you think that the act of withdrawing SPG was dangerous thing in the eyes of the Government. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): He is repeatedly saying the same thing Sir.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): I am on a point of order Sir. The Speaker ruled that if there were any question to be asked, they should be asked before the Home Minister spoke. I do not know why the Chair is giving Shri Ram Vilas Paswan the opportunity to now ask questions when you had yourself made it categorically clear that no question would be asked after the Home Minister's statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Saifuddin Choudhury

had written me a letter saying that he would like to ask a question to the Home Minister after his reply. So I said, instead of asking the question after his reply, he could ask the question before the reply. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Yesterday, I raised a point that though SPG was withdrawn by Shri V. P. Singh's Government but late on Chandra Shekhar Government was formed with the support of the Congress party. There were so many leaders and M.Ps. who could demand reiteration of SPG. If that was withdrawn it should have been restored. The situation in Tamilnadu was taking serious turn at that time and the Central Government dismissed Tamilnadu Government thinking that law and order situation in the State has deteriorated.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will not allow you one more speech on this. You can ask one question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Commission has pointed out three things in its report. The Commission has pointed out about the lapse of Congress party workers but the hon. Minister is maintaining silence on it. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You are replying to the Home Minister's speech. This is not correct. He has the right to reply. I must say that the Government has taken a very responsible stand. The Government neither has said anything against anybody unnecessarily nor had tried to hide anything. The Government is taking a stand which should be taken by it. Unnecessarily please do not drag things.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please ask him to reply to my two points. Firstly, why the demand was not made to restore SPG and why the President of Tamilnadu Congress did not cooperate? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Where there is nothing, unnecessarily you do not try to find something. This is a very important and a grave matter. Everybody is full of anguish.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The then Government exhibited the most abominable form of their sadist character by withdrawing SPG cover to Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Was it not the responsibility of the then Government?

MR. SPEAKER: You are saying so unnecessarily.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The Government is making allegations on us for nothing and hiding the facts. (*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It has been given in the report and that is why the Government has said about it, so there is no need to prolong the matter.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There is one point on which I would like to correct myself. This is about the CBI papers which were lost in London. Just now I got the information that no papers in connection with the investigations into the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi were lost in London. Only a brief case containing travel and other personal papers of the Officer was lost.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER; Do not prolong it. We had a 5-6 hours long discussion on it and its reply has been given carefully.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI GUMANMAL LODHA (Pali): I want to have a clarification Sir.

MR. SPEAKER; Lodhaji, it is not necessary. You cannot say things like this.

SHRI GUMANMAL LODHA: Only the small point is that today they have said that we would take remedial action and action against the officers also. Would it include action against IB Officers also whom they have held guilty? Yesterday in the action taken report they have said that according to them to action is called for because they were not guilty.

They have given reasons for that. Today, should we take it that the action would be taken against the IB Officers and the Officers of the Central Government and that the hon. Prime Minister as the President would take action against those Congress workers who have been found serious guilty of lapses for this? I want to seek clarification on these two small things.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up item no. 24, regarding Bombay bomb blasts. Shri Ram Naik.

15.20 hrs.

(ii) Progress Made in Investigation into And the Ramification of International Hand in the Bombay Bomb Blasts.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak on the incidents of bomb blasts in Bombay. On 12th March when the incidents of bomb blasts took place at 13

different places in Bombay, the Lok Sabha sitting was going on. When the House was informed about the incidents, it shocked the House as well as the entire nation. At that time two questions came in the minds of the people i.e. the security of the people and the security of the country. 260 persons were killed and more than 1500 persons were injured in these bomb blasts. The Government gave its detailed statement on 7th April and at that time we asked about the total financial loss but till now the Government could not make any assessment of the total loss. A reply was given that the Government is unable to assess the total loss. I have some cuttings of the foreign newspapers. The New York Times termed it as "Worst Urban terrorist act in the world." "Such a worst attack has never been there in any city. After the incident, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad and several other ministers visited the affected areas and on 13th March the Home Minister made a statement. I would like to read one para of the statement which shows the seriousness of the problem. It has been said in the 10th para of the statement that:

[*English*]

"As the prime Minister has stated, these ghastly acts have been designed to hurt the country's economic progress and to create disturbances to thwart our economic growth. We must fight this grave challenge. I want to assure this hon. House that the Government of India as well as the Government of Maharashtra will do very best to bring the culprits to book as expeditiously as possible; we are determined to make this challenge with all the resources and expertise at our command."

[*Translation*]

(SHRI TARA CHAND *in the Chair*)

15.23 hrs.

Now we have to see whether the Government have acted according to the challenge it has

accepted and whether the Central and State Government of Maharashtra have investigated the matter with all the resources at their command or not. Today it is 14th May and two months have passed, so from that point of view we have to see as to what action the Government has taken so far. The Prime Minister has clearly stated that the Government would investigate into it and would try to find out the person involved and if foreign hand is there the Government would try to bring the culprits to book. So regarding this assurance of the Prime Minister I would like to know as to what has been done during these last two months? Today we should discuss about the actions taken by the Central Government and the State Government of Maharashtra in this regard.

One thing is clear that after the bomb blasts the investigation was started immediately and unauthorised arms and ammunition were recovered on a large scale as a result thereof. 10 tonnes of R.D.X. was recovered from Nagothane village near Bombay. It was also recovered from a godown at Mumbara. The R.D.X. was also recovered from the sea near Namala Port in my Constituency.

According to my knowledge the Government has seized 2456 A.K.-56 rifles. the hon. Minister of Home Affairs must be having detailed figures of hand-grenades and bullets seized.

While making a statement on 21st April the hon. Minister of Home Affairs accused Pakistan of hatching a conspiracy and also accused underworld don Dawood Ibrahim of involvement in the Bombay bomb blast. In this whole episode Memon brothers and their smuggler accomplices had also played a big role. In this connection some persons were arrested and one of them is Resham Kaundary smuggler. According to his information it was a big conspiracy and explosives started arriving into Bombay and other parts of the country from October, 1992. First consignment of explosives landed at Nagothane in October, 1992.

Mr. Chairman, sir, day before yesterday the Commissioner of Bombay Police, Shri Samra, stated that in this connection 101 persons have been arrested till date by the Bombay Police. Smugglers, police officials, officials of Bombay Customs, Additional Collector Thapa, Police Inspector V. K. Patil have been arrested under TADA. Later on, Sanjay Dutt and his accomplices were also arrested under TADA. Many film stars and heroines are also closely associated in all this. Even politicians were also said to be involved in the bomb-blasts.

Some headway has been made in this regard but we should ponder over what all was needed to be done and why had not been done? Failure of the Government to apprehend Tiger Memon and his family members is quite apparent. First of all they should not have been allowed to leave Bombay and even if they had escaped arrangements for their extradition should have been made. It is the failure on the part of the Government in not being able to arrest Tiger Memon and his family members till date.

Secondly, Dawood Ibrahim has been running his activities from Dubai for a long time and as a citizen of India he could have very well been got extradited under the extradition treaty but despite his involvement in such a heinous crime he was not brought to India and nor arrested. I would like to know when and how was the passport issued to Dawood Ibrahim and why is the file pertaining to his passport missing? Once again the Government has failed to bring to book Dawood Ibrahim. The Government should arrest the master operators behind the blasts instead of arresting petty persons like drivers. The Government could not lay its hands on Tiger Memon and his family members and Dawood Ibrahim. This is the State of affairs. I request the hon. Minister to throw light on all these things while giving reply?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to reply to all the three points I am going to raise. Firstly, it was stated that 101

[Sh. Ram Naik]

persons have been arrested but I have got the list of only 95 persons with me. With these arrests a tussle has started between Bombay police and Bombay Customs. This tussle has taken a very serious turn with the threat of the union of customs officials that if its officials are subjected to third degree methods to elicit information or VIP treatment is not given to them then they will go on strike. The Union has also threatened to release films and audio cassettes of conversations between smugglers and officials of Bombay and Maharashtra police while on merry making like having tea and liquor in the company of Memon brothers and other smugglers. Later on a meeting was held between the senior officials of customs and police and a deal was struck that the customs officials will not be harassed. Mr. Arora, the former Collector of Bombay Customs was shot dead around 7.00 p.m. in Allahabad at his residence by unidentified intruders. Because it was feared that Mr. Arora might provide more details about Tiger Memon and his family members whom the former had arrested in the past, close on the heels of the arrest of Mr. Thapa. However, no progress has been made in the case till date. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs how do the Government propose to tackle this ongoing tussle?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know what all transpired between Customs Collector Shri S.K. Bhardwaj and D.G. of Maharashtra Police, Shri Ram Murthy at the meeting? The minutes of this meeting should be laid on the Table of the House. Mr. Khan, who as Additional Commissioner of Bombay Police was involved in anti-terrorist operations, had been transferred to Garhchiroli. The hon. Minister is well aware of the problems of Garh-chiroli. Mr. Khan, IPS, instead of joining duty went to London for treatment. I would like to know whether Mr. Khan took prior permission from the Government because no expenditure in excess of Rs. 5,000 can be undertaken without prior permission. I would like to know the nature of illness of Mr.

Khan and whether he could not have been treated in India? I request the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to throw light on these things.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, arrest of Sanjay Dutt under TADA was widely reported by the newspapers all over the country and Bombay. Sanjay Dutt while shooting abroad telephonically informed the Bombay police that he does not possess any firearm. He pleaded to be innocent and promised to make himself available as and when the Bombay Police Commissioner calls him. However, the Bombay Police Commissioner advised him to complete his shooting schedule as Sanjay Dutt was not required to be interrogated at that juncture. I would like to know when Sanjay Dutt was in possession of a fire arm then why so much time was given to him to complete shooting? To my mind probably it was allowed for the fear of real life shooting drama. Why was Sanjay Dutt not arrested for possessing unlicensed firearm? Houses of the leaders of VHP, BJP and Shiv Sena are raided even in their absence but nothing incriminating is found in their Houses. Therefore, why was the House of Sanjay Dutt not raided when it was known that there is an unlicensed A.K. -56 rifle in his house?

[*Translation*]

Why AK-56 was not seized earlier, why the Government did not arrest Sunjay Dutt? I would not like to drag Shri Sunil Dutt into it. In my opinion, it is his misfortune that he was blessed with such a son. I can well understand the agony of a father. After all, Sunjay Dutt did acquire this weapon and he conspired to dispose it of, but despite all this the Government did not take strict action. Mr. Chairman, Sir, all of us know and you also must be aware that as to what example Chhatrapati Shivji set. His son Sambhaji was very short tempered. Once he had some dispute with Shivaji and joined Aurangzeb. Shivaji did not spare him rather he arrested him and kept him in jail. In this manner he gave an evidence of his patriotism but today what is happening, it is very unfortunate that whatever is possible is being done to protect our dear ones these days.

I am not referring to Shri Sunil Dutt alone, this is a general tendency among the politicians these days. I would like to know the measures taken by the Government in this regard.

Why did the Government not seize AK-56, why the person in whose house this weapon was found not arrested? Action was not taken immediately even after receiving telephonic message to this effect. The series of incidents that followed are more terrific. Sunjay Dutt was arrested under TADA, and he, in turn, made an appeal in the High Court to get his bail accepted. The verdict of the High Court has its own importance. When he was released at the order of the High Court, the Commissioner of Bombay Police gave a statement to the journalists that they possessed evidences against him, but the advocate fighting on behalf of the Maharashtra Government did not produce them in the court. In other words the Police Commissioner gives the information to the Press but the Government's advocate does not produce the same evidences before the High Court. Shri Samra has sought permission from the Government to file a case against the verdict in Supreme Court. I would like to know whether the Government has been approached in this regard or not and what action it proposes to take?

Who is shielding Sunjay Dutt, and why should be brought into light. There seems to be a big conspiracy behind it. It is not a question related only to Maharashtra. Huge quantity of explosives was smuggled into the state and was sent to different parts of the country. The Government will have to catch the actual culprits who has fled to Dubai and Pakistan. We have good relations with other countries.

[English]

You would not have a unified command of investigation.

[Translation]

There would be complete lack of unified

command with regard to the investigation conducted by the Bombay Police and the Central team.

Shri Arora was murdered in Allahabad and the matter is to be investigated by the Uttar Pradesh Police. There is no connection in it.

[English]

Why are you not having a unified command of investigation?

[Translation]

I would like to get clarification in this regard because it is a question related to the security of the nation. Bombay is an important city. There are many important establishments like an Atomic Energy Plant and three refineries, at the same time it is in Bombay where overseas communication with the other countries of the world take place, and these things have their own importance. Would the investigation with regard to the incidents that happened in the city having so much importance from the security point of view be conducted in this manner? The hon. Minister of Home Affairs would rather submit that the Central Government would conduct the inquiry through CBI only if the Maharashtra Government asks for it. It is not good on the part of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to give such a statement. The Maharashtra Police has a good reputation and I am proud of it. However,

[English]

they are not capable enough.

[Translation]

The Central Government and CBI ridiculed at in Maharashtra. They say that CBI does not know the locations of Ghorbandar and Nagthane. The CBI will take 15-20 days to locate these places.

It is very surprising that the Chief Minister of

[Sh. Ram Naik]

a state ridicules the investigation agency in Legislative Assembly in this manner and the Government watchessilently. Either the Central Government lacks capability or the State Government is over confident. A balance will have to be established between the both. What does the Government proposes to do in this regard? The most surprising factor in it has been that the Central Government was not ready to entrust the work of investigation to CBI, rather they had decided to hadn over the matter to the police of Thane districts. However, three days ago, the decision changed suddenly. Though capable officers had been busy in the work. But the investigation work was handed over to the State CBI. It means that the State police had deeper knowledge with regard to the localities and the residential than the Rural police of Thane. That is why the Government refused to hand over the matter to CBI. But there must be something wrong in it, and it is only to conceal the facts that the investigation work has been shifted to CID of Maharashtra. What is the opinion of the hon. Minister in this regard and what would he like to submit in this regard?

The members of opposition have been agitating on this issue. All the opposition parties in the legislative Assembly made a unanimous demand to hand over the matter to CBI for proper investigation. Not to talk of our demand, the Central Government did not concede even to their demand. 90 Members of the Congress party have raised the same demand. The Government should have accepted the demand of the Members of at least their own party, if not ours, Would the hon. Minister give a dear respons to the demand raised by about 90 members of his own party? One more thing is serious about it and I would like to relate it.

I regret to say that though there are four Members of Congress from Bombay, yet not a

single member is present here today...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are sitting outside.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Why they are sitting outside? I am talking of the Four Congress MPs. I am referring to Shri Murlī Deora and Shri Gurudas Kamat...(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: They have gone to take lunch.

SHRI RAM NAIK: **

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sawant is ready to reply to your question.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I do not know whether he would support me or not. I do not know whether whip is there with regard to discussion or not. If it is not there, the wave length of both of us would be similar. He would speak and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would agree to him and I would also feel happy if the replies to him.

[*Englihs*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Sir, the allegations which the hon. Member has made should not form part of the record. Otherwise, he will have to take the responsibility of the statement. He should give proper notice and then make allegations, because the President of BRCC is a known person. When he says that there seems to be some kind of an understanding between the Office Bearers of BRCC and the underworld den, that clearly is an allegation which he can make only by giving proper notice.

[*Translaiton*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: My submission is that whatever has been stated is not...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): This should be expunged.

MR. CHAIRMAN (Shri Tara Singh): I will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMNAIK: Why he did not make any revelation about it till today this is what I object I have not made any allegation. My submission is.. (Interruptions)

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Shri Ram Niak's allegation that the MPs from Bombay have some secret links with Dawood is not at all correct.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not form part of the record.

SHRI C. B. CHAVAN: You give notice.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMNAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am saying it with full responsibility. He can contradict and the people will believe him and

[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 PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Serious allegations are being levelled against those Members who are not present in the House. He cannot charge like this.

SHRI RAMNAIK: I want to know why are they absent?

[Translation]

The bomb blasts in Bombay are being discussed in the House, but the M.P from that area is not present here. This is the only trouble..

[English]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK: Whatever it may be, the charges that you are levelling are of a very serious nature; and such type of allegations, when the Member is not present in the House, cannot be levelled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That allegation has to be removed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMNAIK: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know as to why the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is against the C.B.I. enquiry? If the Home Minister and the Chief Minister had discussed the issue. I would definitely like to know the details. I have given a notice to you yesterday. The news item has appeared in the today's newspapers also. The Minister of State for Home Affairs, Shri Rajesh Pilot has sent a letter to the Prime Minister and the President of the Congress Party. I am not saying this on the basis of newspapers only. yesterday itself I have attached this letter along with my notice sent to you and Shri Sawant, you please see what Shri Rajesh Pilot is saying (Interruptions)

[English]

I am thankful to you, you can tell him.

[Translation]

I would like to quote 10-12 lines from this letter of Shri Rajesh Pilot dated 12th of May. It reads as follows:-

[English]

"However, the feedback which I got during

[Sh. Ram Naik]

my visit to various places is that somehow the party workers feel that there is something more than the mere criminal act of blasting a series of bombs. The feeling is that there is a serious nexus between the underground world, some politicians."

He should be asked as to who are those politicians.

[English]

It further reads as follows:

"businessmen and bureaucrats and it is this nexus which needs to be exposed and broken.."

Hon. Rajesh Pilot been have in the Houses, we would have asked him.

[Translation]

It further reads as follows:

They feel that an enquiry by an independent agency like Central Bureau of Investigation would go a long way in enhancing the image of the Government on this account and would establish that the Government has no brief to shield anyone, however, high he may be placed.

Recently, a number of Members of Parliament from Lok Sabha belonging to our Party have also submitted a memorandum to your good self highlighting the above as also its international ramifications and sought a probe by CBI. The MPs apprehensions are that there could be linkage of Narco trade with terrorists and the Government officials.

Having regard to the widespread feeling amongst the party workers, I feel that it may be an appropriate decision if a probe by CBI into the

whole episode is ordered. This would not only meet the aspirations of the party workers but also enhance the image of the Government and the party in public mind besides bringing the culprits to light.

You may kindly like to consider the suggestion."

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): In whose letter head is it written?

SHRI RAM NAIK: This is a letter written by Shri Rajesh Pilot. He has written this letter on the letter head of All India Congress Committee (I) to Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Prime Minister and President of AICC.

[Translation]

That is why he has rightly written the letter and it is also true that just by handing over the responsibility of the enquiry to the C. B. I. will not make everything right immediately, but whereas Shri Rajesh Pilot is concerned about his party, the Government and the party workers. I am concerned about the people. My simple question is what the Government proposes to do for the security of the citizens and the security of the nation.

I would like to suggest that CBI should be handed over this enquiry. If there are some hinderances in referring it to CBI, these should be removed as it was done in Mahabharat when the king of serpents, Takshaka, hid behind Lord Indra, a difficulty arose before the King Parikshit as to how to kill the snake king. If Takshaka has to be killed, Indra has also to be killed when this issue came up, it was suggested that the king should utter the Mantra 'Indrayaswah and Takshakay-swah'. That means both Indra and Takshaka should be killed. I would like to tell the Home Minister of there are any such Takshakay today a serious though need to be given on it. If no decision is taken, the people of Maharashtra will do 'Takshakay-swaha' and people of this country will do 'Indraya-swaha'.

Today, we are sitting in that House, whose one of the Members is the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. The particular Member is not allowed to speak and vote, but the Congress Party has empowered him to run the State Government. There are very serious allegations levelled against him. The Court has issued a stay order. Shri Sharad Pawar should resign and besides that, this enquiry should be handed over to the C.B.I. Whatever has been done during these two months has not clarified that position and the countrymen are still having a lot of suspicion in their mind. This is not good for the security of the country. The Central Government should give a serious thought over this issue, otherwise, there will definitely be "Indray swaha and Takashay swaha". With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT (Rajapur). Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bombay blasts was the climax of a series of events which have taken place in this country for the few years. It is very unfortunate that when we looking at the Bombay blasts we are viewing at the blasts per se. Even now hon. Shri Ram Naik has not touched any other sphere other than the blasts.

Why did the blasts occur, who were the forces behind these blasts; what is the ramification of these blasts to the security of this country? This is of primary importance. Whether there should be a CBI inquiry into the blasts per se or not is not really a matter which is to be discussed because many people have many views. For example, if we ask for a CBI inquiry into the Calcutta events, probably, I do not know what my friends will do. Hence when we are going to speak on the blasts we should also speak on the incidents, circumstances and the situation which were responsible for causing these blasts and that is what is of primary importance. I total disagree that the Bombay blasts have only local significance or local jurisdiction.

There are machination of the same forces

who have a hand in destabilising this country.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi was alive to this problem and when he talked about the threat of destabilisation of this country he was seized of this problem.

The entire thing started with the Afghan War and after the Afgahn War Gen. Zia Ul Haq cleverly started a strategy in which he made a plan. Of course, people call it an imaginary plan, it was Operation Topac. But we have seen from the results, from hindsight and we can say that there was such a plan in 1984 to exercise a low cost option against this country, threatening the integrity and unity of this country by using forces within the country.

To a great extent they have succeeded because after 1984 we have seen series of events but I will not go into the details of events. One thing of the plan has come to light that Gen. Zia consciously promoted the narcotics trade.

While promoting the narcotic trade there emerged a system in Pakistan which has a nexus of politician, military, bureaucracy and drug cartel. Today infact, there is a parallel Government in Pakistan. On the Pakistan-Afghanistan border about 800 tonnes of opium and 90 tonnes of heroin are found. In a town like Peshawar drugs and arms are available in the wholesale market. They have to be sent from there and they have be routed from there through some place. Such a huge quantum of drugs cannot go from one source easily.

Pakistani nationals have been caught in Saudi Arabia. They have been debarred from Saudi Arabia. They have been beheaded in Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia has complained, All the proof and evidence is available for declaring Pakistan as a terrorist State. This was what was going to happen on 30th April when Nawaz Saharif was squarely removed to avoid that particular situation. We cannot say that these things were happening without the civil forces at play in Pakistan per se. Also, forces outside

Pakistan are also at play.

Last year, in this country there were narcotic drugs which were seized. In 1991 about 2145 kg of drugs were seized and 566 cases were launched, in 1992 1918 kg of drugs were seized and 1286 cases were launched. Heroin of 622 kg was caught in 1991 and 1153 kg. in 1992. I want to just highlight one point. When 800 tonnes had been seized in Pakistan, only two tonnes were seized in India. We know that as a part of the international narcotic chain India forms one of the main routes, not only through India, but also from the golden triangle and North-East also. The drugs are routed through the Western Sea-coast, i.e. Gujarat and Maharashtra. The entire economics of this trade is based in Bombay.

The Punjab terrorists have been utilised to traffic these narcotics from Peshawar right down to Bombay where the payments to the Punjab terrorists were made and from there these narcotics were routed to Gulf. From Gulf they went to Western Europe and USA. This is a part of the international drug chain. Herein, foreign countries and our adversaries utilise the underworld to launch their own operations. We need not be surprised, because this is a part of the method of their covert diplomacy. Hence Pakistan has utilised the underworld of India and particularly of Bombay to establish their network in this country. So, people like Dawood Ibrahim were established. In October 1985 we had witnessed some bomb blasts. Also in the period 1988 to 1989 and even 1990 there were a series of gangwars in Bombay, where the people of Dawood Ibrahim and their rival gangs fought to establish their supremacy on the city of Bombay, and therein came a situation in a place like Bombay wherein the underworld, particularly relating to the narcotic trade in fact dominated all institutions of our polity. This is not confined to Bombay per se. This is a part of the international network. It is a part of the international conspiracy, it is a part of an international attempt. That is why when we look at the Bombay blasts we must not

localise that issue by decreasing the importance.

I have been persistently demanding since last year. On 6th April 1992 I wrote a letter on this subject wherein I had asked for an amendment of the Customs Act.

16.00 hrs.

The laws are such that the police force, CBI and other agencies cannot investigate or prosecute the crimes related to smuggling. They have to depend upon customs or the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence. The smuggling of narcotics, which has a tremendous economic power, is the foundation of our organised crime anywhere in this country. And when such is the situation, when organised crime is depending upon smuggling, the police does not have the right to investigate or prosecute. That is my complaint. And that is why, the Customs Act has to be amended. My demand of last year, 6th April 1992, is that the Customs Act should be amended so that investigation and prosecution can be given to all forces.

Once the underworld established their supremacy on Bombay polity, I was a victim to that. When we talk of law and order, in my last election, I very sadly admit that I was threatened by one MLA that he would murder me in front of the Deputy Superintendent of Police; in front of 500 citizens of a town. But the police refused to even take my complaint. This was the situation when we talk of Bombay police or Maharashtra police. There were reports and photographs showing the Director-General of Maharashtra Police with some of the people who have been arrested in connection with Bombay blast. This is one report. I do not know about the veracity of that report. But this is the report. When we talk about trust of a police force, when the Director General of Police himself is under question, then I do not know how far we can trust the police. The Commissioner of Police, Mr. Samra, has himself admitted that many of the persons in Bombay police are involved with the people of Dawood, publicly. And hence, there is a situation

where doubt can arise.

Then I came to Customs. The customs officers had been arrested. The police officer transported the RDX weapon. But the honest customs officer, who had a good reputation, was murdered in Allahabad, Arora and this has connection with the Bombay blast. And that is why, how the postings had been done in the last five years in the Customs must be investigated because they are the guardians to ensure that no RDX weapons come to Bombay and they are the guardians to check the smuggling. But still, this has come. There have been allegations that the people of coastguards were drunk.

16.02 hrs.

(SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA *in the Chair*)

And hence, Madam Chairman, we must seriously consider a method by which we can up our polity because the assault is not on any particular institution or any particular city. The assault is on national security. As far as national security is concerned, the Central Government must play a primary role. So, when we talk or discuss about the polity of Bombay per se, we talk about narcotic smuggling and the drug money. In cine industry, a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs or Rs. 40 lakhs is being charged by one actor. Where from this money has come? All the reputed producers had admitted that this money has come from narcotic smuggling and the drug money has been laundered in this method.

In the last five or six years, there is a boom in real estate. A number of buildings were constructed unauthorisedly. An attempt was made to demolish them. Again somebody has said that if you demolish the buildings of mafia, then there will be communal violence. That was said by the Additional Commissioner of Police, administration, Mr. Chakravarty.

And that is why can we trust when the police is also involved and whether they will carry out

the investigations properly? Of course, the Bombay police is reputed, the Maharashtra police is reputed, the administration had taken firm steps after the Bombay blasts to check all sorts of violence and there were no further blasts. The confidence was again instilled in the people and the situation was normalised. But the problem is that is this particular incident within the capability of a state police? That is a question which we are to decide because connected with the Bombay blasts, there were blasts in Ahmedabad, there was seizure of AK-56 and other weapons in Delhi; there were blasts in Madhya Pradesh and there were blasts in Uttar Pradesh. Shri Premadasa was assassinated. All these events are not isolated once because last year when I told the Chief Minister in our discussion that if you have to solve the Punjab problem, you have to hit first at Bombay because the terrorists have safe haven in Bombay where the entire funding of the Punjab operation was done by the narcotics trade and the money was available to the terrorists in Bombay for purchase of weapons and for the drugs and if this is a method having implication on the States like Punjab, the Bombay city blasts have implications on State like Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir because the Pakistan ISI that is a military intelligence having established Daud Ibrahim in Gulf, also established themselves in Bombay city to launch all out operations in the entire country. Hence, we cannot look at the blasts in isolation. We have to see the ramifications which are in the national security and that is of vital importance.

There is a confirmed information that the RDS were used in Bombay have originated from Peshawar. There is also information coming to light that the Bombay blasts were planned not after 6th December, as our friend described and tried to propogate that it was a muslim reaction to Ayodhya. I do not agree or subscribe to this view. This particular incident was definitely planned before 6th December. (*Interruptions*). That is what is being propogated. But, I do not agree. The real reason is what we have to decide because the first landing was done on 1st January. RDX was transported from Peshawar to Karachi

and from Karachi to the western sea board in just about 20 days. It takes a lot of time. Hence, there is ample evidence collected by the police that these incidents were planned before 6th December. Then for what? It is because the Maharashtra administration in the last one and a half years launched a movement against crime and doone was spared. Shri Ram Naik has said that there is an involvement of politicians with the underworld. I agree on that. But, we cannot say it is only Congress. All political parties are involved, their workers are involved because there are two types of people who come in politics, that is, one brand which comes for business and the other who are in politics for different reasons; for national purpose and for development of the country. So, all political parties have got their workers, who have got links with the underworld. This is what we must treatise today because we should not utilise this incident in a partisan manner for political purpose because this is a question of national security, a question where all of us have to rise above the partisan political consideration and tackle this menace and root out this scourge on humanity once for all. It is time now when we have to do something. It is time now when we have to come together and formulate a fixed plan or strategy to combat this crime.

Narcotic terrorism is not a national issue only, it is an international issue. It has dimensions far beyond our imagination. with the breakdown of the Soviet Union, what has happened is there has been a brain drain. Nuclear physicists in those countries are going everywhere. Pakistan is trying to was them. Iraq is trying to woo them and at a particular point of time if the nuclear trigger falls in the hands of any terrorist, we can imagine what can happen to this country and the surrounding areas. Hence, when I say that we have to look at it not in a partisan manner but in national interest and in the interest of national security, that is where I demand that all these events, including the seizure of arms in Delhi, including the nexus of Punjab terrorists with the

underworld, including the bomb blast, including the nexus of the underworld with politicians, with bureaucrats, with the since industry, with the builders, with the businessmen and with all others, have to be investigated today. We must agree that CBI alone will not be able to do it because there are many other agencies.

The role of intelligence and para-military forces have to come in focus here. Our intelligence agencies unfortunately are not working in harmony. They are working at cross purposes, whether it is Intelligence Bureau or CBI or Directorate of Revenue Intelligence or the Research and Analysis Wing or BSF Intelligence or Military Intelligence. We have got a plethora of intelligence agencies whose agents are working in the field at cross purposes and there is intense rivalry between these agencies wherein the casualty is national security. We have to now rise up to the occasion and develop a mechanism which will integrate all our agencies so that the State police, the para-military forces and all these agencies can work in harmony. When it comes to the Bombay blast and the connected events all over the world, they have all to be clubbed together and investigated by a Central investigative Commission because CBI alone will not be able to rise up to this task because the involvement is of many. There are officials involved in this, there may be some politicians involved in this, there is the underworld. So, it is a complete chain that has to be investigated.

The other day I was talking to some people about the method of transferring customs officials. That has to be investigated. It should not happen that only those officers are posted which are suitable to the underworld. So, we must institute proper defence mechanism in all the circumstances.

My next point is about the extradition. We have all realised that it si Daud Ibrahim sitting somewhere in the Gulf who is behind all these incidents, whether in Ahmedabad, whether in Bombay or whether in Goa. We have come to know how Shir Bukhan was murdered. Why was

Bukhari murdered? Did he have some nexus with some politicians and bureaucrats in Goa in connection with some business? This is of consequence. This has to be investigated. Who is going to investigate? Extradition of Doud is not a matter which can be dealt with by the State Governments. We must demand extradition. The United Arab Emirates has said that there are no fixed charges against Doud Ibrahim, whoever he is, and hence they cannot agree to the extradition. That is why if the Bombay police cannot frame fixed charges, then there has to be an accumulation of evidence and the evidence is available.

This has to be taken all over the country because the linkages are in Karnataka, Goa, Gujarat and Maharashtra. All these linkages have to be opened up have to be disclosed and only then can the extradition be possible.

The next most important factor is the declaration of Pakistan as a terrorist State because these incidences have happened at the behest of Pakistan's intelligence agencies. There is no doubt in my mind at all. And evidence has proved that there are people who are sent to Pakistan for training. People were trained there. Only two people have been caught so far. According to the information, around 30 people are trained. And there is information that around 12,000 kg. of RDX has landed in Maharashtra-Gujarat coast. Out of 12,000 kg. Only 4,000 kg. has, if so far, been seized by Maharashtra Police. Hence RDX is still floating around in the country.

There are reports of number of arms being smuggled from Rajasthan Punjab border during this period and also by sea and by air. All these arms have not yet been confiscated and only a limited amount of arms have been confiscated. Hence, I would request here that an investigation in Maharashtra, in the Bombay blasts per se should not be an investigation of Bombay blasts. Because this has unbid everything. As far as the incidents concerning with Bombay blasts are concerned, the Maharashtra Police and the

Bombay Police are capable of looking after it. That is why the State Government is very right when they say that as far as Bombay blast is concerned, they are capable of investigating it and there is no doubt in it.

But because these Bombay blasts are connected with various evidences and incidences all over the country, because the Customs officials are involved, because the State Police cannot investigate and prosecute smuggling activities and economic offences, because there is hefty amount of black money which is involved where the Income-tax Department has to come into picture, because there is the extradition of Dawood is involved, the Bombay Police per se alone is not capable. Because there is investigation of the amount of drugs being manufactured in Pakistan and Afghanistan which is involved, because RDX originated in Peshawar in Pakistan is involved, because Pakistan's intelligence agency's role is involved, the State Police is not capable of catering to the situation and hence there has to be a central Investigative Commission wherein all the facts are to be investigated the nexus of politician bureaucrat under world: the nexus between various forms of officials in the law enforcement agencies where many Custom officials and police officers are involved in these particular activities all over the country.

The murder of Arora in Allahabad is a connected factor. The Calcutta blast is also not an isolated event. Hence the Chief Minister of West Bengal cannot say that this is to be investigated by the State Police.

Hence all these events have to be brought in. The Narcotics Control Bureau, the Intelligence Bureau, RAW, C.B.I., Police, Para-military forces, Customs all these have to coordinate and cooperate under the Commission to investigate into all facts of polity that are responsible for developing a criminal infrastructure in places like Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi and elsewhere wherein such acts are made possible.

Why the incident took place only in Bombay? Why not elsewhere? It is because the infrastructure was available the infrastructure for transporting of smuggled goods, infrastructure of collaborating police and customs officials and that is why we have to launch a detailed investigation in all these aspects.

Only then truth can triumph. Only then can we be secure. Only then, can our people be secure. That is why, I appeal to all sections of this House not to treat this matter only per se Bombay blast but to look at it from broad angle of national security, of threat to this country, threat to the integrity of this country. Again I would appeal to all Members not to bring various shades of politics in every demand. This is not politics. This is national security.

Hence I humbly again appeal to rise above minor petty considerations and look at this problem from a national point of view.

I appeal to the Government to constitute a central commission to integrate and coordinate all activities of all the forces so that we can go at the root of the problem and not be satisfied by just punishing or catching small traffickers or peddlers on the street because big man or big fish has to be caught. The people behind that have to be extradited and brought into this country and full scale investigation to be launched.

[Translation]

DR. S.P. YADAV (Sambhal): Madan, Chairman, a discussion is going on here regarding the foreing hand behind the Bombay bomb-blasts. Firstly, I would like to submit that all such big incidents which happen in the country take place due to the appeasement policeis of the Government because the political leaders including the Prime Minister do not care for the welfare of the country, whether it was the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, General A.S. Vaidhya or Shri Rajiv Gandhi or the bomb-

blasts in Bombay. All these incidents happened due to the wrong policies of the Government.

Just now, our friends from the Congress Party were saying that an investigation should be held. But I would like to ask them as to when they hae bothered for those investigations. Recently, a three-judge bench of Supreme Court had given a verdict in the Ramaswami case, but during the impeachment proceedings, the congress members became natural. Even the Prime Minister did nto utter a single word and kept himself neutral, It is highly regrettable that will Prime Minister kept silence on such an important issue. In this way the Government cannot evade its responsibility. The Verma Commission was constituted to enquire into the case of Mrs. Gandhi's assassination and a discussion has been held on its report. Two of the Congress Members repeatedly tried to put the needle of suspicion on one particular person but no action was taken later on. Shrimati Gandhi was assassinated by her security personal posted at her residence. General A.S. Vaidhya was murdered because he had ordered the entry of the force into the Golden Temple under the 'Operation Bluestar'. After that, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was murdered and at that time there was Chandrashekhar Government supported by the Congress, but no action has yet been taken in the regard. It was mentioned in the report of Verma Commission that there was internal disputes among the Congress men in Siperambudur and they were not on good terms with each other. That is why the programme was changed in the last moment which caused such a serious incident taking the life of an ex Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I would only like to submit that all such incidents take place due to the wrong policies of the government. Besides Bombay, such incidents of bomb-blasts took place in Agra, Calcutta and other places too. I would like to ask the Government what the role of C. B. I., C. I. D., and other Intelligence Agencies? Are you prepared to take any action against them? I know that you are not capable to do so. Your position in just like such am animal as runs here or there on a road and gets crushed under any vehicle.

if it comes in the middle of the road. In Bombay, there were 13 incidents of bomb-blasts within a very short period of one hour, but have you ever thought how such a big consignment of bombs entered Bombay and how they were planted at different places.

We were present in the House at that time. When the Home Minister had given a wrong information. This information was first given by Shri Advani and after that, the Home Minister gave the information. He did not have the first hand information. I want to say that your partial policies will destroy the country. Although the incident of 6th December took place in Ayodhya only, yet you have dissolved the Governments in all the four States. Thousands of people were killed in Bombay, but the Government of Maharashtra was not dismissed. Can you give the reasons for not doing so? Can the Members of Congress explain the reasons behind it, if they do not think that it is a brutal partiality?

Yesterday, Shri Aiyar and Shri Chidambaram levelled allegation against Shri V. P. Singh and Shri Chandrashekhar very cleverly. I would like to ask Shri Chidambaram whether he had some introspection as to why he had to resign when he was not involved in teh scam?

I agree that the incident of 6th December in Uttar Pradesh was shameful and tragic resulting in deaths of thousands of people. I hail from Sambhal area. Eight people belonging to my constituency were killed in these riots. I drew attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to killing of these eight people while speaking on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs for conducting an inquiry into the matter. The Police arrests that these people have not been killed. I had supplied a photograph of a man and the copy of F.I.R. lodged and if these persons are alive, they should be produced. But, no reply has been given so far. I tried to raise the issue under Rule 377, but I was forced to withdraw the notice and was told that it would be taken up later

on. There is no record regarding the number of people killed and the number of those alive and we have not received any reply in this regard till date from the Government.

I would like to state that it would not be possible for you to solve any problem if you adopt biased policies. You should resign from the House, sooner the Government is suspended it will benefit the country. Even those Governments were suspended by you where not a single persons was killed. No man was killed in Himachal Pradesh. The people of this country will revolt if you adopt such biased policies. You think that Smt. Indira Gandhi was killed because he had supported the Government of Sri Lanka as regards the problem of the Tamils and Sinhales. We had already received a signal. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi on his official visit to Sri Lanka while receiving the Guard of Honour was attacked by a constable who was standing there, with the 'but' of his rifle. It was very clear on that moment itself. In spite of that the Government could not understand the reality. Shri Prem Das, the President of Sri Lanka was killed. In the same style and consecution killings take place. Earlier former Prime Minister was killed and later on the President of Sri Lanka was killed. You people want to wash your hands by levelling allegation against others. This will not do. It is your responsibility to run the country. You are running the Government. Therefore, it is necessary for you to run the country with responsibility otherwise the country will be ruined.

Nobody can deny that foreign elements are involved in Bombay riots. It is very clear that Pakistan is involved in the riots that occurred in Bombay, Calcutta and Agra. But the Government is unable to take action against the Government of Pakistan. If Memon brothers are not in Pakistan where they are. Please tell us in which country they have gone Hon. Minister to Home Affairs is not here but the other ministers are present. They should tell us where Memon brothers are at present and what action Government is taking against them? Has the Government any courage

[Dr. S.P. Yadav]

to take action against them? Yesterday, I stated in the House that I would not like to mention the names of culprits. "although" we have got their photographs and they are associated with some Ministers here. I would like to inform that Dawood Ibrahim has cordial relations with some Ministers of Maharashtra. You have received donations from these people for contesting the elections. In such circumstance, what action can be taken by you against them. How can you take action against them when you enjoy with them in your drawing rooms and bed rooms? You have no courage to take action against them.

The congress of the Government was witnessed the day before yesterday in the case of Justice Ramaswamy. This case has conveyed your intentions throughout the country. You may read it in newspapers. My colleagues belonging to the Congress Party must read the editorial written by Shri Arun Shourie appeared in *te Jansatta* on the 13th you will learn a lesson from the deeds done by you.

Sheerty levelling allegations against others the Government cannot prove it is innocence. Indira Gandhi was assassinated. Rajiv Gandhi was killed. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated and now bomb blasts have occurred in Bombay. The Government is accountable for the number of people killed including the Hindus and the Muslims in these riots thoroughout the country. The Congress Party has been governing the country for most of the period. That is why the Congress party has to be answerable. You cannot be let scotfree from this accountability. The Government will have to own up the responsibility. If you do not accept the responsibility, the people will not forgive you. The Government should own the responsibility of all the incidents and riots that have occurred. I would like to cite a couplet:

"Gul se lipi Titliyan Ko Hata Kar Dekho.
Andhiyo Tumne Darakhlon ko Giraya
Hoga."

You people have done misdeeds. Due to your wrong deeds the country is not marching towards progress but is going downward. The law and order situation has been deteriorating throughout the country. I have hail from Uttar Pradesh. I have reminded you many times in this regard. About 12000 litre of diesel was being transported from Mathura to Sambhal in a truck. Iglas Police Station in Aligarh district falls on the way. The entire 12000 litre of diesel was stolen in the above-said Police Station and its driver was murdered. Its conductor was kidnapped. The Chowki Incharge, Iglas Police Station is turning a deaf ear to this incidence. No enquiry is being conducted. I had given details in writing to the Minister of state in the Ministry of Home Affairs. The name of the conductor who was kidnapped is Javed. No action has been taken in this regard. The prevalent law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh is os pitiable and deteriorated that it is not incorrect to call it a law of jungle or police Raj. Police people do not fellow any rule. They are arresting our workers under TADA. The Government has passed the legislation. This law is not applicable on Dawood Ibrahim and Memon Bamdhus. It is a matter of shame that it is applicable on our M.Ps and M.L.As only. At this juncture, Mr. Home Minister I would like to ask you what is our image at international platform after bomb-blasts in Bombay. You should give a though to it. There was a time when Iraq used to support India on Kashmir issur. But today Iraq and other Islamic countries are jointly passing a resolution. It is a very pitiable shocking and serious situation. The Government should consider over these problems seriously. If you want our country to progress and want to run the country, and want to improve the image of the country in the world, I would like to suggest that you formulate impartial policeis above party line. Party-politics should not be encouraged in the House. Here all should be treated as equals.

Today my colleague belonging to the B.J.P. has raised a question regarding grant of telephone connections. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications has granted 200 telephone connections in favour of an M.P. of Delhi and on the other hand, the M.Ps. belonging to Uttar Pradesh and other States have been unable to consume even 15 telephone connections, because adequate communication system and telephones lines have not been laid there in their constituencies. I would like to request you again and again not to adopt biased attitude in the House as well as in the country and forgo partial attitude in implementing Government policies.

These incidents are true. You are sitting in power due to the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, otherwise you were not able to attain this position. So I would like to tell you to formulate clear policies so that country could feel that the Government functioning.

Hon. Prime Minister, keeping quiet will not help you further. You had not uttered a single word on bomb explosions in Bombay. The assassination of Rajiv Gandhi was discussed here under Rule 193. But the Prime Minister did not utter a single word about it, He did not utter a word even on the impeachment motion discussed here against Ramaswami. So, keeping quiet in such manner will not help the hon. Prime Minister.

So, I would like to request the Government that it should act with clear intentions and make such laws which may create confidence in the common man that the Government is providing relief or is worked for their welfare.

With these words I concluded.

SHRI RAMACHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARA (Wardha): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I have already spoken on this subject during the demands for grants of the Home Ministry. I have discussed some aspects of this issue.

On the 12th of March there had been twelve

bomb explosions within 2-3 hours. Several people died, seriously injured and property worth crores had been destroyed in it. Statements of people arrested after this incidents and the Government and Newspapers reveal that it was a big conspiracy involving Pakistan. Statements by Chief Minister and officials also reveal the involvement of ISI in this conspiracy. This type of explosive which reached Bombay had first all went from Dubai to Islamabad then returned to Dubai and then was smuggled to India. This thing has become explicitly clear. Huge quantity of explosives have been confiscated during the raids conducted according to the Statements made by the persons arrested in this connection. For example four thousand kilogram RDX was confiscated from the districts included under Nagala Police Station. Their intention was to explode it in other cities also, it has been told by the people arrested after this incident. These persons were trained in Sannar village of Raigarh district. In the same way 1500 kilogram of explosives were confiscated in Kasi village of Thana district and 2380 kilogram of explosive were confiscated in Nagala Bandarkhari.

Thus the material seized and the statements given by persons arrested shows that the Don Ibrahim in hatched this conspiracy. In India Memmon brothers trapped Dawood Mohammed who is notorious for such deeds. In this way they collected anti-social elements and took them to Islamabad via Dubai where they were trained and it was reported that Islamabad they came back to Bombay. The explosives seized in such a big quantity reveals that their intentions was not only to explode bombs in Bombay but also in various other parts of the country for creating instability in the country. I would like to know how these explosives came in the country. Raigarh and Ratnagiri district in Maharashtra had been a have for smugglers. Persons arrested in connection with the bomb explosions in Bombay had already been arrested several times by the police on the charges of smuggling. This area is notorious for the smuggling of silver, gold, cocaine, toxic materials and arms. I would say that such a big quantity of explosive could not reach in the

[Sh. Ramachandra Marotrao Ghangara]

country without involvement of custom officials and police personnel. And this nexus had become a regular practice as far as the sea shore region of Ratnagiri and Raigarh districts are concerned. It is said that 196 boxes of RDX were unloaded here and by the secret routes through forests these had been taken to Bombay and other cities.

Sir, I would like to point out that many notorious conspirator and Ismail Abdul Razak alias Tiger Memmon met Dawood Ibrahim. Along with them there were many assistants Sharif Abdul Ghaffar, RAhim Kalwalkar and Peelu Khan, how these persons reached Dubai? They did not have any legal passport, the period of their passport expired, but the passport officials extended the period. This reveals their resourcefulness. I would like to point out that it is not an ordinary matter that some persons arrested and gave statements which were used in the some persons arrested and gave statements which were used in the court. This reveals the negligence of police and secret services of the country and involvement of bureaucrats, Government officials, Passport Officials, Custom Officials, other persons and police officials in it. This work is going on since 1975 during 1975 to 1985 smuggling by Karimlala and Hazi Mastan was stopped. One uncle of Dawood Ibrahim who lives in Ratnagiri knows about every nook and corner of that area very well. Through him such type of work are being performed on sea shore of Ratnagiri. The transportation of immigrants has been stopped by the Government and it has been protected for fishing by the Government and it has been protected for fishing only. These anti-social elements involve these people also. Either due to illiteracy or greed of money these people help them in such activities. The ship stand in middle of the sea and this material is brought to the shore by small boats and at the time of the arrival of such materials, custom and police officials vanish from the site and they come agains when the material is loaded in trucks and other vehicles and dispersed through

secret routes. I would like to emphasize that this nexus of bureaucrats, custom officials and police officials must be broken, otherwise this practice could not be stopped.

Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to point out that political protection have been given in such a big scandal. I do not think that only anti-social elements are involved in it but other persons may be there. Even after knowing that one person was arrested on the charge of smuggling and under TADA also, he had been given ticket and elected as a legislator. He is still a legislator. Earlier he was mayor, I would not like to point out his name, as he is not present here. I would like to tell that this fellow has constructed a five star hotel named 'Eagle International' at the sea shore in which several smugglers, anti-social elements leaders and ministers are entertained. I can point out the names of Ministers as their names are with me in writing. This shows that this incident has a link between leaders and persons involved in speculation.

In such a situation I would like to say that if the Government wants to stop the occurrence of such incidents, various aspects of it should be reviewed carefully and impartially. As I have already told that Ratnagiri district of Maharashtra has been considered a haven for smugglers. The smugglers, custom officials, police officials and bureaucrats are earning profit worth of crores of rupees here. They involve with them the fishermen living in nearby villages and their task becomes more easy. It has become clear that smugglers are guilty of these bomb explosions and custom and police officials are also involved in it. Political leaders are behind these in some way or the other.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the help of the intelligence agencies should be sought to find out the real culprits. I am at a loss to understand as to why the case is not being referred to CBI. The help of CBI should be sought in this regard. since there has been sufficient evidence of involvement of Pakistan so help of International Intelligence agencies can be sought. This matter should be

raised in UNO with the help of friendly countries and the matter should be investigated in detail so that such incidents of terrorism are checked:

With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Madam Chairman, I am happy to take part in this discussion raised by Shri Jaswant Singh and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding the bomb blasts in Bombay. I will congratulate them for having raised this discussion. I fully appreciate the Business Advisory Committee's concern also for giving time at least on the day of the session for such an important matter.

Since the occurrence of this incident, it was declared by our Prime Minister that the brain and hand behind these blasts will be fully identified and then proper steps will be taken. I am glad to say that very laborious attempts were made through the Company police and the Maharashtra Government, with the help of CBI and RAW of the Central Government, and also other agencies to identify the brain and hand behind this tragedy which occurred in the Bombay city killing several people and injuring hundreds of people. Therefore, having identified the brain and hand behind this tragedy, I think, ultimately the culprits will be brought to book as far as Government is concerned. Efforts are being made to bring to this country and to arrest and take proper action against those culprits who have been identified and who are escaping arrest with the help of other international forces or perhaps with the connivance of some of the neighbouring countries. Therefore, the task is little difficult. It depends much upon the cooperation which we get from our neighbouring countries where the real brain of this tragedy is hiding and trying to escape the punishment for this grave offence. Therefore, the efforts which are being made have to be further intensified. On the international level, we will have to seek cooperation not only of our neighbouring countries but also to bring pressure upon them through the big international

forces, international associations and also the big countries which have been helping these neighbouring countries in several other respects.

Already the move is to declare Pakistan as a terrorist country by the United States of America. If such steps are intensified further and if we pursue this matter on the international level with the force which we possess and the machinery which we have got throughout the world, I think, a day will soon come when we shall be able to bring to book the real brain after the blasts and that may, to some extent, satisfy the people of Bombay.

17.00 hrs.

The real culprits having been punished, then credibility will be restored to a great extent, far as the Government of Maharashtra and Central Government are concerned. I will, therefore, urge upon the Central Government also to pursue this matter very intensely on the international level, so that the brain behind these blasts can be brought to book and properly punished.

Madam, some controversy is sought to be raised whether the investigation done by Bombay Police is sufficient or whether the Central agencies, viz. the CBI and RAW should also be involved. There is also some view that the Central agencies alone should be given charge of this investigation so that not only those culprits, but also other links, if any, with the big people in Bombay including politicians, could be found out. I feel Sir that the Bombay Police are also doing their best and up to now, whatever investigation they have done, is one the right lines. As I understand, the cooperation of the CBI and the RAW is also being taken. Therefore, it is for the Central Government to decide whether we should keep aside the agency of the Maharashtra Government and put the Central agencies only in charge of this work. It is a question of assessment. It is a question of considering the material that has been available to them so far.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Would you kindly yield for a minute? A very important aspect has just now been put by the hon. Member. The cooperation of the CBI is being sought by the State Government and the hon. Member says that it is for the Central Government to assess whether investigation should be done by the CBI alone. It is a very anomalous position. Because, under law, as has been rightly observed by the hon. Home Minister, unless the State Government makes Minister, unless the State Government makes a request, the CBI cannot go there to investigate the matter. The hon. Member himself mentioned very clearly about the dimensions and seriousness that these investigations warrant. So, I want to know whether he is in favour of the State Government seeking investigation by the CBI or whether he wants that the Central Government, knowing the seriousness of the situation, knowing the dimensions of national and international involvement in the crime, should insist upon a CBI inquiry, by persuading or directing the State Government to make a request on such lines. I would request the hon. Member to clarify this aspect.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Thank you Shri Lodhiji. I am thankful to you for raising this point. I am on this point only. It is a very delicate issue. In a way, it will not be wise to blame the Maharashtra police and particularly the Bombay police machinery, and say that their investigation is not so impartial as required and that it would not create credibility with regard to either the Government of Maharashtra or to the investigations and therefore, they may please move out from these investigations and allow the Central agencies to take charge. In a way, it is not only embarrassing, but it is not justified also. We will not be doing justice to the police machinery in Bombay, when they are strenuously, honestly and impartially trying their best not only to find out the persons and machinery through which the RDX material was brought to Maharashtra, but also trying to find out the links without any fear or favour.

And, therefore, what I submit is, fortunately or coincidentally in Maharashtra also the Government is of the Congress Party and in the Centre also the Congress Party is ruling. So, there will not be any complication as far as this investigation is concerned.

I read in today's newspaper that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra is not averse to CBI taking charge as far as this investigation is concerned. If the Central Government feels, on the basis of the material before it, that it is necessary to put only the CBI in charge of the whole investigation with the help of the Bombay Police it can do so. I don't say that there will be any difficulty from the point of view of both the governments but if they are also persuaded to come to this conclusion on the strength of the material that is available to them through the Maharashtra Government mentioning that the Bombay Police are doing their best and they are practically at the fag end of the investigation and most of the agencies have been identified and now it is the question of only arresting them, then perhaps only the External Affairs Ministry will be more involved for the further steps which are required to be taken. Therefore, I feel that in this tragic event such a controversy should not be raised. It will hamper the investigation and it may do injustice to those who are doing their best as far as this investigation is concerned.

At the same time the credibility of the Maharashtra Government the credibility of the Central Government should not be hampered. People should not feel that the Government or the politicians who are at the helm of affairs are trying to shield themselves or their own colleagues or they are afraid that if CBI takes charge then perhaps links will be established to their nearer colleagues. Still, credibility also has to be shared. And, today, I suppose there is no doubt in the minds of the people of Bombay that proper investigations are being done. If at all the CBI or RAW have to play further major roles then I think the Maharashtra Government is also prepared to involve them. From that point of view I feel that this controversy is not at all called for.

The immediate causes of the blast as per all the investigations appear to be very very deep. They have not arisen only during the recent past. As far as the Bombay city is concerned, the underworld had established its root a long time before. The continuous growth of population in Bombay because of several people coming from various parts of India to this city for their livelihood, has become unbearable. I feel that though as Indians we have a right to go anywhere in this part of the country but in order to consider the future problems of Bombay some way will have to be found out; some aspect of Constitution will have to be considered by which the Bombay population does not grow unlimited.

They are all Indians; they are all our brothers and they have every right to come to any part of the country. I don't deny that. But if this small strip of land of Bombay is overburdened with this population, then, not only the civic problems will become very very difficult. A fertile land has been created for this under-world which has been functioning as far as this city is concerned. As we have not been able to take any action for all these years in this matter, as we have not been able to find out any solution for this matter considering our constitution and considering the right of every Indian to go anywhere, in any part of the country, this problem is becoming more and more acute. Therefore, I would urge upon all right thinking people that even from our national point of view also, this city must be protected and saved hereafter. And if you want to save and protect this city properly, then we shall have to find out, under the framework of the constitution and under the framework of our national aspirations, that further and further burden of population is not put on this city. This burden has created a fertile land as far as such offences are concerned.

Therefore, as I said, the causes of these blasts are very very old. They are not of recent origin and they have been there for the last several years and roots of these problems are very deep. I can see several causes even today. So many gangsters, so many gangs are

functioning for the last several years in this city. They are controlling this city life of this city and they are disturbing the peace of this city in a great manner.

Therefore, I am not only urging upon the Government to find out some solutions but I am also urging upon all the political parties, particularly, all national parties, all secular parties, to think deeply as far as the problems of Bombay city are concerned. It is because, this has given rise to the present situation as far as Bombay is concerned. Even during last riots also, we could not protect several people because of large slums where fire-brigades could not go; where population was large. So, we could not protect our brothers of both the communities. Therefore, I will urge upon not only the Maharashtra Government but also the Central Government to give special attention and assistance to Bombay and save the Bombay city. Therefore, from this point of view, the Central Government may also have a long ranged policy and think with a great foresight to find out the solutions because, that is, according to me, is one of the causes, which gave very easy access to these people who wanted to smuggle in RDX. We find that throughout the long shore of Bombay, Konkan and also Raigarh, these smuggling activities are going on for last several years and that gave rise to smuggling of RDX which could not be detected.

Then, of course, our usual problem of corruption in all the departments is also responsible. The corrupt customs officers the corrupt police machinery is also very much responsible for allowing the smuggling of RDX in the city of Bombay. From that point of view also, to eradicate corruption from this machinery, to clean the Customs Office, the police machinery also will have to be considered; and from that point of view also, steps will have to be taken not only by the Maharashtra Government but the Central Government also so that any recurrence of such incidents will not occur.

The rehabilitation of those who suffered in

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

■ this Bombay blast has been successfully taken into consideration by the Maharashtra Government. Those who had died, those who were injured are offered compensation. There are, of course, still complaints that proper compensation has not reached the real victims and the machinery is slow. But that point can be taken up with the Maharashtra Government and their machinery. I hope that remedy can be found out, as far as distribution of reaching compensation to the real victims is concerned. The rehabilitation question is also there. In many cases, the buildings were completely damaged and became inhabitable. And the Bombay Housing and Area Development Board have taken already steps to repair them wherever possible, to reconstruct them wherever necessary and to give sufficient funds for that purpose. For example, a building known as Meeranda Chall, which was just behind a petrol pump near Shiv Sena Bhavan, got damaged to such an extent that it has to be repaired by the Housing Board.

Our friends were debating with us whether it should be reconstructed or repaired. But this small irritant can be solved at the local level; and ultimately, the aim is to give proper relief to the residents of Meeranda Chall and no politics should be played as far as such small things are concerned. I hope those rehabilitation problems also will be solved and are being solved by the Maharashtra Government. From this point of view, I don't think the Central Government is concerned because rehabilitation package is being properly handled by the Maharashtra Government; if necessary, monetary help can be given by the Central Government to the Maharashtra Government so that proper and sufficient and adequate help can be given to the victims and adequate rehabilitation package can be achieved as far as those residents are concerned. I, therefore, feel that today though there is some concern about the investigation that is being going on, the steps taken by the Maharashtra Government are in the right

direction. The police machinery is also working in the right direction, as far as investigation is concerned. And as I said, the central machinery is also involved and they are also cooperating with them. This controversy regarding the central machinery and Maharashtra machinery may not be raised at all; it is not necessary and would not serve any purpose.

In a short time, with the help of international machinery, I think the real brain behind this plot; will be found out; to the plot will be properly dug up and the culprit will be brought to book.

With these words, I am again thankful to those who have raised this debate. I only would finally remark that no politics should have been brought, as far as the discussion is concerned. We are all interested. You may not feel that because so and so MP is not present here is not interested in the Bombay problems.

For example, our President of the Bombay Regional Congress Committee is abroad in a parliamentary delegation therefore, he could not remain present and participate in this discussion.

As far as Shri Sunil Dutt is concerned, you know his personal agony and his difficulties. I was also to take part from the beginning but I was just away looking after some other parliamentary work.

I am told that some uncharitable remarks were made by our colleague Shri Ram Naik and he tried to raise this point. The Bombay Members of Parliament are not present. There is no intention to avoid this debate. Everybody has some parliamentary work. This being the last day perhaps everybody could not adjust its programme and participate in this debate. But on behalf of Bombay Congress Committee, I have put my views. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now I would request Dr. Manmohan Singh to make a statement regarding the Financial Sector Programme Loan from the Asian Development Bank.

17.21 hrs.

(iv) Financial Sector programme Loan from the Asian Development Bank

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to make a Statement to clarify certain issues raised in connection with a Financial Sector Programme Loan which was negotiated with the ADB in November, 1992. Concern has been expressed on whether the policies we are following in this area have been dictated by the ADB or other multilateral agencies. I would like to state categorically that there is no basis whatsoever for such apprehensions. Our policies in this area have been evolved by our own consideration of what is needed in our national interest.

Hon. Members would recall that while presenting my first budget on the 24th July 1991, I had drawn attention to the weaknesses which had crept into our financial system and the need for reform in this sector including especially the need to introduce appropriate capital adequacy, and prudential norms, and to improve the profitability of our commercial banks and financial institutions. It was in this context that a High Level Committee was appointed to consider all relevant aspects of financial sector reforms.

The recommendations of this Committee were received by Government in November 1991 and the Report was placed in Parliament in December 1991. There was extensive discussion on the contents of this Report and the Consultative Committee of Parliament deliberated on the various recommendations contained in the Report in three of its Sessions in 1992. There was widespread recognition of the need for reforms in the banking sector. Based on these extensive discussions, the Cabinet on 22nd October 1992 approved the approach to implementing the recommendations of the Committee on the Financial Sector. The broad approach towards financial sector reforms was also discussed in meetings with Chief

Executives of the Nationalised Banks.

The Financial Sector Programme Loan negotiated with the ADB was based on the approach to reforms evolved through this process. The Board of the ADB approved the loan on 15th December 1992 and the very next day, namely, on the 16th December 1992, 10 copies of my letter to the ADB President were sent to the Parliament Library. I would invite Hon. Members to peruse the contents of my letter and see for themselves that the programme outlined by me was wholly in consonance with policies already declared in Parliament and in other fora.

The President of the ADB in his Report and recommendations made to the Board of Directors has described the evolution of our policy and also explained the various features of our macro economic stabilisation and Structural Adjustment Programme. This is an internal document of the Bank containing the Appraisal Report of the Staff and their perceptions. As far as our commitments are concerned, these are contained in my letter which I sent to the President of the ADB on 25th November 1992. I have explained on more than one occasion on the floor of this House that it is a normal practice of multilateral lending institutions to expect the fulfilment of certain conditions by the borrower for utilising the loan in an agreed sequence of disbursements. I can assure Hon'ble Members that the conditions specified in the loan agreements are no more than a time phased statement of our own intentions. I would urge Hon'ble Members not to be alarmed or misled by references to dialogue and discussion with international agencies. We are not afraid of such discussions and there is nothing wrong with engaging in discussions in order to obtain a better understanding of international practice. I would respectfully remind Hon'ble Members that in the financial sector no country can afford to be an island. The Basle Committee which sets international standards in banking is after all an international forum and all countries are aligning their systems to these standards.

[Sh. Manmohan Singh]

Shri Chandra Shekhar had written to me on the 20th of April on this loan expressing some of the apprehensions I have referred to. I had acknowledged his letter on the 23rd of April. The only operative suggestion in his letter was that various Reports of the ADB and World Bank should be made public. We are considering this suggestion. I might however and that his basic conclusion that the policies and programmes being undertaken by us are being thrust upon us by outside multilateral lending institutions is misconceived and wholly unwarranted. We had inherited an economy riddled with a grave crisis in mid 1991. The programme initiated by us has not only enabled us to overcome the crisis but to lay the foundations for returning India back to a path of high economic growth. Our interaction with the World Bank, the IMF or the ADB have been motivated by a strong sense of national interest and to ensure sustainability of our programme of macro economic stability and long term growth.

17.25 hrs.

DISCUSSIONS *RE*: PROGRESS MADE IN
INVESTIGATION INTO AND
RAMIFICATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL
HAND IN BOMBAY BOMB BLASTS

[*Translation*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have spent two hours on this matter. The time of the House on this issue can be extended with the consent of the House.

SHRI KAMALA MISHRA MADHUAR: The time should be extended by one hour.
(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): There are two important Bills

which have to be passed. Their term is going to expire shortly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are still seven speakers. I think that the maximum that we can extend the time for this discussion is by one hour, nothing more than that. So, I would request the speakers to keep that in mind.

17.28 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER: I was hearing from the Chamber.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): Should I start?

MR. SPEAKER: How much time do we need for this?

SHRI RAM KAPSE: We decided to extend the time by one hour.

MR. SPEAKER: There are other Bills which are to be passed.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: We will keep that in mind.

MR. SPEAKER: That means you are going to consume less than a hour.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: One hour more we extended and I think it can be completed.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us keep that in mind. We are not changing the time as such, but if we keep it in mind, certainly I think we will be able to complete it in one hour.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I spoke about the Bombay blasts two weeks back when we were discussing the Demand for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs. I was the first to ask for a CBI inquiry and today there are at least 70 Members of Parliament from the Congress (I) who are demanding it.

Today Shri Rajesh Pilot, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, that too in charge of Internal Security, has written to the President of the Congress (I) and the Prime Minister requesting him to instal a CBI inquiry and I will not be astonished if tonight I hear in the news that Shri Sharad Pawar will agree.

SHRI RAM NAIK: It will be, "Has agreed".

SHRI RAM KAPSE: He has agreed conditionally. But that conditional acceptance also may go away if Shri S.B. Chavan persuades him properly. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): The hon. Minister of Home Affairs would himself this declaration in his speech.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, I am just expecting, not a persuasion, and it is going on weeks after weeks. Shri Sharad Dighe may have to change his opinion and he will change it. In the interest of the nation, we have to rise above the party politics. We will do whatever is necessary to save the nation. We are almost in a warlike situation. All of us will come together and do whatever needful in the interest of the nation.

Every State exists on the concept of the sword and shield. The shield symbolises alertness, for knowledge and the resolve to root out the enemy within. The sword is the instrument for swift and appropriate retribution.

Events since March have shown that the Indian State is truly unprotected. We feel that we are unprotected. Its shield is porous. Its sword is blunted. We know that the conspiracy was being hatched, details being ironed out, operators were being recruited and trained. All this was happening and the Government did not know. Do you know? The hawala markets were suddenly a flutter in February and the Government did not know why. Now there is one culprit who is on record. His name is Mr. Resham

Laundrywalla.

He has stated that a meeting was held in Dubai in the month September 1992 to draw up an all-India plan of series of bomb blasts all over the country and that he had personally attended this meeting. Also, according to Shri Laundrywalla, the first large consignment of RDX and AK-56 Rifles came in the focuntry in October 1992 followed by a number of other consignments. Further, according to Shri Laundrywalla,

"We wanted to use this RDX and AK-56 rifles in 1994 all over India for a series of bomb blasts in collusion with the ISI of Pakistan which in turn had drawn a master plan to simultaneously attack India as soon as the bombs explode in major cities and in various Defence and oil establishments all over the country."

This is the dimension of the problem. It is not a question whether we believe in Bombay police or not. You have yourself said that the whole machinery has become corrupt. The customs of the police and others have become corrupt. Still we believe in Bombay Police. They have done a lot of work but much needs to be done because the whole nation is in danger. And it is a danger to the security of the nation and to the citizen. that is the real problem. So, let us see this problem from this angle only.

I repeat the shield of the State symbolises alertness and foreknowledge. IS the Central Government alert? Had it the foreknowledge about the Bomb Blast which took place in Bombay after 12th March in Culcutta, Surat and Jammu? If they had the foreknowledge, were they alert enough to inform all the Ministers whose responsibility it was to protect the nation and protect the citizens from this war on the common man from the gangsters?

It is not a question of military fighting. with military fighting; Army fighting with army. It is not so. It is the problem of a common man, who

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

lives in Jhuggi-Jhompri or in a house.

Now Shri Sharad Pawar tells that the conspiracy about the bomb blast was hatched six months before. he was the Defence Minister of India before six months. Did he see to it that coastal guards will destroy all the RDX before reaching the Indian coast. I am asking the hon. Minister are you sure that whatever RDX reached our coastal line is not left? Much is yet to be searched. It is my knowledge that at least 10,000 kilo grams of RDX is to found out. One doctoro from Thane is doing the whole job. Your police machinery is not having a person to go in deep sea and search for the RDX. Much needs to be done and if much needs to be done, it is to be done above the party level. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SANTOSH MOHANDEV): You said, Dr. Ram Naik.

AN HON. MEMBER: He wants to know what is the name of doctor.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: I have met him and he is a military man. He stays at Thane. Whenever the police have to go in deep sea, he is the only person who can go there. It is not a question of name. Ultimately, he will get the Padmashree because of that. The thing is he is prepared to train your police people. But, unfortunately, they are taking training after everything had happened. He is my distant relative. Do you want to know his name? I am not going in deep sea. (*Interruptions*). He is my relative.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): The country is in deep sea.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: The country is in deep sea. (*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: This part of the statement is not being recorded.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: And if intelligence has failed, I expect the Prime Minister himself should take atonement. We want to know from the hon. Home Minister whether intelligence failed or the Defence Minister failed, whether the intelligence failed or the Finance Minister failed, whether the intelligence failed or the State Home failed.

We also want to know whether after three weeks notice to your honour are you at least today, in a position to tell me whether Mr. Ziyuddin Bukhari, the right hand man of the current Chief Minister of Maharashtra, was present at the birthday party of the nephew of Dawood Ibrahim, held in Dubai 6 years ago where the national anthem was insulted by Jonny Lever, and is it not the duty of our Prime Minister (who was very alert during Ramaswamy impeachment) to ask the most obedient soldier of the Congress (I), the present Chief Minister, as to why he always protects Ziyuddin and why he neglected the black deals of smugglers, bootleggers, illegal constructions in Mumbai and why is he against the C.B.I. inquiry and we have a right to ask why is he not resigning after all the court verdicts?

Shr Sharad Dighe referred to the over population of Mumbai. He says that we have no plan. I will tell you that there is a plan and in every city including London wherever there was over population, the suburbs took the whole responsibility. Ultimately, we have to go in that direction in new Bombay, in my area in Thane District. Ultimately, we have to do something for that, for that even the South Bombay cpital may have to be shifted. That is the necessity. Shri A.R. Antulay has started in that direction. Probably the next Chief Minster may go in that direction.

Our nation is not for sale at the hands of this Congress (I) Government whose Central Minister treats Mr. Yusuf Lakadawal almost like an adopted son. And Mr. Suleman Lakadawal, his brother is charged for the conspiracy in Bomb blast. If the Central Ministry is functioning

in this manner, how can I expect, the congress (I) MLAs and Municipal members to behave differently? I am the Member of Parliament from Thane District where tonnes of RDX was found and no authority in India is sure that they have got hold of all the RDX which touched the Indian coast. Dozens of Municipal Councillors, Corporators and two of the MLAs from Thane District are under suspension. Most of them are behind the bar, and are arrested under TADA and all of them are Congress (I) men.

It is not a shame? And ultimately who tried for their ticket? That is the problem. He says that I was not alone but he was alone, I know. Even in spite of your being against such nominations, this Jitendra Thakur and Pappu Kalani got elected. I think Congress (I) should think about it. At least in future try to behave properly.

Mumbai and Delhi Police Commissioner have given red alert even today and congress (I) M.Ps. are happy that while engrossed in undeclared war with Pakistan, they could save a corrupt judge with all their might. I say that this Government has no right to govern because it has kept its shield underground and sword is used against those who are serving the nation throughout their life.

It is not just the nexus between the politician and the underworld which is alarming. The common citizen is being forced to accept crime as a part of life. the silver screen which almost every youth is attracted to, has been virtually under the seige of the underworld.

Hrishikesh Mukherjee, the great artist, has publicly complained that threats were given to all the producers if they tried to produce any cultural film. But our Government is fast asleep.

Now the other side of the story. Hanif Kadawala and Samir Hangora who were arrested with Sanjay Dutt, are film producers whose financier is Dawood. My fellow parliamentarians, please spare some time and view the films like *Khel* if you have not already viewed them.

I want to say that Dawood finances these producers with clear cut understanding that these films should not be art films. In all the films villain should be the high police officer or a politician generally a Congress man. You just try to analyse all the films where villain is either a police officer or a politician.. (*Interruptions*)

Many think that this is because underworld believes in realism. The facts are otherwise. These films are produced with the sole purpose of frustrating the minds of the youth. The youth should believe in immoral life and consumerism and violence and breaking the law. The youth should be attracted towards the underworld and to mitigate the connection of real politicians with the underworld.

The security of the nation is attacked by those who have waged an undeclared war. The underworld with the sympathy acquired through films has its eyes on vital installations affecting the country's security airports.

I shall just have one point and finish. The airport and the planes are like lame ducks for those who wish to blow them off. In the good old days the airport was located at Santacruz, as this area was considered remote and away from the dense habitation. Today the city has become a megapolis and has grown in a linear fashion making the location of the airport the centre of the city. Mushrooming slums and unauthorised construction have come up on airport land in and around the runway. May I bring it to the notice of the hon. House that these illegal constructions exist due to the blessings of top Congress (I) guns. The entire airport of Mumbai is surrounded by slums. Government land is sold to the poor and needy for building huts by these agents, who are not only connected with politicians but also with drug-purshers and the underworld. here the nexus is established. Every airport in the world makes special efforts to ensure that birds do not come anywhere near the runway. This move presupposes that there would be no squatters around the airport. The waste dumped by the encroachers attracts the birds especially since

[Sh. Ram Kapse]

many of the encroachments have illegal and unauthorised slaughter-houses. The waste from the slaughter houses is dumped indiscriminately, encouraging birds to crowd near the runway. One bird-hit costs the nation one and a half crore rupees. Aeroplanes have to be grounded. Over two decades ago, an alternative site was selected for international airport. This was to be near madh Islands. Pressure from the big hotel industry for construction of these resorts forced the Government to abort this move and shift the proposes location to the peripheral areas of Bhayinder-Vasai. The land scandal involving 12,000 hectares of green area which converted into urbanisable zone by Shri Sharad Pawar and unnecessarily your name, Shri Shankarrao Chavan's name, was dragged in and you had to go to Bombay and give explanation - was there. I know all these personally.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Kapse, please conclude.

SHRI RAM KAPSE: Sir, I am concluding. Only last sentence is there.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Sir, he is blasting the Congress party instead of talking on the blasts. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMKAPSE: The Bombay High Court has since stayed the urbanisation but a decision was taken to move the proposed new airport to New Mumbai. No action has been taken never since. Crores of rupees have been spent on teh Santacruz airport. The terrorists have major hideouts in the slums walk around the present airport and anybody could just walk from his residence to the runway. Shots fired from these hideouts are sufficient to blow the aeroplanes. This is what your security actually means. It is not just the Indian Airlines or Air India which is and they may be forced to suspend their operations in India.

I am giving the forewarning. You have the shield. The foreknowledge is with you. Please act in the matter. I propose that at least some Members of Parliament should take this job and whatever could be done about the security of the airports at Mumbai, Calcutta and other places, needs to be done immediately.

Hon. Speaker can act in the matter or the Government may act in the matter. we should rise above all political parties and do whatever is necessary in the interest of the nation.

17.47 hrs.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving time because I have to leave today and that is why I am waiting. I will be very brief. Today is the last day of the session and four Bills have to be passed. That is why I will be very brief.

The Bombay blasts and the Calcutta blasts are a serious threat to the nation. I am specially thankful to Shri Ram Naik for raising this issue in this House. I want to make a request to the hon. Home Minster in this regard.

We know that without the consent of the State Government, the Central Government cannot endorse the C.B.I. for any investigation in a particular issue. That is hwy if the national security is involved in any particular case, like the Bombay blasts or Calcutta blast where national security is involved, the C.B.I. Act is to be amended where the national security is involved so that the Central Government can investigate the matter from their own. Until and unless the C.B.I. Act is amended, it is not possible for the Central Government without the consent of the State Government to investigate a CBI enquiry in the State. That is what has happened in Calcutta and Bombay. I do not think that this is asilly or simple matter. It is a very serious matter.

Of course, in Bombay, I want to congratulate

the police for what they have done. After the blasts they have arrested not more than 100 people including the police officers, smugglers, customs officials and even they have shown their guts to arrest M.P.s. son, Sanjay Dutt. I must congratulate them for the good work that they have done for the country, for the State. But at the same time when people of the type of Dawood Ibrahim and Memmon brothers are involved, who have international smuggling network, the C.B.I. should investigate the matter for the interest of the country.

Like Bombay, I want to include one more issue. In Calcutta also there was a blast. I do not know whether the Central Government have received any report or not. If the Home Ministry has received any report, please let us know what steps have been taken by the State Government. So far as my knowledge is concerned, Shri Rashid Khan who was involved is not arrested, four persons were arrested in Calcutta; but their passport have not been seized.

They have not yet been produced in the TADA court. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has been arrested under TADA or not. At the same time, I want to caution this House that the Bombay bomb blast or Calcutta bomb blast is not a simple thing because in our country we have seen, especially in Madras, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta so many terrorists are taking shelter and so many terrorists are taking political shelter. We cannot name the people. But the Intelligence agency should be strengthened to know the information about the terrorists. I know something about it but I cannot disclose it because we do not want to name any people here. But it is a fact that LTTE and the other terrorists people have taken shelter in these four cities. There should be some investigation from the Home Minister as to who are the people who are giving shelter to these secessionist people. After the Bombay blast and Calcutta bomb blast, the Prime Minister has given money from his relief fund. I want to know whether this money has been properly utilised or not. If it is not properly utilised, I request that

necessary steps should be taken to see that money should reach the people.

With these words, I appeal to the House that Bombay bomb blast and Calcutta bomb blast are a very serious case and I demand for CBI enquiry. For that, the rules relating to CBI should be amended in the interest of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE (Bombay South Central): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commissioner of Bombay has said in an interview that still three tonnes of explosive material and about 200 to 250 AK-47 rifles have not been recovered so far. Hon. Shri Sharad Dighe has just stated that politics should not be involved into it. We do not involve politicians into it but we have heard since our childhood.

[*English*]

"Politics is the dirty game played by dirty people. It is the last resort of scounders."

[*Translation*]

Blasts continued for as long as two hours and thirty five minutes in the Bombay city. Bombay is the only city in the world where blasts have occurred for such a long period. Hon. Minister of Home Affairs has said that such blasts have occurred in England and other countries as well. Where was the Bombay police and Intelligence Bureau when blasts were going on in Bombay for two hours and thirty five minutes and they had failed in performing their responsibility of submitting a report to the centre. These blasts occurred at twelve places where as previously blasts occurred at twenty seven places in the State of Maharashtra since 1989. Why did not the Government sought information in that regard? What was the Intelligence Bureau doing? On the twelfth March the car of Memmon occurred with seven AK-47 rifles, had a granade, revolver and bomb manufacturing material had been found. On thirteenth March

[Sh. Mohan Rawale]

forty lakh rupees had been withdrawn from the account of Memon. Why did not the Government order for freezing his account? Why did not the Government monitor the situation when his involvement was known. Memon was in Dubai from 12 to 16 March what efforts were made by the Government to bring him back to this country? Was it due to the fact that armugglers pay money to the Government that is why he was not repatriated. Brigadier Khalil made a statement that the Government did not raise a demand to this effect. I would like to know whether this is correct or not. Shri Dinesh Singh says that Pakistan is not behind these incidents, while Minister of Home Affairs makes an altogether different statement. There is no conformity between the statements made by the two. ISI officers are coming here. On the fourth March four containers arrived at Nehru Port and in was in the knowledge of Custom Officers that it contained bomb manufacturing material. A senior custom officer conducted a raid there. It was indicated on the containers that it contained domestic material. When a raid was conducted there one out of the four containers was found to be carrying stolen goods worth Rs. twenty six lakhs. While the other three containers were being given clearance from custom's department. The Hon. Minister of Finance is not present here. I would like to know the reasons for suspending two custom's officials while the hon. Minister himself knew everything. It is unfortunate that we came to know through newspapers reports that the custom officer Arora who was aware of these things was unfortunately beaten up. Hon. Member Shri Sharad Dighe has rightly remarked that people come and disappear suddenly leaving not trace behind. In my constituency fifty thousand Bangladeshi and Pakistani Muslims are there. The Government look to them from religious angle and protect them on religious basis, this should not happen. There outsiders should be sent back. What I see is that in my constituency just one officer is sent for evaluation of these infiltrators who are 50 thousand in number. He arrests a few persons.

takes them to the post and releases them. Why do not Government conduct an inquiry into this and appoint more officers for the purpose. this job can be accomplished in just one week, but the Government do not have the will to do so. This is the reason why action is not being taken in this regard. Our two Prime Ministers Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi were assassinated. Government could not unearth any truth in that regard. How is Intelligence Bureau functioning? Even now we have not become alert. The one point programme of Intelligence Bureau these days is to keep an eye on the leaders of opposition parties, to tap their telephones, to watch their movements and to destabilise their Governments. Shri Sharad Dighe has rightly said that although the population of Bombay is increasing the number of the personnel of Intelligence Bureau is not being increased in that proportion.

Now a days, it seems that the officer who has no work is posted in the I.B. It is a very serious matter. It should also be looked into as to what the RAW is doing. I would like to submit that able officers should be appointed in the I.B. because this organisation has very onerous duties to run the country. They should also be given same rights and authority which have been given to the police by the Government.

A number of our fellow members made a suggestion that when assistance is being sought from the INTERPOL, the inquiry should be made by the C.B.I. because it is more concerned with it and there is foreign hand behind the crime. After 40 days of this incident, the hon. Home minister said that the I.S.I. of Pakistan is involved in it. Two officers of the I.S.I. were arrested some time ago, their names are Niyamat Khan Amaruddin and Manjit Singh. They confessed that the high officials of the I.S.I. were likely to sneak into India. I would like to know as to what precautionary steps have been taken in this regard.

We have 700 kms long border with Pakistan and strict vigil is required to be kept along the

coastal border. The Minister for Home affairs is, therefore, requested to root out smuggling there. Recently A.K. 56 rifles were seized there. According to the Commissioner of Police, about 200-250 rifles are yet to be seized. The seized rifles should be given to Maharashtra and Bombay police.

18.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our custom officers have not been provided speed boats. They should be provided speed boats because when the boat of smugglers reach there, they have to chase them, the smugglers run away and escape because the custom officers have no speed boats. In addition to it, jeeps should also be provided to the custom officers. From an inquiry made by me in Bombay, I found that they were not in a position to coordinate with police due to lack of jeeps. Therefore, these two things should be provided to them. The police should also be provided arms and ammunition without any further delay.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I demand that it should be inquired into by the C. B. I. Secondly, police of every State should be given special training in bomb defusing so that they are not required to wait for arrival of special bomb squad in the event of such incidents. Time and again I have also said earlier that it should be looked into as to how people got revolvers and stengun in Bombay. All these things should be looked into. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted like to make some more points but due to time constraints, I conclude. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRIMOHA SINGH (Deoria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make clarification in one or two sentences.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to tell you that this matter was raised under the demand, for grant in respect of the Home Ministry were discussed and the House has spent not of time on it. Now the specific issue of Bombay is before us.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: I will conclude in only two sentences.

MR. SPEAKER: Mohan Singhji, nothing can be clarified in two sentences.

(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want only one-two minutes time to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not you know that a general discussion on Bombay incident is to be hold in the House?

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: The time may be entended by an hour.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no now the Home Minister is to reply.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly give me time of two minutes only.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you speak about Bombay incident? Do you know?

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: I am to raise a general question.

MR. SPEAKER: Madhukarji, it is not genral discussion. These has been a discussion on the Demands for Grants of the Home Ministry and the General budget in the House. the Bombay bomb blast has already been discussed here. It is fourth time. how many times it will be discussed?

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with you but kindly allow me to make only one or two points.

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to speak?

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: When you give time then only.

MR. SPEAKER: Give me in writing. I will see it. Mr. Mohan Singh.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Because the hon. Home Minister is going to reply the debate so I would not like to ask question after his speech. Ten days ago news item appeared on the front page of the daily 'Jansatta' to the effect that an accomplice of Daud visited Bombay in January. He met the Chairman of the Excise and Customs Department along with his family in a hotel in Bombay. In that meeting it was decided as to which Custom Officers should be posted in Bombay. Has the Ministry of Home Affairs any information about this? Has it been inquired into?

My second point is that I have brought some copies of newspapers published from Bombay. Though, it is not permissible under the rules to show them here even then I would like to draw your attention to some advertisements appeared in those newspapers. In the advertisements of some films which were to be shown in cinema halls, it was written that the permission of Shiv Sena Chief Shri Bal Thakery and the B.J.P. has already been taken to show these film in cinema halls and these films are being shown with their permission. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister whether the Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Mohan Singh ji, it is not the question Hour. Please sit down.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Mr. Speaker. Sir. I have to ask one question.

MR. SPEAKER: What question do you want to ask?

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: My question is that it has appeared in today, newspapers that in a letter written by the Internal Security Minister Shri Rajest Pilot to the Prime Minister the Minister has demanded that the matter should be inquired into by C.B.I. I would like to know whether the Government is going to look over this matter to the C.B.I. or not. If not, the

reasons therefor and if yes, the time by which the Government will do so?

[English]

SHRI A. ASOKARAJ (Perambalur): Sir, after the bomb blast, the Tamil people were driven away by a section of the people, that is, by Shiv Sena, from Bombay. I would like to know what steps were taken to rehabilitate them. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister what steps have been taken to rehabilitate the Tamil people who were driven away from Bombay. (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): What is this, Sir? This is not correct. A wrong message will go to the country. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What do you want to say?

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kesarganj): Sir, I will make my point in two minutes. Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for giving me two minutes time to speak today, the last day of the Session. The incidents of bomb blast whether it is in Bombay or Calcutta cannot be checked unless we go into the root causes of such bomb blasts. Sir, I have been witnessing for the last two years that any problem raised in the House whether it is the incident of Bombay. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: All these things have already been discussed during the debate on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: Kindly listen to me. The root cause of such incidents is that we do not go in to the reality of the matter, rather we go on trading charges against each other due to which they get encouragement. We have to find out as to how large quantity of sophisticated foreign arms have fallen in the hands of persons belonging to

a particular community and through them incidents bomb blasts are taking place. How it is that a large number of foreign arms are being smuggling into the country from across the border whether it is Nepal border or Uttar Pradesh border or any other border for the last several years. How it will be stopped? A contain Customs, officer is not discharging his duties properly.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not like this. The same point is being repeated by all Members. What are you saying?

SHRI LAKSHMINARAIN MANI TRIPATHI: We have will have to keep the interest of the nation on the top, then only it can be resolved.

MR. SPEAKER: On the last day of the session, it is not proper to raise the same which has been discussed several times here.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should express my gratitude to all the hon. Members for expressing very candid views about the bomb blast and the reasons thereof.

First, I would like to react to some of the points which were raised by the hon. Member Shri Mohan Singh. Though I tried to keep the track of number of things, yet I could not. I cannot possibly remember everything. Shri Mohan Singh asked me as to whether the lieutenant of Dawood Ibrahim had come to India and whether it was responsible for having certain postings done in the Customs Department and the Intelligence Department. I cannot possibly off and tell him. I will have to enquire into the matter and thereafter if I find that when the hon. Member is raising this on the floor of the House he is definitely a responsible member, I believe I can assure him that if this matter is established, I am prepared to take the sternest action against the officers concerned provided he gives me all the material which, in fact, is called for.

Another issue was raised by hon. Member from Tamil Nadu. I fully agree with him. At the time of riots in Bombay, a large number of people, who came from Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and UP also, they were almost forced to leave Bombay. I had made a statement earlier that it may but be fit and proper that the Chief Minister of Maharashtra should also issue a statement requesting all these non-Maharashtrians, who had left Bombay during the Bombay riots to come back and they should be given all assistance that they can possibly give. It will be a real national integration service which he will be doing. At least, I believe, that they have a right to come back. They have been there for considerable time and taking full advantage of the riot situation, some of the anti-social elements who were interested in getting their lands vacated seem to have succeeded in driving them out. I do not think that any such anti-social element should get the benefit of such a holocaust which was seen in Bombay.

Sir, a conspiracy appears to have been hatched by Pakistan in conjunction with Dawood Ibrahim, a Bombay underworld don based in Dubai, and the Memon family of Bombay, more particularly Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon alias Tiger Alias Mustaq, a key lieutenant of Dawood. Ibrahim Abdul Razak Memon, along with other members of his family, has emerged as the pivotal figure behind the blasts. He visited Dubai thrice in the recent past, apparently to tie up arrangements with Dawood Ibrahim and Pakistan.

A huge consignment of arms and explosives was landed surreptitiously in district Raigad, Maharashtra, on February 2/3, 1993. The consignments, which was landed between Masla and Srivardhan, was received by Mustaq himself, with the assistance of his trusted landing agents, Sharif Abdul Ghafoor alias Dadabhai Daud Mohd. Phanse and Rahim Laundrywalla, all of whom have since been arrested. As part of the planned operation, the arrival of the arms and explosives on the Western Coast was preceded by the visit of one of the landing agents.

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

Daud Mohammad Phanse, to Dubai on January 19-22, 1993 at the invitation of Mustaq who arranged for his stay at Hotel Delhi Darbar, Dubai. On January 20, 1993, he was taken to a bungalow to meet Dawood Ibrahim. As per Phanse's disclosure, Dawood indicated his intention of sending a consignment of chemicals a code name for explosives, to India and asked Phanse for its safe landing. The consignment which arrived in district Raigad on February 2/3, 1993 was carried in a speed boat which has ownership links with Dawood Ibrahim.

'Tiger' Memon also played a prominent role in recruiting and motivating the trainees for carrying out the blasts. While the explosives, arms and ammunitions were obtained through Dawood Ibrahim, the training was arranged near Islamabad during February 1993. Mustaq met the operators at Dubai both before their departure for Islamabad and after their return. 20 such operators left Bombay for Dubai on different dates in February 1993. They left Dubai in three groups by PIA flights on February 9, 13 and 20, 1993. (3 of them travelled by PK-207 on 9.2.93, 7 travelled by PK-234 on 13.2.93 and the remaining by PK-234 on 20.2.93.) Independent documentary evidence have established clearly the details of the three persons who travelled on 9.2.93, 5 of the 7 who travelled on 13.2.93 and 7 of the 9 who travelled on 20.2.93. They were received at Islamabad Airport and driven off in a covered vehicle without going through the Immigration formalities.

The training camp was reportedly located in a isolated area about two hours drive from the Islamabad Airport. The training comprised physical exercises use of IEDs, handling of grenades and firing from Kalashnikov rifles. The operators were briefed specially to target shopping centres, bridges car parking areas, crowded localities and temples.

The departure from Islamabad to Dubai, on 1st March, 1993 was again arranged without

observing any immigration formalities. While the group leaders had sought to destroy the passports of the trainees, a number of passports survived this precaution. The recovered passports bear an entry stamp dated February 18, 1993 and an exist stamp dated February 20, 1993 of the immigration authorities at Dubai. Further, there is an entry stamp dated 1st March, 1993 at Dubai Airport and an exist stamp dated 2nd March, 1993 for Bombay. The significant absence of arrival and departure stampings of the Pakistan absence 2nd March, 1993 for Bombay. The significant absence of arrival and departure stampings of the Pakistan immigration authorities, between 20th February and 1st March, 1993 are eloquent testimony of Pakistan's involvement and menseria.

Evidence is available about the complicity of the Memon brothers in the Bombay blasts. A Maruti van abandoned by some of the conspirators after the bomb blasts was located in Worli area on March 12 evening. It contained AK-56 rifles and hand grenades. Ownership of the Maruti vehicle has been traced to Yakub Memon's wife. The search of the Memon's house has led to the recovery among others, of the ignition key of a scooter. This key was of one of the three unexploded scooters which was detected in Naigaon area of Dadar. Empty cartons of explosives were also recovered during the searches. While an effort appears to have been made to obliterate the inscriptions on these cartons, a close examination shows Lahore markings. The recovered grenades bear the markings 'ARGES'. These are similar to those exploded by members of the group elsewhere in Bombay on March 12. A large number of such grenades have been recovered during the investigations. The markings on these grenades indicate the place of their manufacture being in Pakistan. All the members of the Memon family left Bombay for Dubai between 10th and 12th March, 1993 morning. The last one to leave was Mustaq 'Tiger'. The final touches to the ground level arrangements were entrusted to Mustaq to his trusted lieutenants including Ashgar Muqadam (Manager), Yakub, Javed Daud Patel

alias 'Chikna' and Anwar Haji Theba. A number of persons were then used to plant the various cars and scooters as well as suitcase bombs in thirteen chosen localities. Three of the bombs remained unexploded. 31 empty cardboard cartons, suspected to have contained the explosives, have since been recovered from the Al-Hussain building, in Bombay. While the stampings on these cartons have been deliberately erased, two of the recovered cardboard boxes still bear the stamping of a city in Pakistan.

The Pak complicity is further corroborated by a travel data input which shows that six members of the Memon family left Dubai for Karachi by flight PK 214 on March 17, 1993.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is repeating the statement which he has read earlier here.

MR. SPEAKER: Facts do not change every day.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: We have independent corroborative evidence to indicate that the following members of the Memon family left Dubai for Karachi on March 17 and March 20 on PK flights:

Abdul Razak Sulaiman; Mrs. Hanifa, Yusuf Abdul Razak Memon, S.R. Memon; Rubina; Shabana, wife of Tiger; Rubina, wife of Arif; Reshma, wife of Ayub Memon; Ykub Abdul Razak Memon; and Arif Abdul Razak Memon.

Out of the 20 persons who were trained in

Pakistan, Gul Mohd. Noor Mohd. Shaikh has been taken in custody and has given the details regarding in Pakistan. As per his statement and as per the various records in his passport it is revealed that he left Bombay on 17th February, 1993 by flight No. EK-503. He was granted transit visa for 14 days on his arrival at Dubai. He left Dubai on 20th February, 1993 to Pakistan and again arrived back at Dubai on 1st March, 1993. He reached India on 3rd March, 1993. Besides Noor Mohd. Shaikh, eleven more accused persons have been arrested who were trained in Pakistan and who have also stated on the above lines.

Shri Gul Mohd. Shaikh left Dubai on 20th February, 1993, by Pakistan International Airlines for Karachi. There are entries pertaining to his departure at Dubai Airport.

As per his own statement, he had flown to Karachi by Pakistan International Airlines. He returned to Dubai after his training on 1st March, 1993. There is an entry in his passport showing his arrival at Dubai on the said date and again showing his departure from Dubai to India on 2nd March, 1993. It is therefore clear that the Pakistan authorities internationally did not make any entry in his passport regarding his arrival and departure with a view to conceal Pakistan's involvement in the entire episode. The same is the case regarding the passport entries in their passports in respect of three other accused persons who have been arrested by Bombay Police and who had also gone to Pakistan for training. Passports of others were collected and destroyed.

The following arrests have been made in Maharashtra:

Bombay City:

Total arrests concerning Bombay blasts

97

Total arrests under TADA

97

Arrests of Police/customs officials in connection with blasts	Nil
Raigarh District:	
Total arrests concerning blasts	21
Total arrests under TADA	21
Customs officials arrested in blast cases (1 Additions Collector; 1 Assistant Collector and 3 Inspectors)	5
Police personnel arrested in blast cases (1 sub-Inspector and 7 Constables)	8
District Thana:	
Total Arrests	7
Total arrests under TADA (out of 7 above)	3

Information regarding the seizure of arms, ammunition and explosives is as follows:

AK 56 Assault Rifles	62
AK 56 Assault Rifle Magazines	202
AK 56 Assault Rifle Cartridges	29683
Pistols/Revolvers	13
Pistol Magazines	10
Pistol/ Revolver Cartridges	205
.30 Cabrine	1
.30 Carbine Magazines	3
30 Carbine Cartridges	28
Hand Grenades	447
Detonators	4522

RDX Explosives	2504.5 kgs.
Gelatine Explosives	922.5 kgs.
Ammonia Nitrate Powder	8095 kgs.
Gelatine Sticks	1005
Electric Detonators Ordinar Caps	14110
Safety Fuse	8110
Exploder Machine	22
Projectile Missiles (Under inspection)	26

The total number of Customs Officers arrested in the smuggling of explosives/arms are five. Also, eight personnel of the Maharashtra Police have been arrested.

The CBI besides assisting the Government of Maharashtra in the investigation of the case, is also in touch with Interpol as well as other agencies, for obtaining whatever assistacne is possible. The Central Intelligence agencies are also providing the required support.

While the investigations are continuing, the results of the inquiries so far clearly indicate Pakistan's organised support and involvement in the planning and execution of the series of bomb blasts which took placed in bombay on 12th March. 1993. leading to a large number of innocent persons being killed and injured, besides enormous loss to property.

The only point which is now left for me to answer is this whether the Government is seriously considering the aspect of asking the CBI to make an inquiry into the matter. All the hon. Members are aware of the fact that whatever be the Press reports, so far as the Home Department is concerned, we do not have any letter from the Maharashtra Government. Unless we were to get the consent letter from the

Maharashtra Government, the House is pleased to amend the CBI Act, as suggested by Kumari Mamata Banerjee. Even then, it will required the consent of all the Chief Ministers. In this case, I have my own doubts whether all the Chief Ministers are going to agree. But, in fact, the Government does feel that the time has come when all of us will have to apply our minds very seriously. These are becoming very huge crimes, having national and international ramifications. And in that context, whether any new step is required to be done is a matter on which I will be very happy to have the views of the hon. Government. Before that, I cannot say anything on this. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAIK: The House has unanimously expressed the view that it should be left to the CBI.

SHRIS.B. CHAVAN: The hon. Member will agree with me that we have a federal structure. The State Governments have certain authority.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMO HAN SINGH (Deoria): Your fellow Minister has written a letter that has appeared in all the newspapers. I would like to know your reaction thereon.

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): I only want to know whether the Home Minister has written to the Chief Minister or not. Have you written and they refused or you have not taken it up? That is the point.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: This is not proper for me. But for the satisfaction of the hon. Member, I am prepared to say that I have personally talked to him. But I did not get a positive response.

SHRI RAM KAPSE (Thane): I want to ask one question about the involvement of Pakistan. You have clearly referred that in planning, execution everywhere Pakistan is named. In that case, what steps does the Government envisage as far as Pakistan is concerned about declaring Pakistan as a terrorist country?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Every effort is made through diplomatic channels to take up this issue with all the Western powers. According to my information, there is an ample evidence to establish that Pakistan can be declared as a terrorism sponsoring State. But ultimately what decision they will take, it will be too early for me to say. But evidence is available to us by which we can convince about this.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): So we have conclusive evidence that Pakistan is involved in this?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: In the case of all conspiracies, you can surmise. You can never get the conclusive evidence. So, from the circumstantial evidence, we can prove that these are different chains which can connect the incident. But to say whether you have any direct evidence, it will be too early for me. Unless the investigating authorities bring to my notice that there is an evidence which can definitely be considered as conclusive, it will be too early for me to say on this.

SHRI DIGVIJYA SINGH (Rajgarh): I have only one question. Were the trainees, who were trained in Pakistan, connected with the students wing of the Jamait-e-Islami-Students Islamic Movement of India? I would like to ask the Hon. Minister.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I do not have that information.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The Home Minister has kindly informed the House that he has personally discussed the matter of CBI taking up the inquiry with the Chief Minister of Maharashtra. But it must be some two, three or four weeks back. In view of the discussions in this House, in view of the views expressed by others, including his junior Minister, and the unanimous demand expressed in this House, will the Home Minister once again request the Chief Minister of Maharashtra?

AN HON. MEMBER: The proper word is suggest'.

SHRIRAM NAIK: I do not fight for the word. Will he again approach or see that the will of the House is acceded to?

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I will be able to convey the feelings of the House and request the hon. Chief Minister whether he will agree for the CBI inquiry.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: In today's edition of 'Loksatta' published from Bombay Shri Sharad Pawar is stated to have agreed for the C.B.I. inquiry. His agreement is, however, conditional. Now the point is, what is his condition? Secondly, I would like to know as to what efforts were made during the period between 12th March to 17th March to bring back Memon brothers from Dubai to India. The hon. Minister has not given any reply in this regard.

[English]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: There are number of efforts which we have made. We have been in touch with the UAE Government and have been also in touch with the Pakistani authorities. Somehow the kind of response that we expected from our friendly countries has not been forthcoming. But our efforts are still continuing.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Taking undue advantage of the situation the rumour mongers are spreading rumours throughout Bombay and consequently the people of one particular community are scared and worried. They are also being harassed. Several officials of local administration are also taking undue advantage of the situation. A horrifying situation has therefore emerged. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would hold discussions in this regard with the hon. Chief Minister of that State. Moreover, the officials of local administration should be instructed in clear terms that innocent persons should not be harassed and they should not be put to any trouble.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: So far as I know even the Chief Minister of that State is aware of it and he will also make every endeavour to see that a particular community is not singled out for this crime. There are good and bad persons in every community and they should be treated in the ways they deserve.

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAINMANI TRIPATHI (Kaiserganj): I would like to know whether any concrete efforts are being made or not to check the inflow of unlicensed illegal arms from foreign countries to our country (*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we have four Bills before us. And there is one more discussion. So, what do we do? Let us understand.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, let us take up the discussion Creamy Layer..

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): Sir, the Bills may kindly before taking up the discussion that Shri Paswan wants. These Bills have been passed by Rajya Sabha.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The recent special report concerning the reservation policy has unlifted the very quintessence of the recommendations of Mandal Commission; so much so that no of its parts.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, the fact remains that in addition to this discussion we have four Bills before us.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: I am emphasising the same point. If there is no discussion thereon right now and the hon. Minister and the Government are not apprised of the views of the people before issue of the notification it will cause discontentment among the people belonging to backward communities.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us first take up the Bills and we will take up discussions thereafter.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I held talks with the hon. minister of Parliamentary Affairs. I said to him that our purpose was not to held mere a discussion, we rather, want that there should be some result coming out of it. So it had to be considered from that point of view. I further added that the matter should have been taken up immediately after the discussion on incident of bomb-blast if it all the Government was serious about that matter. But that did not happen. Besides, there are three more Bills. One is bidi-sigar bill, after that there

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

is a bill on Education and yet another is a bill on TADA. If we take up all these three Bills.

MR. SPEAKER: There are four Bills.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: If there are four Bills, then it cannot be disposed of before 10-11 p.m. It will not be proper to have discussion for name sake only. From that point of view I said that if the Government agreed to it and if the chair also allotted a discussion on it in the first week of the next session, which is of course not a long time to come then it could be discussed. We are insisting on any particular date. We have held talks with the hon. Minister in this regard. He is very much rigid about it and says that what he has already decided is final. I know that his decision is worth zero and that it is to benefit none. We will hold further talks with him. We have already had talks with him on two to four points. Now, it is possible only if you allow. The Government has no objection to it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection to it. We can take it for discussions.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one and not all at the same time.

SHRICHANDRAJEET YADAV: I am grateful to you that you have agreed to the proposal of holding a discussion on it in the first week of the next session. Nevertheless, I would submit to the hon. Minister that before he issues a notification in this regard, he should call a meeting of all of us with the concerned officers with whom we had previously held discussions. He should give at least this much assurance to the House.

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAMKESRI): Sir, so far as the question of holding consultation with them is concerned, I would like to repeat that we are ever ready to have a dialogue if the recommendations of the

special committee are not in consonance with the decision of the Supreme Court in this regard. We are ready for talks with experts on tomorrow and on the day after tomorrow, but this much is certain that withholding of notification any longer will hamper the interest of the people.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEAYA (Mandsaur): The Bill passed by the Rajya Sabha is also important and moreover, the issues of creamy layer and of Drug Policy are also very important. We cannot however, do justice to the subjects if the issues of Drug Policy and of creamy layer are taken for consideration right now. It would therefore be proper if we take up Bills first for discussions.

MR. SPEAKER: Discussion is over and decision has been taken.

(English)

SHRI RAMNAIK: Sir, I wish to make only one point. I have given notices for modification of two public notices. They are kept at the end of the day. It will take about 10-15 minutes. I urge that at least one about Khadi Board there are two notices; one is about the Railway Reservation and the other is about the Khadi Board should be taken up. It can be disposed of within 10-15 minutes. I do not mind even if it is taken up at the end of the day but I request that it should be taken up, because in the last 7 years no modification notice has been discussed in this House.

MR. SPEAKER: That is why let us not discuss it in this Session. We will discuss it in the next session.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Has any decision been taken on the discussion on Review of Drug Policy? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the Agenda. You cannot discuss everything on the Agenda here, otherwise, you will be deciding Agenda sitting in the House itself.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Anola): The day before yesterday, an instruction was given by the Chair that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would make a statement on the situation obtaining in Kashmir before the current session is adjourned sine die. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is present in the House at the moment.

MR. SPEAKER: Neither the hon. Minister of Home Affairs nor we are aware of it.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: It was clearly said that statement would be made before the current session is over.

MR. SPEAKER: At least this much you are witnessing yourself that he is sitting before you and we all are also sitting before you.

[*English*]

SHRICHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Sir, we met the Home Minister and directions were also given from the Chair that the Statement could be made. The issue of Jammu valley is very serious. I think it will take only five minutes for the Minister to make the Statement.

MR. SPEAKER: He has been so busy and we too have been very busy. There is no time. If you curtail the activities that start at 12.00 noon, we will have more time.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: How much time do we need for these Bills? I think we can take item No. 19 and 20 together and Item Nos. 21 and 22 can be taken up separately.

This matter has been discussed more than once on the floor of the House while discussing the president's Address, while discussing the Home Ministry's Demands, while discussing the Bombay Bomb blast and it was discussed even today also. So, it may not be necessary to

go over the points again and again. If we can do it quickly, we will be very happy.

MR. SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item Nos. 19 and 20 together.

18.40 hrs.

TERRORISTS AND DISRUPTIVE
ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION)
AMENDMENT BILL

AND

CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
S. B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the hon. Members are aware, the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (No. 28 of 87) was enacted on 3rd September, 1987 to meet the extraordinary situation created by wide spread terrorist violence in many parts of the country. It was envisaged at that time that it would be possible to overcome this problem of a large extent within a period of two years. It was, therefore, provided in the said Act that it would remain in force for a period of 2 years i.e. till 23rd May, 1989. The life of the said Act was further extended by 2 years each time in 1989 and 1991.

We have to concede that this is a harsh law which will be out of place in normal situation. But hon. Members will agree that Terrorism cannot be tackled with velvet gloves. The law has to be available so long as terrorism shows its ugly face.

However, it is a fact that sometimes the provisions have been misused and this has created problems. We carefully considered how

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

to soften the provisions to reduce scope for such misuse. Some important changes have been proposed. Thus investigation can commence only if the S.P. authorises it and prosecutions launched only with approval of I.G. The provisions about extra judicial confessions being admissible have been deleted. In camera trial will be at the discretion of the Court. Remand during investigation under Section 167 would require judicial application of mind and the progress made in the investigation will be considered if remand is to be extended beyond 180 days. Other meaningful changes have also been made.

The amendments to the Act further concretize the Confiscation Agreement signed recently with the United Kingdom for mutual assistance in investigation and prosecution of terrorist crime and the tracing, restraint and Confiscation of the proceeds and instruments of crime and it propose to extend the Act for a further period of two years up to 23.5.1995.

Now, the second Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha be taken into consideration."

Sir, Kidnapping or abduction with the objective of securing ransom in the form of money or any other advantage is a dastardly, etc. The threat or apprehension of violence, hurt to the kidnapped or abducted person arouses insecurity and panic amongst relations of victim and the public. No society can allow itself or its citizens to be trampled over in this manner. Most deterrent punishment is, therefore, called for in such cases. The Law Commission also had, in its 42nd Report recommended that the kidnapping and abduction for ransom perse should be made a specific offence.

The Bill seeks to amend Indian Penal Code to provide for deterrent punishment to persons committing such heinous crimes and to make certain consequential amendments to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

I commend the Bills for the consideration of this august House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (prevention) Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: I think, Mr. Bhavani Shankar Rawat should have spoken, but I am asking Shri Shal abuddin to speak because it seems he has to go.

Before that, as the hon. Members were asking for Statement on Kashmir, now they have sent me a notice. I will allow them later.

SHRI SAYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has placed before us the history of this piece of legislation which can only be called as black Act. It was passed in 1985 in the hope that it shall help us contain, if not eliminate terrorism from the face of our country. Then, it was renewed in 1987, 1989 and 1991. We are all conscious of the fact that during these eight years, terrorism has risen not only in its horizontal spread from some States to many more States, but has also become more destructive, more violent and the State appears to be helpless again. This phenomenon of terrorism, I can only draw one conclusion either this Act is not the right medicine or it has not been used against terrorists, but used against the wrong people, the non-terrorists.

Sir, this law goes against the very spirit of our Constitution. I do not think anything like this was ever promulgated, enacted by the British, when they were in power. Rowlatt Bill was a child's play compared to these black Acts that have come into force in independent India.

All the same, it is in the interest of the country and I am not questioning the bona fides of the Government that these such Acts are brought into being when necessary. However, there has been extensive misuse of the Act the statistics can easily prove it but the Government should have provided them today, the statistics, State-wise as how the powers under this Act have been used by various State Governments.

The hon. Minister should tell us how many times has it been used, how many persons were arrested or detained under the Act? How many of them were released after interrogation and how many of them were released on bail on the order of court? How many were finally charge-sheeted or prosecuted and in how many cases was the State able to get a sentence from the court? How many were acquitted? We have no such statistics before us. The hon. Minister is silent about it. But off and on we have been asking question. Innocent people have been detained under this Act in thousands. And it has been used, I must confess, without any discrimination, as to age, as to sex, as to economic status, as to professional status, against young and old, against children; it has been used against women, against people who are members of the elite; it has been used against all sorts of poor people.

I do not have the time to give you the details. But, I am sure that the House is aware of the extensive misuse of this Act against the weaker section of the society, against the poor people, against the minorities and even against political and social workers. The Minister should take us into confidence and tell us in how many cases was it used against the children, against women, against political and social workers? What is the proportion of the persons who belong to the minorities?

I cannot particularise a particular State Government. All State Governments have made use of it more or less. The power is an intoxicant; and an alcoholic and drinks it excessively.

Therefore, if one state is vested with these black powers, with extensive powers, the Government are prone to use their power excessively. But, on the whole, I maintain that the National Front and the Left Front Governments had been more restrained in the use of this power. I would like to know from the hon. Minister about State-wise break-up of the use of this power.

We have a number of cases in which we have been subject of appeal on the floor of this House. There are cases where the State Governments have asked the Central Government for review. Some prime facie innocent cases and we were made to oscillate. But in between the Centre and the State Government, the Central Government saying that the State Government has to make up its mind, the State Government telling us that we have sent a report to the State Government and is particularly the Central Government and the Home Minister to decide and to tell us what to do. Whether on the basis of the experience for the last eight years have the Government worked out a procedure for this internal review, for administrative review, for an executive review between the State Government and the Central Government on the application of this Bill? After all, this is a central Bill; this is a central legislation. Therefore, we do think that it is the duty of the Central Government to keep an eye on how and in what manner it is being used by the various State Governments so that at least there is no arbitrariness; and there is some degree of uniformity about the nature of the cases in which it is to be applied, the nature of the offences, the nature of circumstances in which this Bill shall be applied by the various State Governments. I would like to have very categorical answer from the hon. Minister, whether he has now devised a procedure on the basis of eight years of working of this law in order to take away this sting from it, in order to make it at least susceptible of some

[Sh. Sayed Shahabuddin]

human touch in application about how to review cases when they are brought to the notice of the Central Government?

The Home Minister, therefore, must exercise a greater sense of responsibility if we are to vest him with this power.

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill, in paragraph 3 again a foreign country has been invoked. This is the second time that this has been done. I don't know why is it necessary that we must have inter alia legislation in order to oblige a foreign government? Why must we do so? Of course, it is part of the executive responsibility of the Government to have such arrangement with foreign countries if necessary. But, when we come before our own sovereign Parliament, the case must be made out on its own merit; the case cannot be made out on the basis that we have to fulfil a certain contractual obligation or a certain agreement or meet a situation in which the other country is involved.

I have also submitted some brief amendments.

Because I would not like to speak again on this Bill. There is one clear legal lacuna in Section 4, Page 2, it says

"Whoever holds any property derived or obtained from commission of any terrorist act..."

the ad nauseam is missing. A person must knowingly be doing something wrong. A person who knowingly holds any property derived or obtained from commission of any terrorist act obviously is culpable but if the person, somehow in certain circumstances, is innocently found to be in possession of such property he is not culpable, I think that goes against the basic principle of Indian jurisprudence.

There is another instance here in Section 7

(A) in which it is proposed to interpose the prior permission of the officer making such order between the designated court and the person accused. The permission of the officer himself is irrelevant. I do not see why could that be necessary. Once the case is to be brought before the designated court then the prior permission of the officer should not be necessary.

Then again it is stated that:

"the investigating officer shall duly inform the designated court within forty-eight hours of the attachment of such property and the said court shall either confirm or revoke the order of attachment so issued."

If the case goes directly to the designated court, there is not question of the officer later informing the court. Therefore, I have asked for the deletion of that proviso.

There are instances where the period of 120 days is being extended to 180 days. I think it makes the Act more severe. It makes the Act more draconian than it originally was. Therefore, I have suggested in these cases, the period of 180 days should be reduced to 120 days.

There is one point where the investigation period can be extended upto one year at one go. Why should that be so?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is not in one go. It is six months.

SHRI SYED SHAHUBUDDIN: You are taking initially six months and after that you want another extension of one whole year. Why cannot you take it in driplets say of in three months so that the police is also on its toes that the investigation authority is more efficient, more effective? Because it knows it has to come back to you and get a further extension. Therefore, if you are going to make a provision in this Bill for one time extension of whole one year or six months it is bound to have deleterious effect on the course of investigation. It is not going to make

police more efficient, it is going to make police less efficient.

Finally, there is a phase here "no information about the commission of an offence under this Act shall be recorded by the police." I have proposed that instead of the word recorded there should be "it should not be taken cognizance of" or the sentence should be, as it is said in the code of criminal procedure generally that "the FIR shall not be recorded or the information shall not be taken cognizance of". Either of these two amendments should apply.

As the law stands and on the basis of the experience that we have for the last eight years of the working of this Bill which has been very indiscriminate and which has been rather arbitrary, which has been harmful to a lot of people, which has brought down the dignity of the State in many cases, which has brought down the prestige of the Government concerned in many cases, which has made them appear arbitrary and workign in total disregard of human rights, of fundamental rights in many such instances, I would suggest that this Bill should be dropped. I therefore, appeal to the Home Minister to reconsider his Bill and to withdraw his Bill. His armoury is full of other devices with which he can control the menace of terrorism. He cannot make out a case that with the help of this Bill he has able to control terrorism, he has only been able to, as I said, bring down the fair name of the Indian State.

Therefore, with these words, I oppose this Bill and request him either to withdraw this Bill or at least to accept the amendments that have been proposed.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, TADA Amendment Bill and also two other Bills related to it have been introduced. In this context I would like to submit that the Government continue to widen its scope, it has again felt the need to amend it.

However, we have to see, whether the TADA fulfils the motive for which it was enacted. I was going through it and I found that there was a reference in the aims of this Act that the prevailing problematic conditions in Kashmir, Assam and Punjab at that time is necessitated the enforcement of this Act. However, after it was implemented, the situation continued to deteriorate in the States like Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra etc. In other words, the disease aggravated with each dose of medicine. There is no meaning in implementing a law which rather adds to crimes. Our Government lacks the will-power to enforce it strictly and get obeyed the spirit with which TADA was enacted.

I would like to submit that it was enforced on May 23, 1985. Since then, about 52,998 persons have been challanged. However, it is just ridiculous that only 434 persons out of them were punished. The ratio does not come even to 1 percent what will be a blind law other that which is being misused at large and which completely suppresses the individual independence. The matter to this effect has been pending in Supreme Court.

Articles 14, 16, 21, and 22 are being violated to suppress the individual independence and deprive people of their right to freedom of expression as also their right to property. However, despite wide spread misuse of the Constitution, the Government failed to achieve the actual motive of the law. No law is effective unless it is enforced to punish the culprits. Since, the Government lacked will power, the culprits were not punished. About 14007 cases in total were filed in Punjab while only 52 persons were prosecuted. Similarly it was enforced effectively neither in Kashmir nor in Assam. Gujarat was only state where this law was enforced. I would like to submit gracefully that this law was enforced to suppress the political rivals like BJP in Gujarat, but not in Kashmir where wide spread terrorism has brought the valley on the breaking point. I would like to

[Sh. Bhagwan Shankar]

submit to the hon. Minister that out of the total 1400-1500 cases filed in Kashmir not even a single culprit was prosecuted, all of them were released. What is the utility of enacting a law under which a culprit is not prosecuted.

The hon. Minister has made stringent provisions, I would like to appreciate him that despite harsh criticism the hon. Minister has tried to restore some human rights in place of harsh provisions in the Bill. For instance the time limit for the chargesheet has been decreased from a year to 180 days. A provision has been included that with the permission of the Court the hon. Judge will go through the diary of the investigation agency and then only he may increase the time limit only if he finds it justified. Secondly, so far as the camera trial by the prosecuting agency is concerned, it would be done only with the permission of the judges.

19.00 hrs.

Though, the Government of late, has diverted, yet this diversion is the result of only the failure of the policy adopted so far. The Government is aware that the stringent provision in itself is of no utility because evidences against the culprits are not proved. TADA is meeting the same fate as that met by the Gangster Act. Therefore, there is no use of making stringent provisions. There was some dispute with regard to its application in the marriage cases, and the police started misusing it in them also. In this context I would like to relate an incident that occurred in Amritsar. A dispute arose between the family of the groom living in Amritsar and that of the bride living in Delhi. The bride's father lodged a case against the groom's family under TADA, as a result of which groom's brother was arrested and kept in jail in Lucknow. This incident created a risk for the service of a senior officer. Delhi is the capital of the country, the matter was intervened. Similarly even persons carrying cartridges are being challenged under TADA. The verdict of the special court has been challenged in Supreme

Court, therefore it is proving of no utility, rather it is causing loss.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this law is against the true spirit of the Constitution and the ethics of the criminal law, the provision of which has been made in this Act. The culprit in this case himself has to prove his innocence and the stringent principles also go against him. Now, TADA is being enforced on M.Ps. Recently, I heard about the incidents of bomb-explosions in Bombay. Shri Madhukar, an MLA was arrested under TADA, and in prison under NSA, but had to be released after three months. He was not involved in riots, that is why he had to be released. This is how the Act is being misused, it is of no use.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, recently, one of our colleague's son Sanjay Dutt was arrested while the actual culprits were spared. I would like to allege that he was arrested without any evidence so as to spare the actual culprits. My submission is that it is of no use to challan an innocent person and spare the actual culprits. Apart from it, the Government has now started taking action under TADA against those who fail to get their licences renewed within time. A licence has to be got renewed once in three years, but the period can be increased by paying penalty; still the Government has been taking action under TADA. A person was challenged for delivering a provocative speech, it is of no use. There are many other provisions for the purpose.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the same time, the matter of political rivalry has also been raised of course it was applied during the rule of Shri Bhairon Singh Shekhawat. It was applied against 34 persons. It is an eye opener, illustrative for the Government 206 bombs were seized in Kota while 32 were seized in Jaipur. Besides, a large quantity of ammunition was seized and the Government of Rajasthan did apply TADA against the culprits in this regard. Had the law been enforced in the proper spirit, it would certainly have proved a success. But since it was not implemented effectively, it failed. Its validity has been challenged in the Supreme Court and the

judgement kept reserved there. Therefore my submission is that the Government must wait and see what fate it meets. Hereafter it would take action I would also like to point out that we have listened to the views of the former Governor of Kashmir with regard to the State of affairs in the valley.

It has been evident from the incidents of kidnapping of Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed's daughter and the killing of four Indian Air Force officers that the law was not at all enforced effectively. The result is that the law has become ineffective. My submission is though the provisions for penalising the hijackers are effective, yet the question is who the hijackers are. These are the persons having political protection. A Hijacker named Hari Singh was apprehended, and the world knows that this hijacker had contacts with one of the Cabinet Ministers of India. Therefore, I would like to submit that these mal-practices should not be allowed to go on. Bhole Pandey was given Congress ticket to contest the elections while he was already involved in the hijacking of an aircraft. The situation cannot improve at all particularly when hijackers are provided political protection and respect. Had the Government been determined to tackle the situation boldly, these things would not have taken place.

I would like to quote the example of Israel. America took action against the terrorists in Libya and Panama. Italy, Columbia and France also took the initiative to destroy the terrorist dens in the neighbouring countries. Did the Government of India take any action under TADA against the terrorists being aided by Pakistan? How many such persons were challenged? What was the total number of terrorists who took active participation in terrorist activities? Only those people were challenged who were found guilty of offering tea or snacks to the actual culprits. Though you, I would like to know how many of the actual culprits involved in terrorist activities were challenged or punished? Yesterday, we were having a discussion on the working of Verma Commission

set up to investigate into the case of the assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Earlier, General Vaid was assassinated and his killers Sukha and Jinda were challaned under the same law. They were challaned for murder, and they were challaned under TADA also. But it is very surprising that the charges against them were not proved under TADA though, of course, they were punished under Indian Penal Code. It is very shameful that on one side the accused persons in murder case are being awarded the death sentence under the criminal laws but the some accused persons go scot free under TADA. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should strengthen its willpower and take effective measures in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Loknath Choudhury. How much time you need?

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): I know my limitation Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Let me know the time that you need. I have to organise it because four Bills are there.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: I will take maximum seven minutes Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K., you take ten minutes.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, I stand to oppose this Bill because extension is being taken for another two years. It is seen from the statement of Object and Reasons and from the statement given by the Home Minister that this Act has not been able to check terrorism or disruptive activities. They are spreading and will be spreading.

This type of Act, which we have been calling a black Act, is not new. Since the coming of the Congress Government, this Act has been there either in the form of preventive Detention Act or in some other form the words might have

[Sh. Loknath Choudhury]

changed. I myself was a victim of the Preventive Detention Act, for which I had to stop my studies and I had to remain in jail for few years. The ground of detention was that I am a dangerous and a deperate Communist, and it was never reviewed. Even when the High Court released me, the Government again put me inside the jail.

'Government' means the power is given to the police. Here the Home Minister has already said that this had been misused. But, not to have further misuse, he has brought out some amendments by giving the powers to the Inspector General of Police and the Superintendent of Police. No case will be taken cognizance of without the permission of the Director General. The cognizance of the court will not be there unless the Director General approves it. But this will never check terrorism. 'Terrorism' means spreading terror. Here we should take the whole thing into consideration, the totality of it, taking the international and national factors and correcting our view, so that we can check terrorism. So, fighting terrorism by putting some people in jail will not do. I agree with Mr. Shahabuddin that it is misused, it is never used against real terrorists; the terrorists have gone scot free. I want to ask one question because throughout the day we have been discussing something about terrorism. For two days we have been discussing matters relating to terrorism. I think the Home Minister must be tired of replying and, Sir, you yourself must be so tired of it as to ask us to limit our submissions and not to repeat the same thing. But I want to tell the Government that this Act had never been reviewed by the Government. Only the Government goes on extending it without going through the causes of these activities which are growing. So, there are two or three reasons. The first reason I want to give is that terrorism has become an international factor because of certain developments in the international arena. Now there is no question of war. The war merchants are there, they want to sell their arms and they spread this culture throughout the world so that

they will be able to save their industry and make profit. So, in our country today, you go to any cinema. What do you see there? Wherever there is discontentment and dis-satisfaction or oppression, they show the oppressed people taking to arms. So, unless the Government takes the whole thing in totality, it will not be able to check terrorism. Our police force will never use this power for the purpose for which it is being given to them. Here, I would like to state that Mr. L.D. Arora, Additional Collector of Customs was shot down at Allahabad because when he was in Bombay he took the Mamon brothers to task and he was transferred from Bombay to Allahabad. It was he who informed the Bombay police from Allahabad in January, much before the Bombay blasts, that there is a large-scale arms smuggling in Bombay. So, after the Bombay blasts, the Bombay Police wanted to take his assistance and called him to go to Bombay on Sunday. He was shot down on Wednesday before going to Bombay. So, the question is that nobody inquires into it about his transfer and about his murder. Why? Because the growing terrorism has kept the Administration under control. The ideological question is the main question and unless people are ideologically educated, they will not be able to face terrorism and enacting this legislation this way will not serve the purpose. What is required is to educate the people, make them conscious ideologically so that they oppose terrorism in every sphere. Unless the Government thinks in that way to check terrorism and an effort is made ideologically to remove the discontentment of the people, you cannot fight terrorism. You cannot fight terrorism by arresting some people and giving all powers to the police. The police use this power not against the terrorists, but more against the innocent people and people who fight for their just cause.

So, Sir, I am opposed to this Amendment. If the police fails and if the Act fails, the Home Minister will again come with another amendment with much more stringent measures which, instead of solving the problem, will give more boost to terrorism. I have seen in my State how

it was used.

So, naturally it is high time now that the Government should review the whole thing in totality and the Government should come out with some new measures so that terrorism never spreads and the Country's stability is not disturbed. So, for that purpose some more efforts are necessary. This Act will never serve the purpose and the Home Minister will again come for another extension after two years. Then, the State will become a repressive State without understanding the problem of the people. It is a stigma that such a statute remains in our country and we should all be ashamed of it.

With these words I oppose this Bill.

19.16 hrs.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill. The objective of TADA when it was introduced first was to curb terrorism. It was said that this special Act is meant for a special situation and it was expected then that within a span of two years we would be able to curb terrorism, but what we have seen is, repeated attempts of the Government to continue with this Act. The present Bill also seeks to give a fresh lease of life of two years. But, is there any guarantee that it would not be a permanent thing in our statute book?

Sir, secondly we are opposed to the very way in which this Act is being used. the most authoritarian, anti-democratic and often cavalier manner with which the Government uses this Act. We know that this Act has been used against political adversaries, trade unionists and common citizens with impunity. In Tripura we have seen how the earlier State Government used TADA against democratic movements of the State. It is reported that in Rajasthan too, during the earlier Government's regime, when the trade union workers belonging to the Electricity Board were on strike, they were arrested under TADA. The total approach of the Government would be clear from this fact that I

have one statistics in which according to the official figures, during July, 1992 26,553 people were detained under TADA. But the most shocking statistics is that, despite so many arrests, there have been only 78 convictions so far. So, this is the true picture.

Sir, barring a few exceptions this Act has been more misused than properly used. I know that problems of terrorism are there and the problem of narco-terrorism, communal riots and secessionism have taken alarming proportions. I must say that apart from socio-economic causes, the various acts of omission and commission of the Central Government and other Congress (I) Governments in the States are to be blamed for it. But problems are there and we must deal with the terrorists, secessionists and the persons with whose activities the country's unity and integrity are affected. We should deal with those people with a strong hand. But the existing laws should be utilised for that purpose and if necessary, suitable amendments should be made of Acts like the Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code etc. This cannot be done without sharpening the teeth of existing laws and without trying to have the necessary political will to fight against terrorism and secessionism. So, this attempt of bringing TADA type of acts cannot be supported.

Here there is an amendment to the Bill to obviate misuse of power. Superintendent of Police has been given the power. But we know that in Tripura SP or IG Police functioned under the orders of political bosses during last year.

In the circumstances, we cannot guarantee that this Act will not be misused.

So, my point is that the Government should come with suitable amendments to the existing laws and after strengthening the existing laws, we can deal with the problems of terrorism and disruptive activities. But this Act is reminiscent of the Acts like the Preventive Detention Act or DIR or MISA or NASA.

We cannot support this Bill. Under the circumstances, we are opposed to this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, two Bills have been taken up for discussion simultaneously. So far as the question of Criminal Law Amendment Bill is concerned, the amendments proposed to deal with the matters of abduction and kidnapping are worth welcome. We do welcome it. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs may please get it passed, we extend our support to him for this purpose. However, the amendment proposed with regard to TADA is a matter of grave concern and needs a serious discussion. The principle of Criminal Procedure Code which is a very old, constant and full of Justice, is being amended, because under the present law, the culprit is not to prove his innocence but the Government or the prosecutor are supposed to prove the crime of the culprits. We strongly oppose this amendment as it is totally against the fundamental principles of justice. The amendment proposed in this regard is very dangerous. We would not find any precedence to this effect in the world history. It has been stated that the statement given by the accused before the police officer will be treated as an evidence in the court. It is against the spirit of Section 168 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Shri Chavan has added another dangerous point that in case there are two culprits, the statement of one accused will be used against his accomplice. It means that if the number of accused ranges to five to ten, the police may apprehend one of them and treat the statement given by him as an evidence against all of them in the court. It is against the fundamental principle of Criminal Law, it also violates human rights. This is something very detestable heinous. I would urge upon the Government not to adopt an attitude of injustice in the name of eliminating terrorism. The Government should review the situation in this regard.

Our colleagues have also given suggestions with regard to the implementation. The matter had been raised a few days back while we were

having an extensive discussion with regard to the matter of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's assassination. A heinous crime was committed by LTTE in Madras, the way the suicide squads of LTTE have been working, it is encouraging terrorism at large scale in the country. However, as per the available figures, only 147 cases were filed in Tamil Nadu, the place where Shri Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated and terrorist activities of LTTE are most frequent. I do know that the hon. Minister of Home Affairs would say that the Central Government is not at all concerned with it, and that it was the responsibility of the State Government. The Central Government enacts law, thereafter it is the responsibility of State Governments to enforce it strictly.

The argument likely to be given in his defence by the hon. Minister may be correct, even then it is the responsibility of the Central Government to monitor the functioning of the State Governments and the implementation of the Law as also holding conference with the State Home Ministers. In Tamil Nadu, where Shri Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated, only 147 cases were filed during the last several years not to talk of punishing the culprits this is an evidence of nothing but the ineffectiveness of the law. On the other hand, in a state like Gujarat from which Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel hailed, 14094 cases were filed. This law was enacted primarily to deal with the situation in Jammu & Kashmir. But the total number of cases filed in the State was just 1826. It is the State where terrorism is prevent in every nook and corner. This proves that enacting a law in itself is not sufficient unless it is enforced effectively. Rather, this law is being misused, as it has been in Gujarat. Every time an amendment is moved, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs gives an assurance that the law would not be applied against the political rivals but in practice it is very frequent. In brief, I would like to submit that the law has been widely applied against the BJP MPs. Not only this, a case was filed against them under National Security Act and then under TADA. Thus, these things should not be used as political weapon to harass, torture or eliminate the political rivals.

Therefore, my submission is that if TADA is misused constantly in this (*Interruptions*) there will be total confusion, because a particular party rules in a particular State while the other in other State, however, the law is in force everywhere, and in that case the law can be used against each other then what will be the position. This law is being used as a medium to spoil the legal provisions in the Constitution, therefore I oppose it.

I would like to submit that in principle, we oppose those laws which violate the constitutional traditions, conceptions and also human rights, and this very law also comes into the same category. Therefore, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs may kindly think over it. In view of the Bombay blasts if such a law may be enforced effectively there, it can be well understood and it may be considered as a right step, but, as has been told, in Bombay too, the B.J.P. workers were handcuffed and taken around the city, therefore it is a matter of grave concern.

With these words I oppose the Amendment Motion with regard to TADA and support the Criminal Law Amendment.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to oppose this Bill on three-four points. Just now hon. Lodhaji has told about the powers of police officials. As you know it is not a big thing to tell a lie before a police official for the sake of one's own defence. But it is not right to ruin another person on the basis of that statement. I would like to say that the Home Minister should review it seriously. In reply to a question in Rajya Sabha on 10th March, it was said that 52,268 persons had been arrested under TADA, this should make you realise the gravity of this situation.

In the objectives and reasons of this Bill the hon. Minister has said that earlier it was imposed in two states only. But when TADA was not there, terrorists activities were taking place only in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. but now it has spread in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh,

Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Haryana, Delhi, Gujarat, and West Bengal also. This shows that by imposing TADA, terrorists activities are increasing. You should withdraw it immediately as it is spreading the disease. (*Interruptions*)

The second point is that you should take it for granted that if a problem could not be solved by ordinary law then imposing TADA or Terrorist Area Act can also not solve it, this is a basic principle and you had been a jurist also. (*Interruptions*)

What do you think about the hon. Speaker. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, the law consider the common man as honest and the Government and police officials have to prove that it is not so. But this Bill is contradictory as the common man is considered guilty and they have to prove themselves honest, so it is contradictory to the basic principle of law and it is openly violated. The third point is that you should know the reasons behind a person becoming a terrorist. You have to find the reasons behind a person becoming a terrorist. You have to find the reasons behind the rise of terrorism in Punjab and Kashmir. As you can destroy mosquitoes by spreading DDT but it is also necessary to clean the dirty gutter first. Hon. Lodhaji has said rightly that different State Governments are headed by various political parties but they all should be equal before the law. You can not stop terrorism if incidents like 6th December take place, but you should have adopted strict measures to control it. In recent incidents in Bombay I saw that the persons who should be arrested under TADA, is still issuing whips and Sanjay Dutt who was in possession of illegal arms was arrested under TADA, and not under ordinary Law or illegal Arms Act. A person with a terrorist background can be arrested under TADA. A person from the film industry is being made a terrorist and somebody who is continuously involved in such activities has been issuing whips, this reveals the hollowness of TADA. So I strongly oppose this Bill.

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

(Interruptions)

The second Bill pertains to criminal law. I approve this and would like to say that law and order situation in Bihar is bad but the good thing is that according to the statistics at least 190 persons have been arrested under TADA in Bihar as compared to some other States. regarding criminal law I would like to say that incidents of kidnapping are increasing not only in Bihar but in various other parts of the country. It is all happening with the connivance of police and this has become a easy-money-earning source for police. You kidnap a child and get a ransom of Rs. 5 lakh then give some amount to the police stations and rest is yours. This has become a business at the national level. It should be taken seriously. What my friend from BJP has said about kidnapping, I support it, whether they are from Congress, or persons like Bhola Pandey or persons who know big leaders like Atal Bihari Vajpayee, these people should not only be condemned publically but political parties should demand their arrest and they should not be given tickets for contesting the Assembly elections.

In support the Bill pertaining to the criminal law brought by the hon. Minister and I oppose TADA

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, these two Bills are being discussed here simultaneously. The Bill pertaining to terrorism has two aspects. It was first brought in 1985 then amended in 87, 89 and 91, now on May 23, 1993 the period of enforcement of the Act is going to be over. The Government should review seriously, the need for extension of its enforcement for a period of two years. Terrorism is also growing in the country with the extension of the period of this Bill. Earlier terrorism was contained in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir only and now it has spread to North-east, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Hayana, Delhi Gujarat and West Bengal also. I think in this manner terrorism will spread all over the country.

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been discussed you please speak on amendment.

SHRIGIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: I would like to state the reasons why this Bill has not been used where it should have been and as several other members have said why it has been used on political workers and that too from opposition parties only. So I would like to say that if the Government's intentions are clear then there will be no need to extend its time anymore.

Sir, as former orators were saying that Kashmir and some other places are more afflicted by terrorism, this should be reviewed. Secondly I appraise the agreement signed between India and Britain which has a provision that anybody who is under imprisonment in India for 12 months or more and if he escapes and reaches Britain, his property in Britain will be confiscated and he will be brought back to India. I think no body has mentioned it earlier and I welcome this amendment.

Sir, as you know terrorism is spreading in Kashmir. Memon brothers have been involved in bomb explosions and they are not being brought here the agreement with Britain all these things are all right but I would like to say that TADA is not a panacea, we should make efforts for signing agreements, with other countries also, as we have now with Britain. TADA is not an appropriate solution for terrorism. It is like a hammer to kill mosquitoes.

Sir, statistics reveal that only 434 persons were actually found guilty and punished under TADA out of the total 50 thousand person arrested under this act, this proves that 50 thousand people have been victims of police dictatorship and it also reveals that terrorism had spread during the Congress regime as this act was brought by hon. Buta Singh in 1985 and till today in 1993 more than 50 thousands have become its victim. It is being said that this act has the approval of the State Governments. I would like

to point out that if any innocent person is arrested under TADA and State Government request for his release, even then the Central Government refuses to act accordingly. TADA cases are decided by the Central Government in which the State Government do not have any say. So I would like to suggest that the State Government should be given the power to decide whether a person arrested under TADA is guilty or not and it should be reviewed carefully.

Today during Congress Rule the terrorism has come to such a pass. According to official figure, 5614 persons in Andhra Pradesh, 10779 in Assam 14094 in Gujarat, 1826 in Jammu and Kashmir 1125 in Maharashtra and 14457 in Punjab have been charged of being terrorists. TADA has been enforced to settle the cases of terrorists expeditiously but it has been noticed that the Longowal assassination case could not be solved even after five years because of TADA. Even other matters have not been resolved and while the State Governments are supporting TADA I feel that the State Governments are feeling helpless.

Sir, the case of assassination of General Vaidya (*Interruptions*) I would like to submit that agreements should be signed with other countries also on the lines of agreement made with England. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have welcomed it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GIRIDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Although I rise to oppose the TADA Act, I would like to support and welcome the criminal Law Amendment Bill being introduced but it is my submission that although its objectives are good yet its scope is very limited. A provision of life imprisonment and life-sentence has been made for kidnapping of girls and children, who are sent to Gulf countries for camel races and for kidnapping minor children and businessmen. This amendment is correct but its scope should have been extended and a comprehensive Bill

should have been introduced. I welcome the Criminal Law Amendment Bill introduced here.

To conclude, I would like to submit that I welcome the agreement with British but I oppose the TADA and I feel that there is no need to extend its period. This Act is not being used on those people for which it had been framed, therefore, I oppose TADA. I thank you for granting me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, maximum number of arrests were made in the State of Punjab and that has been mentioned in the Home Minister's reply in the Rajya Sabha. Other Members have also mentioned that it is more than fifteen thousand. Now peace has returned in the State and there has been no act of violence. Today also in the newspapers there were reports that there has not been a single incident of violence in the State. The Act was basically brought to curb militant activities in the State of Punjab. I would like to request the Home Minister that since the State is booming with political activities, will he consider to withdraw and lift this TADA from Punjab because there is already Armed Forces Act 1983 and Punjab Disturbed Areas Act 1983 in the State? Since there is total peace in the State now, I would like to request the Home Minister to lift this, I must say, black Act from the head of the people.

That is all I wanted to say.

SHRIS. B. CHAVAN: In fact I never expected that these two Bills would provoke so much of discussion. As the hon. Members seem to be very much interested in knowing all the details, I must clarify one point.

There seems to be a total misunderstanding of the entire application of TADA. Every hon. Member seems to be under the impression that the central Government is enacting this legislation and it is the responsibility of the

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

Central Government to see that it is properly used. I must inform the House that this is just an enabling provision; there are States which have not resorted to TADA at all. You have the power to notify whether you would like to attract the provisions of the TADA or not. There are designated courts which have been established. But the State Governments have taken decisions not to apply TADA. We have not forced anyone. Even now if the State Governments feel that without TADA they can handle the situation, it is entirely for them to take a decision. Certainly, the Government of India is not going to force any of the State Governments.

There is no running away from the fact that in Punjab, in Jammu and Kashmir, in Assam there have been situations. I have the full facts as to how many people have been arrested, how many have been detained, how many have been charge-sheeted, how many have been convicted, how many have been released by the court, in how many cases bail has been granted. Every information is available with me. I am in full agreement with Shri Lokanath Choudhury that it will have to be a targeted attack. Merely by a provision we would not be able to bring back normalcy in a state. That is why wherever naxalite activity is on the increase, I have taken a meeting of all the Chief Ministers concerned and requested them that they have to attack this problem first by implementing the poverty alleviation programme, and to prepare a special programme to see that the benefits reach the targeted groups. Thereafter if there is anyone who tried to exploit the poverty of the people or there are land problems where the big landlords are trying to exploit them, then certainly there is a case for penal action.

So, both the things will have to be considered together. Merely by invoking TADA, I do not think that we will be able to solve this issue. Both the things will have to be considered together; and that is why, instead of going through all the details, I say this. Hon. Member Shri Syed

Shahabuddin is not there, he wanted me to give the State-wise figures. I have the State-wise figures also. For the kind of amendments that he has given, first of all, it is very difficult to prove a hinami transaction. He wants an amendment that the man holds the property knowingly that it is out of the proceeds of terrorism mensrea which he wants to attach to it, which in fact, is going to be almost impracticable thing. Even otherwise also, it is going to be extremely difficult to establish, in fact, that the holder is holding the property on behalf of a terrorist; it is also going to be equally difficult. But, unless we have the enabling provisions, I do not think that the State Government will be able to take any action in the matter. This has been body lifted when I have the agreement with the UK Government. They also had the problem on the Northern Ireland; and they were creating problem in UK. We just exchanged ideas; and adopted certain ideas from them; we also have certain ideas to them. And this is how, this thing has been brought about. I am happy to say that it has sent the proper message. After we signed the extradition treaty and also the confiscation treaty with the UK Government, all over Europe it has sent a proper message. Through havalala transactions huge amount of money which used to come via London has diminished considerably. I fully agree with the hon. Member who said that it is not only with the UK, we have to have extradition treaty with other countries also.

Certainly I agree with him and we will have to take up this issue of having extradition treaties with Arab countries, the Gulf countries. UAE and other countries are very friendly countries; but somehow, I do not know why they have not been able to react positively in the case of Bombay blast culprits, who in fact had gone there; and from there, they seem to have taken asylum in Pakistan. Sir, I would not like to go into the details of it.

Shri Syed Shahabuddin has given other amendments also. Unfortunately he is not here. I do not think that it is necessary for me to give all the details. Certainly, we have taken

precautionary measures to see that police officer at the lower level may not misuse this; and that is why even the investigation is also being done after he gets the consent from the Superintendent of Police; and the prosecution can be launched only after the I.G. of Police were to allow the same. I think these are sufficient safeguards by which we will be able to reduce the misuse to the extent possible. I cannot possibly say that there will be no misuse, even the other Acts can also be misused. I cannot possibly make a claim that these are not going to be misused. To the extent possible, we have been sending all the guidelines. I specially try to have a meeting of the Chief Ministers. I cannot possibly monitor because monitoring will give a different kind of impression. After all, we work in a federal structure; and in a federal structure, I would not like to give an impression as if we are superior lords who are asking the information from the subordinates. That kind of impression should not go; and that is why, in fact, I tried to persuade them. To the extent they should not try to use this Act or misuse this Act against the political opponents, against the trade union leaders and against other innocent people; but to concentrate only on those who in fact, are creating a kind of disruptive activity and destabilising the country. These elements will have to be dealt with very severely. There should be no compromise on this issue; and that is why, we would like to have the extension for two years. Every hon. Member has welcomed the other Act also; and that is why, I do not think, it is necessary for me to explain the provisions of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill.

I will request first all those hon. Members who have given their amendments to kindly withdraw. Of course, he is not there and so, automatically it gets withdrawn. But, if they do not withdraw, then, I will request all the hon. Members to reject their amendments and pass the Bill. Thank you.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsingpur): Sir, I have only one question. The Act is enacted by the Centre. As we have a federal structure, you can leave it to the States

to enact. The States could notify. The Central Government has got the power to review it and see that it is properly used.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: So long as the State Governments have been authorised, I do not think, we can consider that it is a review.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: You give the power to them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgur): No, no. The Central Government is not the headmaster.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: That is the kind of spirit in which we would like to work.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The house will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Now I will take up amendments. Shri Syed Shahabuddin not present. Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava not moving.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"The clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause, the enacting formula and in long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

S.B. CHAVAN: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

The motion was adopted.

"That the Bill be passed."

19.54 hrs.

The motion was adopted.

(v) Situation in Jammu and Kashmir

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill. The question is:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, the House is fully aware of the large scale violence and terrorism that has been unleashed in Jammu and Kashmir by Pakistan during the last three years. A very large number of people, mostly the youth were lured, and in many cases forced to go across the border for training and indoctrination. They were infiltrated back into the State with huge quantities of sophisticated arms and equipment. The scale and the volume of violence which continues unabated, and the massive recoveries of weapons which include nearly 8000 AK Series rifles, indicate the dimension of what has been built up into a virtual "proxy war" in the territory of India. The reprehensible atrocities have led to the migration of nearly 2,50,000 people from the valley to Jammu division and other States.

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill. There are not amendments.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

(Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses, the enacting formula and the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.

Although Pakistan is known to be under considerable pressure to desist from sponsoring cross-border terrorism, there is no evidence to show any let-up in its activities on the ground. During the recent months, as a result of sustained pressure and information and intelligence based operations we have been able to apprehend or neutralise a large number of terrorists, including many important self-styled leaders of various terrorist outfits.

This has created disarray in the ranks of the militant and led to serious inter-gang clashes and growing number of atrocities on the common

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

people who are dubbed as informers and non-cooperators. The common people are tired and fed-up with the activities of the terrorists and the on-going violence. They appear to be keen for a change towards peace and normalcy. This is reflected in growing instances where the people have not shown enthusiasm when bandh calls have been given by the terrorist outfits even though the fear of the gun often forces them to stay indoors.

While the pressure on the militants is being intensified, efforts are also being made to reactivate the political forces and restore normalcy in the State. Towards this end, a number of initiatives have been taken in the past few months. Following upon the dialogue of the Union Home Minister with leaders of the National parties, his meeting with former legislators and parliamentarians from the State of J&K, and the visit of a multi-party Parliamentary team to the State late last year, we have further intensified such efforts in the recent past.

I have personally visited the state a number of times in the past 3 months, and have met a large number of people in different areas and a different levels, and have also had detailed interaction with officials of the State Government and the local administration. Several senior level administrative changes have been made with a view to toning up and activating the administration. The Governor has been touring the State extensively and meeting people in an effort to bridge the gap between the administration and the people. Efforts are also being made to step up developmental activity in the State. The government is assessing the financial needs of the state in this context, and will provide the necessary support and assistance. Efforts are also being made to streamline the counter militancy operation to ensure that possible harassment to the civilian population can be minimised without compromising with security requirements. Screening Committees have also been set up to review on a continuing basis the cases of those who may be arrested or detained. Of late there has been considerable propaganda

about alleged custodial deaths. I have repeatedly stressed that any such act cannot and will not escape stringent punishment. At the same time it is necessary to guard against deliberately motivated and false propaganda.

The various initiative taken so far have also had their impact. A number of leaders of various political parties, including the National Conference, have visited the valley in the past few months. A multi-party conference was organised in February at the initiative of local political leaders. Some sections known to be close to the militant groups have off and on made statements indicating the need to move away from the gun culture and give a political trust to their activities, even though these may not echo the same spirit that informs our efforts, at least so far.

20.00 hrs.

The difficulty is that whenever there is movement towards any kind of activation among the political elements or response among the people, the militants and their mentors in Pakistan immediately redouble their efforts to thwart the same. This response is familiar. For example as many as 27 candidates were killed in the aborted elections in Punjab in 1991. In Jammu and Kashmir the commencement of some political activity was immediately followed by the abduction and killing of two relatives of a prominent political leader of the State and a lethal attack on the relative of another.

In the wake of all these developments, we have also witnessed a sharp escalation of violence since the beginning of April. The pattern of this violence has shown an attempt to proliferate attacks on the security forces, with increasing use of explosive devices. The aim is not only to try and inflict maximum casualties but, more importantly, to provoke reactions which can cause maximum damage to civilian life and property, and thereby try and heighten the feeling of alienation. In a growing number of

[Sh. Rajesh Pilot]

instances, such attacks have been accompanied by arson, etc. and an attempt is made to lay the blame at the door of the security forces.

At the same time a large number of civilians have been targetted and killed without compunction. Out of 89 civilians killed during the month of April, as many as 61 are suspected to have been killed in such attacks by the militants. The objective is to maintain terror and the fear of the gun, and to try and throttle any impulse among the people to move into the mainstream.

Efforts have been made by the terrorists to indulge in dramatic actions, particularly in high profile urban locations such as parts of Srinagar and Sopore. Such locations are perceived as the epi-centres of power where dominance through the bear of the gun is sought to be gained. They are densely populated and provide scope for mobilisation of people by fear or otherwise; they hold potential for damage to civilian life and property in any kind of engagement between the security forces and the terrorists and are continuously and easily accessible to the media. The effort is clearly to gain media attention; and to try and project that there is large violence and disorder; that the security forces are indulging in mindless excesses; and that this is the state of things in the Valley as a whole.

These tactics are reflected in incidents such as the one in Lal Chowk, Srinagar, on 10th April, where around 200 shops and 50 houses were gutted after the terrorists had set on fire a building occupied earlier by the security forces. Massive propaganda was whipped up to try and show that it was the security forces who had caused the arson. A similar incident occurred in Sopore on 1st of May. Earlier, on 19th April attacks were launched on the security forces when some students were taking out a procession leading to civilian casualties in the ensuing exchange of fire. This incident was again used to whip up large scale propaganda about excesses by the

security forces. As a part of the similar strategy, efforts have also been made to try and disrupt the functioning of the State Government apparatus. On 11th May, a rocket was fired on the Civil Secretariat, the next day after it had shifted from Jammu to Srinagar. In this attack, 2 employees lost their lives and one was injured. Security arrangements in the area have been further strengthened, and the Secretariat is functioning normally.

In the wake of heightened violence, and the type of incidents mentioned above, attempts are being made to project the situation that conditions in the State are totally out of control. Recently a section of the JKAP resorted to agitation about the circumstances of death of a JKAP constable during security force operations on 21st April. Some dismissed employees and terrorist outfits tried to hijack the agitation which was in the initial instance a spontaneous reaction of a small number of policemen to a specific incident. The situation was handled with great restraint and tact by the State Government. Despite threats and allurement from vested interests, the vast majority of the State Police kept the discipline of the uniform and continued to perform their duties. Even those who were misguided into joining the agitation are back on their duties. It is unfortunate that this episode was projected by some as a large scale revolt. While we have no intention to condone acts of indiscipline, it would be most unfortunate if any suggestion is made that may bring the forces as a whole under a cloud.

Much of the focus of the propaganda is on the international audience as a part of desperate attempts that are being made by the Pakistan to internationalise the issue of Kashmir by spreading blatant disinformation even as it continues to fuel terrorism in the State.

We have also observed renewed attempts in the recent past to significantly step up violence in the Jammu region and particularly in the areas of Doda district, and I share the concern of the members in this regard. There have been a

number instances of bomb blasts, looting, ambush of security force units, arson and damage to Government property and targetted killings of individuals including relatives of political persons and community leaders.

Since there was also a demand for a statement on the recent incidents in Kishtwar and Doda, I would like to share information with the Hon'ble members.

On 10th May Shri Satish Bhandari, a leader of the Hindi Raksha Samiti was shot at and later succumbed to his injuries. Curfew was imposed in Kishtwar town and, as a precautionary measure, in Bhaderwah also. The next morning, however, an unruly mob indulged in violence and vandalism in which some Government offices and a school building were attacked. The S.D.P.O. was injured and fire was set in the office of the Tahsildar. Later a section of those gathered for the cremation of Shri Bhandari, again indulged in violence and arson. There was a reaction from the other community also. In the process some houses and shops belonging to both communities were damaged or gutted, 1 person was killed and several others were injured. Senior officers immediately rushed to the site from Doda, the Army was called in and conducted a flag march. The curfew is continuing, but the situation is under control.

In another incident on 6th May an escort party of the CISF was ambushed, while travelling between Dul and Hasti. One CISF personnel was killed and four persons were injured including CISF personnel and a French National. This shows the sinister attempts of the militants to try and stall development activity, affecting the employment of over 1000 people and to try and erode the confidence of the international community. Without suggesting any complacency, I feel that these are isolated instances aimed at creating panic among the project personnel and would seriously urge that such panic should be avoided and work should be commenced in the project. The security arrangements in the project area have been

substantially augmented over the last few months. We are reviewing the matter again and such further measures as are found necessary will be taken.

The incidents of violence in Doda district not only show the attempt of the militants to spread the act of violence and try and gain some relief from the pressure on them in the Valley but, more importantly it shows how attempts are being made to lend a sharp communal colour to the situation. The need of the hour is to avoid falling into their trap. I would urge that we should eschew any actions or reactions that could help to further the designs of the terrorists. On our part we have already stepped up the security arrangements and anti-terrorist operations in the area. As many as 98 terrorists have been arrested or killed in the district in the last 4 months. We are continuously reviewing the situation. The Governor had visited Bhaderwah in April, followed a few days later by the Divisional Commissioner and I.G., Jammu and the Addl. D.G. (Law & Order). If necessary we will also provide additional security forces to step up the pressure on the terrorists further.

The positive side of all the developments in the state as outlined earlier, is that the common people have understood the design of the militants and are increasingly to ensure that the security environment in the State is improved and we are able to move towards normalcy. Through this House, I would like to appeal to all section of the people, that it is of utmost importance to maintain balance and objectivity in reacting to situations at a time when we are fighting a challenging situation to maintain the very integrity of our Nation and society in the face of severe pressures, provocations and a 'proxy war' of massive dimensions. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing has been mentioned in the statement regarding the Secretariat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Although Minister of State for Home Affairs has issued a detailed statement but I would like to know through you whether any negotiations are going on between you and Farooq Abdullah, since there is no mention of this matter in the statement. I would like to know whether Government is trying to bring back pre 1953 situation in Kashmir. The hon. Minister should clarify the situation in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

(vi) Alleged Leakage of Question Papers of Annual Examinations of Delhi University.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (KUMARI SELJA): I rise to respond to the wishes of the members of the house to have a statement from the Government on recent newspaper reports about the alleged leakage of question papers of the annual examinations of Delhi University.

The examinations in Delhi university started in April and since then a number of reports have appeared in the local press of either leakage of question or of distribution of wrong question paper among students on of mistakes in question papers. We have been very much concerned about these reports. The Govt. has ascertained from the University the factual position in this regard. I have been informed that on 8th May at around 2.35 P.M. the Vice-Chancellor of the University received a telephonic message from a Press reporter stating that the contents of B.Com (Pass) 1st year paper on Financial Accounting scheduled to be held in the afternoon at 3.00 P.M. had been leaked out. He also received a copy of the text of the question paper on the FAX machine installed on his office. The Vice-Chancellor after cross-checking with the Controller of Examinations was convinced about the availability of the question paper outside the examination hall before the time of commencement of examination and

consequently decided to cancel the examination at all the centres.

On 11th May representatives of Delhi University Teachers Association reported in the Office of the Controller of Examinations at around 2.35 p.m. that they had received a phone-call alleging that the caller had a photocopy of B.Com (Pass) 1st year paper on economic System and Micro-economic Theory Scheduled to be held at 3.00 p.m. and that the caller had also read out some question from the said question paper. On comparison it was noticed that two question, text of which was given by the representatives of DUTA, were the same as in the original question paper, Serial No.503. The University decided to cancel the said question paper and despatched another set of question paper Serial No. 1040 to all the colleges. At around 3.00 p.m. a Press correspondent informed the Vice-Chancellor that this alternative question paper had also leaked. The Vice-Chancellor felt that it was inconceivable that this paper would have been accessible to anyone since it was solely in the sealed custody of the Controller of Examinations and was to be used only in case of contingency. Therefore, in the absence of any concrete evidence of the alleged leakage and in view of the high level secrecy with which this paper was guarded the University decided not to cancel this paper.

In order to ensure sanctity of examinations the Delhi University has taken some corrective actions. On 9th May and 11th May the University has lodged reports with the SHO, Maurice Nagar and the Additional Commissioner, Crime respectively, to get the cases investigated. The University has also modified the procedure of distribution of question papers. After the incident of 8th and 11th May, the University is arranging question papers to be delivered at the examination centres approximately 20-30 minutes before the commencement of examination. Earlier, question papers were sent to the examination centres about 24 hours in advance. Further the University is now sending teachers as observers to the examination centres to keep a close watch

on the conduct of examinations.

University has assured the examinees through a press release that all representations received from them will be promptly attended to.

The Delhi University is also looking into all aspects of the matter through its internal mechanism. In order to assure objectivity in investigation so that weak links in the arrangements and exact manner in which such undesirable things have happened, are properly identified, the Govt. is advising the Vice-Chancellor to institute an enquiry under an eminent outside person in addition to the internal enquiry the University is pursuing. The Govt. is keeping a close watch on the situation.

20.13 hrs.

BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS
(CONDITIONS AND EMPLOYMENT)
AMENDMENT BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 has been enacted to provide for the welfare of the workers in beedi and cigar establishments and to regulate the conditions of their work and matters connected therewith.

Beedi and Cigar Industry, essentially an agro-based industry is mainly concentrated in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. It provides employment to about 44.72 lakh workers most

of whom belong to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. The industry is, by and large, unorganised as only a small percentage of productions undertaken in regular establishments.

The Act is enforced by the State Governments. They were experiencing certain difficulties in effective implementation of the Act. In order to overcome such difficulties and to enlarge the scope of coverage of beedi workers, a Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 30th December, 1987 and was passed by the House on 14th March, 1989. While it was pending in Lok Sabha, the 8th Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill lapsed. The same Bill had been re-introduced in Rajya Sabha on 30th May, 1990. The Bill was passed by Rajya Sabha on 27.4.93. The Bill seeks to make amendments which would not only make provisions regarding conditions of work more favourable for the workers but also facilitate enforcement of the existing provisions.

Some of the proposed amendments are:-

- (i) To extend the coverage of the Act to employees working in godowns and warehouses and also those who are working with the permission of or under agreement with both the employer and contractor;
- (ii) To make the provision regarding calculation of overtime wages to the workers employed on piece-rate basis more clear and unambiguous;
- (iii) To confer on the appellate authority the powers of civil court for the purpose of compelling attendance of witnesses and compulsory production of records;
- (iv) To reduce the number of female employees from 50 to 30 for providing a suitable creche facilities inside the industrial premises by the employer for the children under the age of six years of such female employees.

(v) To make penal provisions more stringent; [English]

(vi) To empower the State Governments to prescribe the time limit within which a dispute between an employer and employee relating to the issue of raw materials by the employers to the employees, payment of wages for the beedi and cigar or both, rejected by the employer etc. shall be referred for settlement.

5. India has ratified the Labour Inspection Convention No. 81 of the International Labour Organisation. Accordingly, the Bill also seeks to introduce a provision that Labour Inspectors shall treat as absolutely confidential the source of any complaint regarding the breach of any provisions of the Act.

6. These amendments to the Act would go a long way to remove the administrative and practical difficulties faced by the implementing agencies in enforcing the provisions of the Act.

7. With these words, I commend the Bill for unanimous support of this august House. I should also thank the former Labour Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan for bringing this Bill.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): This Bill was brought forward by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan and at that time the BJP, the CPI the CPI (M) all of them supported the Janata Dal. Now it be passed without discussion in a good sense.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a question of the fate of the one crore Beedi Workers. Such a law should be enacted as may benefit all the workers. Nobody is there to take care of their interests.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to amend the Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration is consideration of the Bill:

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the enacting Formula and the long title stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clauses 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

21.19hrs.

clauses 2 to 34 were added to the Bill.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR TEACHER
EDUCATION BILL

Clause 1

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE
DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF
CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): On behalf of my
senior colleague, I beg to move:*

Amendment made:

Page, 1, line 6,-
for "1992" substitute "1993"

(Kumari Selja)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 1, as amended, stand part of
the Bill."

The motion was adopted

*Clauses 1, as amended, was added to the
Bill.*

Enacting Formula

"That the Bill to provide for the
establishment of a National Council for
Teacher Education with a view to achieving
planned and coordinated development of
the teacher education system throughout
the country, the regulation and proper
maintenance of norms and standards in
the teacher education system and for
matters connected therewith, be taken into
consideration."

Amendment made:

Page, 1, line 1,—
for forty-third" substitute—

"Forty-fourth"

(Kumari Selja)

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the
establishment of a National Council for
Teacher Education with a view to achieving
planned and coordinated development of
the teacher education system throughout
the country, the regulation and proper
maintenance of norms and standards in
the teacher education system and for
matters connected therewith, be taken into
consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, as
amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The motion was adopted

MR. SPEAKER: House will now take up
clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

*The Enacting Formula, as amended was
added to the Bill.*

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 34 stand part of the Bill".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

KUMARI SELJA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): When you perform good deeds we support you but you do more bad than good.

SHRIBUTA SINGH (Jallore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Sangma has introduced a very good Bill for the labour workers which the House approved with consensus. There was another such Bill for the lower class of the country namely labourers and Safai Karamcharis. With the best wishes of Prime Minister it got introduced in the House as well but it could not get through.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Yesterday it was passed.

SHRIBUTA SINGH: No, the Bill which was passed yesterday did not concern National Safai Majdoor Commission. It was a different Bill. But the Bill for improving the economic and social conditions of the Safai Karamcharis is yet to be passed.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): It would also be passed.

SHRIBUTA SINGH: Yes, it would be passed but how much time it would take? We are hoping the same for the last three years. The Prime

Minister gave many assurance, the Bill was also introduced but it could not get through. It is my opinion that if the Prime Minister can do it after this session then he should do it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker Sir, if you are going to thank us, we will also reciprocate in the same manner. However, before that I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that despite repeated assurance being given in the House that the judgement of Mandal Commission would not at all affect the interests of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, particularly their reservation in promotions, adverse effect is evident everywhere. Now the report of Mandal Commission is being implemented in Central Government officers as well as in Bank services leading to the abolition of reservation affect the official process. We would like you to convey this message through this House. If the Prime Minister of the country makes such a statement in the House that it will not affect the reservation of scheduled castes in promotion then it would be a good signal to the people of the country, otherwise Government officials will continue to misuse it. It is the joint opinion of the members of both sides.

This is a question of reservation for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. Although Mandal Commission has not uttered a single word in this regard, even then on the basis of the Supreme Court verdict the reservation in promotions of SC and ST is being curbed. On 22 Dec., the Minister of Welfare had stated that the reservation of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes would continue, still it is not being implemented. That is why I urge upon you to say a few words, which would have a great effect.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, the statement made by the hon. Minister of Welfare reflects the stand of the Government. There can neither be any change nor can there be any deviation from it. It is clear.

20.26 hrs.

[English]

VALEDICTORY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, the Sixth Session of the 10th Lok Sabha and the Budget Session for the year 1993-94 will be concluded today. This has been a long and important Session. The house held a total of 45 sittings lasting over 310 hours.

Respected Rashtrapatiiji addressed the hon. Members of both Houses, in the Central Hall of Parliament, on 22nd February, 1993. The House discussed the President's Address for more than 18 hours before adopting it unanimously.

The Railway Budget and the General Budget for the year were presented on the 24th and 27th February, 1993 respectively. In addition the Budgets of the five States under President's Rule were also presented to the House.

The Railway Budget was discussed in the House for about 18 hours before it passed. The House while discussing this Budget concluded its sitting of 30th March at 6.25 A.M. the following day. This is a new record. I congratulate the hon. Members, for their interest and patience.

The House took up general discussion on the General Budget from 20th April, 1993. The discussions lasted for about 21 hours.

The House thereafter took up the Demands in respect of Defence, Home Affairs and Agriculture Ministries. The House, was assisted in its deliberations by the reports submitted by the newly constituted Committees.

After discussions extending over 22 hours, the House applied guillotine on 4th of May, 1993 and passed the demands.

The House thereafter discussed the Finance Bill for more than 10 hours before passing it.

Thirty-three Government Bills were introduced in the House during the Session.

The House passed 42 Bills because the Bills were pending also. The Bill to end Manual Scavenging, had been under consideration for a long time and its passage is an important event.

The House also discussed and adopted five Statutory Resolutions relating to the continuance of Presidential Rule in States.

Four Short Duration Discussions under Rule 193 were also taken up by the House for discussion. The discussions under Rule 193 relating to Verma Commission Report and bomb blast in Bombay are concluded today only.

Notices of 34,902 questions were received during the Session, of which 1,000 questions were listed as Starred. 173 questions were answered orally while written replies were given in respect of 8,677 questions.

A short Notice Question and two half an Hour Discussions were also taken up during the Session.

Thirty-nine statements on important matters were made by Ministers and 253 matters were taken up by the hon. Members under Rule 377.

The Private Members continued to show keen interest and a large number of Bills and Resolutions were brought to the House. Forty-two Bills were introduced and six Resolutions admitted, of which two Bills and two Resolutions were discussed.

Discussions relating to the resolution for the creation of new States, moved by Shri Drona were extremely lively and remained part discussed. Shri Basudeb Acharya's Bill to amend the RPF Act evoked keen interest. The Bill was withdrawn following the assurance from the Railway Minister that he would look into the issues raised.

For the first time in our Parliamentary history, this House discussed the motion for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court. A total of thirteen Members spoke for more than fifteen hours on the motion.

The House spent a considerable time on discussion of the unlisted business, popularly known as 'Zero Hour'. On an average, about sixty-five minutes were taken each day and the exchanges were very very complicated.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Government has to respond to those.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): How much time was usefully spend during Zero Hour?

MR. SPEAKER: That is why we shall have to do something about this in the next session.

This session saw the establishment of Departmentally related Committees. This issue had been pending for a considerable period and I must thank the Government and leaders of all parties for their very constructive cooperation.

Seventeen Departmentally-related committees, with membership from both Houses, were constituted on 29th March, 1993, when the House adopted the Third Report of the Rules Committee.

The Committee system was formally inaugurated on 31st March, 1993 by the hon. Vice-President of India in the Central Hall.

The Committees started functioning during the period of adjournment of the House in April. All Committees have met to consider the Demands of Ministries and Departments under their charge. We have already recieved twenty reports from the Committees.

I would like to thank the Members and the Chairman of the Committee for the keen interest and hard work that they have put in.

Hon. Members, India had the privilege of hosting the 89th Inter Parliamentary Conference in Delhi, from the 12th to 17th April, 1993. More than one thousand delegates, their spouses and accompanying persons from 110 countries participated in the Conference.

The Conference was inaugurated by Respected Rastrapatiji on 12th April, 1993 in the Central Hall of Parliament. The Conference thereafter met for its working sessions at the Ashoka Hotel.

The Conference discussed and adopted resolutions on the following topics:

- (1) Transparency in arms transfer through global arms register;
- (2) Educational and cultural policies designed to foster greater respect for democratic values; and
- (3) Need for urgent action in former Yugoslavia.

in addition, the Conference also discussed the international political, economic and social situation.

The Conference was marked by lively debates of a high order.

The hon. Members will be glad to know that the organisation of the Conference was greatly appreciated. We continue to recieve message of congratulations and thanks from the participants.

This session which began in difficult circumstancs, in the aftermath of riots and violence in soem parts of the country, thus has many achievments to its credit.

Finally, I would like to thank you, the hon. Members, for the kind cooperation extended to me and my colleagues, the hon. Deputy Speaker and the hon. Members of the Panel of Chairpersons in the smooth conduct of the

business of this House.

I would specially like to thank the Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition, the Leaders of various Parties and Groups as well as the Whips, for the sustained and willing cooperation and courtesy extended.

I would also like to express our appreciation to all the officers and employees of the Parliament who have done so much to make our task easier.

I wish all the Members very best till we meet for the Monsoon Session.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this very long Session has come to a close and we are happy that we have been able to transact an unexpectedly large amount of business during this Session including the railway Budget, including the general Budget and this has been done particularly in the context of the new innovation of the Committees about which we had heard so much of cynical comments that it may not work at all. But I must tell you, Sir, on behalf of the House that you have made it work, you have conceived it properly and we are proud that the Committees have done an admirable job. I have had occasion to read some of the reports that were prepared within 24 hours within 26 hours and the Committees have done the job extremely well. I am sure that this will be found useful and we will derive the maximum benefit out of the reports of these Committees and the deliberations of these Committees while deliberating the subjects in the House.

As you have said, Sir, this has been an eventual three months period and the country has seen many ups and downs, but the Parliament has taken stock of all these situations with a certain amount of dispassionate approach. It is good that we have deliberated on all these topics and make very good contribution to the thinking that has gone into these subjects.

Sir, I would like to particularly congratulate you and thank you for the manner in which you have shown patience, skill, perseverance and firmness where needed in order to steer the proceedings of the House. We did not expect anything less from you. We have got all that we expected and I am sure that in your hands the conduct of this House is going to be absolutely safe.

I would also like to thank the Leader of the Opposition, Advanji, and all the Leaders of other parties who have, in spite of rather tense comments now and then supervening in the debate, shown considerable positive approach and cooperation in the conduct of the House. I thank everyone who has toiled to make this session a grand success.

We had marathon performances, perhaps, for the first time. We have not had such long performances in any of the previous sessions as far as I recall and this has been a special feature. I really appreciate the manner in which the Members contributed to these debates. I also appreciate the untiring work done by the Parliament Secretariat.

In the end, Sir, I would say that the democratic process which this country has adopted has proved once more that this process has not only come to stay, but it is going from strength to strength. There may be some areas in which improvement is needed.

Thank you very much we have on an average 65 minutes a day, spent on 'Zero Hour' that is, 40 hours.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur):
But the result is not 'zero'.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):
The result is good.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I thought you are announcing the decision about Rs. 2 crores M.P. Constituency fund.

SHRI P. V. NARASIMHARAO: With 40 hours gone in this, may be we would have passed some more important legislation. I regret, to some extent, that some other areas on Commerce, matters concerned with the Commerce Ministry etc., could not be accommodated. When I find 40 hours have been spent for Zero Hours, I do feel that we could have done a little more to accommodate those things. But in any case that is part of the parliamentary life. As you said, if you are able to find a way out of it, you will become absolutely immortal in this country as a Speaker. I have no doubt about that.

Thank you very much. I thank all the hon. Members once again.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir the clamour and din of democracy quite often drowns the substance of it. What we are witnessing now is the assertion of the substance of it, and the recession in to the background of the essential clamour and din of it. The leader of the House, the hon. Prime Minister and you have pointed to the unusual stresses and exceptional nature of this particular Session. This Session was marked by your initiative to introduce the subjects Committees. They are still in their embryonic form. We have indeed submitted reports but I say not hesitantly but as a caution that it is relatively easy to bring into existence new organisms but it is extremely difficult to ensure their continued growth. I refer here to the fact that we have a very high infant mortality rate in the country and it is my expectation that these new Committees will certainly not add to those statistics. You are deserving of all our gratitude and our high sense of appreciation, not just for this but for many other innovations that you have introduced and the great responsibility that you have displayed in absorbing the clamour and din and in attempting to bring forward the substance of democracy.

I have no doubt that on numerous occasions we tested your patience. You always succeeded and always we were found wanting and we have failed. The Government attempted, as they must, to test us frequently. Whether they succeeded or failed is not for me to say. Naturally, all of us here did our best to test the Government is well on as many occasions as we could. But now I do not wish to test the patience of the House because it has been a very long Session, momentous session no doubt, but a testing Session in every sense of the word. Thank you very much.

Our apologies for any acts of discourtesy that may have arisen from any of my colleagues were part of what I call the exuberance of democracy and it is the articulation of that exuberance because if there is no clamour in democracy there is no life in it. Democracy is in that sense a clamorous business. It is not the same as a totalitarian system of consent.

MR. SPEAKER: It is very glamorous also.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is very glamorous also. In the hope that the glamour of democracy will continue to assert vigorously and more and more glamour will be seen, I wish you and the Treasury benches and my colleagues very well.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the session is going to conclude. After that we would either go to our constituencies or some other place. On behalf of our party we would like to thank you. What we should have said has been stated by Shri Jaswant Singh also. Although we are aware regarding the limits and dignity of the chair, we do sometimes violate the limits. The Speaker has to reprimand us but neither it is our intention nor the intention of the Chair to show disrespect towards one another. It is a routine matter. We are here in this House since 1977 and such speakers are rare who have patiently listened to the discussions realising the seriousness of the subject matter

for eight or nine hours. We have gained inspiration from this. I am unable to convey my gratitude and we wish you all the best to you and our unbounded gratefulness.

We all are aware that you have transacted great business in such a short time. We find that our doubts regarding the telecasts of proceedings were proved baseless we are marching ahead in this direction. Through you I would also like to thank the Leader of the House and members of the ruling party. We are like a family where sometimes disputes also arise and hot discussions are made but in spite of that there is an inherent cooperation. The passing of two Bills without any discussion is an example of the same cooperation. On behalf of Janata Dal, I once again thank the hon. Prime Minister and the leader of the House.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is the most important Session that we always have in a year, namely, the Budget session where the economic business naturally which should have priority is gone through.

We have been able to have a full discussion in this House in this Session on the Railway Budget and the General Budget. We have been able to transact a large quantum of business which is really for the sake of the country's progress and for meeting the urges and aspirations of the people.

Sir, this Session has been marked with a very important innovation, that is, the Committee system. I cannot adequately thank you for the great initiative that you took, Sir. What was in the mind of everybody concerned, you gave the concrete shape to it. Under your leadership and inspiration, the Committees have come into existence. As you and the hon. Prime Minister and all of us have noticed, in this Committee, there is willing cooperation from every one.

It augurs very well that the stresses and strains inside the House, which are bound to come, bound to be there and necessary to be there also in a democracy can be avoided for the purpose of tackling the issues in a different atmosphere with an attitude of cooperation and with an attitude of finding out solutions to the problems. I know that it has put very serious strain on the secretariat and the staff. I have been here for over two decades. I have always been admiring the efficiency and the ability of the Secretariat and the staff of Lok Sabha and I again must record my deep appreciation the way, the hard work they are putting even in these Committees after doing the usual work that they have. And I shall be failing in my duty if I do not recognise that.

This Session has also been marked by another historic occasion regarding the impeachment motion. I can assure you that neither the notice of motion was given with any sense of pleasure or happiness nor was it discussed for the purpose either of getting any political advantage or for the purpose of crossing swords with the ruling party. It was felt to be a national duty. And I hope, there will be no occasion like this in the future because all organs of the Government of the state should function in a manner that their respective positions, their respective reputations are maintained. This came in the Parliament has come into this matter because of the constitutional provision. But nobody is happy or can be happy to have such business transacted in the House or discussed in the House even.

Zero Hour is commented on. But so many issues—thanks to the Government and the Prime Minister, they are creating so many problems are bound to be raised. And this is one method of giving a vent to our feelings. It is because there are limitations to the number of questions, limitations are there to the number of discussions under Rule 193, limitations are there to the number of discussions under Rule 184 and everything has limitation. But I believe, in sixty minutes per day or 65 minutes per day, we are

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

able to bring so many issues before the Government. My only grievance is, we have always been making it, that the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs very kindly nods his head, but does not do anything. I am not saying it in a derogatory sense. But please make some response about the issues raised under Rule 377 and the issues that you at least allow them to be raised in Zero Hour. Then it can become more effective and instead of taking ten minutes probably, one will take two minutes to raise an issue expecting to get a response and there will be much lesser time consumed in that. That is why, one tries to make his presence felt, tries to extract some assurance from the Government through you, that a statement will be made. And until then, a thing goes on, rolls on. Of course, there is a virtue in moderation. Excess is always not to be encouraged. But I am sure, there will be no reason, no attempt to close it or forestall it altogether. I am sure, you will not do that totally.

MR. SPEAKER: We will discuss about it.

Sir, I do not wish to take up further time of the House. Yes, this has been a very important session. There are so many issues which probably we could not discuss, which we would have liked to discuss. But we have our private work, to function outside the House also. Parliament occupies a very important position. And I am sure that in the sessions to come, we shall be able to maintain the spirit and cooperation on important national issues. There are bound to be differences of opinion, there are bound to be differences in the perceptions of the problems or in the solutions that we can think of. They are bound to be there, otherwise the whole thing becomes a routine affair. But that does not mean that there is any personal rancour or there is any personal animosity. We want politics of discussion and politics of cooperation than politics of confrontation because for our great country, we have to achieve so many things and we want to achieve them through discussions, through laws, through methods found out through

the parliamentary process which we all of us have adopted.

Sir, I must thank you once more for the excellent courteous behaviour that we have always received from you. We deeply value your guidance and we have never felt ill at ease and I found that you have taken the opposition into confidence as well as the Government and discussed with us, give us opportunities to give our views on several matters. And I can only say with all modesty that I wish you well, Sir, and I convey my greetings to all the Members, to all sides of the House and wish them all the best.

Thank you.

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the long session is going to end today. I will say that in this session we had many historic events which will also be remembered as having occurred under your guidance. The introduction of the Committee system, which has started working, will further work and I think it will be more useful in strengthening our parliamentary system for which you are adding your own contribution.

Sir, in this session, you gave a ruling and there by you have enhanced the prestige of Parliament. I thank you for the same. In this session, in spite of the differences, on many occasions, on the issues pertaining to the people, on the issues pertaining to the masses, we have all come together, above party positions, to have a unanimous position. Sir, a question was raised about Bolangir and Kalahandi. It was a heartening moment because, instead of engaging ourselves only in political work, we have devoted time to discuss this issue, and we have all come together cutting across party lines. It is a heartening moment and if this spirit is strengthened in our Parliament, our Parliament will be able to meet the requirements of the people.

I also thank you and the Government for reacting on many occasions very favourably

towards the mass problems. While thanking you for introducing this system with patience and for guiding us, I would like to say that there will be differences which we have to take into consideration. In a democracy, differences should be there. It is bound to be there. But, in spite of the differences, no questions relating to national interest, we should cut across the party lines and come together to maintain the prestige and honour of Parliament for which, if necessary, some sacrifices should be made by parties. In the future, we should also behave in the same way, so that the Parliament's sovereignty, Parliament's prestige is not ruined. We have come across all these problems. I thank the Government for that.

During Zero Hour, so many questions have been raised. Our country is such, our rules are such, our problems are such that it is really the Zero Hour which gives some opportunity to members to air the grievances, which goes a long way in bringing certain issues to the notice of the Government. Therefore Zero Hour should be regularised to see how much minimum time could be consumed and a device should be found out for this.

Lastly, while thanking you for innovating the Committee system and giving some historic rulings in this session, I would say that we have

also marked in the Parliament that norms are by and large maintained. In this session, as compared to previous sessions, all Members have tried to maintain norms and I feel that it should be continued. Otherwise Parliament will not be able to deliver what it requires to deliver.

I also thank the Government. I thank all our colleagues both in the opposition and in the Government. I thank the Secretariat which has helped us and which has worked hard. I hope the next session will bring us into more cooperation more uniting for national cause and further strengthening of the Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER: Thank you. Now we have Vande Mataram.

21.01 hrs.

National Song

(The National Song was Played.)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned sine die.

21.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.