

Tenth Series, Vol. XV No, 31

Thursday, August 20, 1992  
Sravana 29, 1992/1914 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## (English Version)

Fourth Session  
(Tenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

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Thursday, August 20, 1992 Shravana 29,  
1914 (Saka)

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The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

11.00 hrs.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, names of Bangaladeshi nationals figure in the local list of Delhi. When there is talk of holding election...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given you a notice. Just now Shri V.P. Singh and I are coming from Balmiki temple...*(Interruptions)* We are celebrating 50th anniversary of the "Quit India Movement"...*(Interruptions)* Balmiki temple and Balmiki Mohalla are known all over the country for their link with Mahatma Gandhi. You will be surprised to know that a wall has been constructed in front of Balmiki temple in Balmiki Mohalla and debris are being thrown at the place where Gandhiji used to live. Gandhiji used to stay there and guide the Freedom Movement but now that place is being misused. People have been staging a dharana there for last one month. Shri V.P. Singh and I are just coming from there...*(Interruptions)* It is not only an insult to the Freedom Movement and Balmiki Mandir but also to Mahatma Gandhi who guided the whole country during the Freedom Movement from there. The Supreme Court has also given its verdict in this regard that the wall

should be demolished but the NDMC has not so far implemented the Supreme Court verdict. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs is sitting here. I would like to request him to take some steps in this regard. The Balmiki temple where Mahatma Gandhi stayed and guided the country for two years, the N.D.M.C. is throwing debris in front of that Balmiki temple and in the Balmiki Mohalla by erecting a wall. The N.D.M.C. should be asked to obey the Supreme Court verdict. If it is not done, we will stage a demonstration from 2nd September and demolish the wall.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I will look into it.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday, Members of all the parties stressed the need of bringing forward a Bill before the end of this session for inclusion of Manipur, Nepali and Konkani languages in the Eighth Schedule. We are prepared to consider the case of other languages with an open mind but there should be no delay in respect of these three languages. In the list of business for today there is mention of 6 Bills but not of this Bill. Yesterday we agreed that if there is a need to waive of any rule for this the House is prepared for that. We should waive it if there is a need of it today because the session of the other House is about to end. This Bill should be passed by both the Houses of Parliament. This is my submission.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE  
(Bolpur): We have been told that this is being brought. That assurance has been given.



[Translation]

collectors will be shifted from there.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister is prepared to have the Bill passed today itself. So far as the waiving of rules is concerned I will request the hon. Speaker to do so.

Through you, I would like to request you to ask the Government immediately that before the start of session it should be shifted from there.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Just now I said that I am ready to look into it immediately and make necessary arrangements.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to tell you one thing that I have been told that some important Bills are to be passed. Along with this a number of Members want to speak on a wide range of subjects. Once started it does not end. Therefore, if you all permit, we will take up the Bill first and then if time is left, so will take up other matters also.

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV (Arrah): I would like to draw your attention and that of the House towards a very important matter in the country.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can speak after discussion on the Bill is over. Would you like to say something?

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Day before yesterday the hon. Minister of State, for Home Affairs had said that Pakistani flag was hoisted on 14th August and he had to make a statement on the 17th August in this regard.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a question was raised by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. Just now we are coming from Panchkuidan Road. There is a Maharshi Balmiki temple. Mahatma Gandhi used to live near it. He lived there for several years. It is his place and in front of this place.....

MR. SPEAKER: First of all please decide this issue. Khurana ji, please decide whether we should take up the Bill or any other thing. If Bill will be taken, other things could be taken afterwards. Otherwise, it is very difficult to stop this once it is started.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISHTYLER): We have praised you, still you get up. We are saying that you did a good thing. I requested the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to get up and accept it. He did so. Still you say..(Interruptions)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Other things will be taken up as usual. We will sit up to 12 O' Clock in the night and pass the Bill.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Nitish ji is saying that this Bill would be passed by the evening. No, it cannot be done by the evening. The Bill will be passed by this House. Then it will have to be passed in the other House. The Bill has to be sent to other House also..(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Refuge collectors are brought there and repaired. People are facing problem due to bad smell emitted and pollution spread by them. And there is a feeling among the people that if they will live there, they will have to carry refuge on their heads and even if their conditions improve refuge will be thrown in front of their houses. The Supreme Court has given its verdict in this regard and the N.D.M.C. has accepted it in principle that all equipments and parts of refuge

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make my submission in brief. As a result of steps taken by 20 M.Ps. from Bihar, in recent days, a very peculiar situation has developed in Bihar. The Government and the Chief Minister of Bihar ... (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The hon. Minister is already sitting here to reply the waterways Bill.

**SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:** Our life and property is in danger. A conspiracy is being hatched to demolish our houses there. The Chief Minister of Bihar has created this situation by sending criminals against us. I am making this appeal to one and all whether they belong to Janata Dal or he is Shri Advani or the Members of ruling party. I am relating my tale of woe to all. Conspiracy is being hatched to demolish our houses with the help of bulldozers. Pressure is being put on officials for demolishing the house where I have been living since 1959. When they did not get any results, 500 acres of land in which P.A.C. colony and a collage and located is being measured and all officers...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Just now it was decided that we will take up the Bill first.

**SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:** The Chief Minister made a statement that he cannot protect our life and property. He said that he cannot provide security to or 5 Members. Law and order situation is deteriorating in Bihar. I would like to tell Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh that he has given full liberty. Not only this, he has also said that there will be firing in the House. He has threatened the hon. Chief Justice. His life is in danger. Thus, security should be provided to me and all my friends from Bihar. The Law and order situation has deteriorated there. Today he wants to conduct an enquiry against us by the C.B.I. I fully welcome it.

I would like to say that the truth would come out if the C.B.I. conducts enquiry into the property of all the Janata Dal M.Ps, the Chief Minister and their families and other Ministers. Much has been talked about education mafia and coal mafia but who is the gold mafia in Bihar today and who is amassing huge wealth through smuggling and by taking bribes. This fact should be uncovered so that not only the people of Bihar but the whole country come to know about it.

During the last 57 years of my public life none has ever cast such aspersions on me as Chief Minister. Under the circumstances,

I would like to request you, the august House, the hon. leaders to provide security to my family and take steps to bring the law and order situation of Bihar under control. This is what I want to submit through you to the Government. With these words I conclude.

[English]

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:** May I make an earnest appeal? Because this is the feeling of the House, let the Constitution Amendment Bill be passed. It would not take very long time. After that these matters can be raised. This is my earnest appeal. Let the Home Minister move it. It has also been submitted by Shri Advani, the Leader of the Opposition that every section wants it. There would not be any controversy on it. I earnestly appeal to all my friends here to raise other matters afterwards.

**SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia):** I think we should accept what Shri Somnath Chatterjee has suggested. All other matters can be taken up after one hour because this would not take much time (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

**SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what does the Government say about me? (*Interruptions*) Should all of us be killed? (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI NITISH KUMAR:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the House is adjourned please look into his problems separately.

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** I think the Members have decided to be very very cooperative today and they must be congratulated.

**SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES** (Muzzaffarpur): Only as far as this Bill is concerned. After this Bill I want to raise the question of Win Chadha and I intend raising it as soon as the Bill is passed

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Home Minister is likely to make a statement on unfurling of Pakistani flag.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It will be difficult, if you run the House in your own way. I think, if you are giving this much of concession, let the Bill be introduced first and the reply will be given thereafter.

[English]

If it is the wish of the House, let it be done.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: He has to move for suspension of rules. Nobody has moved for suspension of rules.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, this is a little unusual. Because the House is agreeing to this, I shall have no objection.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): But it should not become a precedent.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes Mr. Patil, you are right. It should not become a precedent.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It will open a good chapter of cooperative functioning. If they bring good measures, we shall support them.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think the necessary formalities will be completed. I will grant permission for suspension of rules and all those things.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I request that in this respect all the necessary rules may be suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes. Now the Minister may introduce the Bill.

11.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SEVENTY-EIGHTH AMENDMENT) BILL.\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI: We do not have a copy of the Bill. But I presume that it is on the basis of the discussions we had yesterday morning and the consensus arrived at the all party meeting - I am not going into all the details not only in respect of the three languages, but also in respect of the various nuances in respect of those three languages. So no footnotes, please. We do not have a copy of the Bill. Therefore I presume that it is on the basis of the consensus arrived at yesterday.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration".

This Bill seeks the inclusion of Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.

Demands for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution have been received on behalf of several languages. These languages are Bodo/Bro, Bhojpuri,

Bhutia, Dhatki, Dogri, English, Kok Barak, Konkrani, Kumauni, Lepcha, Limbua, Maithili, Manipuri/Meithei, Mizo, Nepali/Gorkhali, Nicobari, Rajasthani, Sambalpuri, Santhali and Tulu. In respect of some of these languages, there are disputes over the nomenclatures and competing demands have been put forward on behalf of various nomenclatures of the languages for inclusion in the Eighth schedule.

The Eighth Schedule at present contains 15 languages which are Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Malayalam, Marathi, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. Sindhi was added through Constitutional Amendment in 1967. The main consideration was that although Sindhi was not the language of any we defined region at that time, it used to be so in undivided India and would have so continued but for the partition.

The Eighth Schedule relates to Articles 344(1) and 351 of the Constitution. Article 344(1) provides for the constitution of a Commission by the President on the expiration of five years and thereafter ten years consisting of members representing different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule to make recommendation to the President for the progressive use of Hindi for official purposes of the Union. Restrictions on the use of English for all or any of the official purposes of the Union and languages to be used for proceedings in the Supreme Court and every High Court as well as for the purposes of legislation.

Accordingly a Commission was constituted in 1956. But it was not considered necessary to constitute the second Commission. Thereafter, the Official Languages Act, 1963 was enacted under which a Parliamentary Committee on official languages was constituted which has been submitting its report from time to time.

Therefore, Article 341(1) seems to have lost its relevance so far as the Eighth Schedule is concerned. Article 351 of the Constitution provides that it shall be the duty of the Union to promote and spread of Hindi language

and to develop it, so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, styles, expressions used in Hindusthani and in other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule and by drawing wherever necessary or desirable for its vocabulary primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages. From this Article, it would appear that the Eighth Schedule was meant to promote the progressive use of Hindi and for the enrichment and promotion of that language.

The Constitution contains various other provisions relating to the use of languages including those which are not included in the Eighth Schedule. Further, the Constitution contains a number of provisions for safeguarding the interests of linguistic minorities. Government has taken a number of steps to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all languages, irrespective of their being included in the Eighth Schedule or not.

Ministry of Human Resources Development provides ample opportunities for the development of all languages including tribal languages and English. The Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore is engaged in promotion and development of tribal and modern Indian languages. The Sahitya Academy has so far recognised 22 languages based upon certain criteria. The National Book Trust also provides facilities under its Adan-Pradhan Scheme. Steps to promote the literary and cultural heritage of various linguistic groups are also taken by All India Radio and Doordarshan by relay of programmes in various languages which are even colloquial languages. The National Census operations have recognised a large number of languages including those in the Eighth Schedule for the collection and categorisation of data.

Government have carefully considered the demand for inclusion of various languages in the Eighth Schedule Consultations have also been held with the leaders of political parties. After taking all aspects into consideration, included the consensus arrived

at in the deliberations with the leaders of political parties, it is proposed that the Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages should be included in the Eighth Schedule.

While including Nepali language in the Eighth Schedule, Government has also noted that in some areas this language is known as 'Gorkha Bhasha' and in the Census operations, other nomenclatures, such as 'Gorkhali', 'Gorkhi', 'Gurkhiya', 'Khaskura' or 'Naipali' have also been used. This position has been brought out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons.

I am sure this august House will agree that through the introduction of this Bill, we have taken a step towards meeting the aspirations of the people speaking the Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali languages. The demands of other languages, including the position of the Eighth Schedule itself in the present context, will be examined by the Government separately.

With these words, Sir, I commend this Bill to this august House for unanimous approval.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved;

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Sir, I have moved objections to the introduction and also amendments for sending it to Select Committee. The hon. Minister has said that the cases of other languages would be examined and Rajasthani - having a following of 8 crore people - would be examined seriously. Taking that into consideration, I withdraw all my amendments.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We all agree that there will be no discussion on the merits of the Bill. The Home Minister himself has pointed that there are demands for other languages, like Dogri, Santhali and also Maithili. The sentiments of the people and of the House should be considered at appropriate time. I am sure the

Minister will consider and bring appropriate laws.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, before I put the motion for consideration to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): It is important. Sir, I want to say something. I want a minute or two. *(Interruptions)* I must have my say.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, please take your seats. The lobbies have been cleared. But then, I would like to be little more careful about voting. It requires a particular number of votes and it seems that the House has agreed to pass it and hardly, there is any dissenting voice on it. So, for lack of numbers, something else should not happen. Therefore, I would like the whips of the parties to be careful and I would give some more time also, if you want. But then we would not like to put it to the vote and get the voting. Now, I would allow Mr. Inder Jit to speak.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Majority of the Ministers are also absent. Sir, it is better if we take it up a bit later *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: We will not do voting now. Lobbies will be got cleared and division will take place thereafter.

*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated in your seats. Let us hear what Mr. Inder Jit has to say.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, as a disciplined Member of the Congress party, I accept the decision of the majority of the party and the Government to bring forward this Bill. Nevertheless, I would like to make a few

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points and record my protest.

My first point is my great disappointment with all sections of the House, particularly with the leader of the Opposition as well as the leaders of other parties who have once again thrown all conventions to the winds in their anxiety to play politics and past forward politically motivated bill. They have completely jettisoned the healthy principle where under. This Constitution Amendment Bill should have been referred to a Joint Select Committee or at least a Select Committee. I cannot see the great urgency of pushing this Bill by suspending all our rules and throwing all conventions overboard. Heavens would not have fallen nor heavens would have been gained. Sir, I would therefore, still plead that the sensible thing to do would have been...

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, I am also on a point of order

MR. SPEAKER: Let me here his point of order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: After listening to everything the Bill has been presented and you have asked for voting. I want to know whether discussion will start after asking for voting...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr, Naik, you can formulate your point of order now.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, I am supporting his point of order fully because once you have taken a decision that the lobbies should be cleared after which, only the procedure of voting can take place and there can be no

debate. That is why, according to rules, he cannot speak. If that rule has also been suspended, then that is another matter. As per the existing rules, the House has to express a unanimous view that this rule too has been suspended.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give my ruling on this point.

SHRI RAM NAIK: The point is that once the process of voting has started, no debate can take place. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: The House cannot run if everyone wants to run it in his own way. You have raised a point or order; it would have been good had it not been raised. Whatsoever we are doing today is unusual to some extent but after the consent of all the leaders and hon. Members we are trying to do so. Now, when the time of voting come, most of the hon. Members did not know that voting is being done now. therefore, we have to see the strength of Members. This thing has come up after clearing the lobby. Therefore, I said that I will give a chance to clear the lobby once more. Till then it will continue.

[*English*]

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): We can have the voting in the afternoon or an hour later. As things stand, there is no point in having a debate.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we should not shut out his say. Please bear in mind the sensitive nature of the subject.

SHRI LAL. K. ADVANI:  
agree. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT: Personally, I hold Advaniji in high regard. Times out of number, he has stood up and valiantly stood up, to uphold certain conventions. And therefore, I am disappointed that on such a grave issue as the amendment to Constitution, he has advocated that all rules be suspended. Even

the Bill has not been circulated! There is to be no discussion on the Bill. Normally and according to the healthiest conventions established during the time of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, every Constitution Amendment Bill was invariably sent to a Select Committee or a Joint Select Committee. We should not have jettisoned these healthy conventions.

MR. SPEAKER: One thing that you may kindly take into account is that Gorkhali is also a part of Nepali. Please do not go to the procedural part of it.

SHRI INDER JIT: No, Sir, procedure is important and more so with respect to this particular Bill. This Bill should have been referred to a Joint Select Committee or a Select Committee in view of the fact that since Shrimati Bhandari brought forward her Bill, demands for inclusion of several other languages have come up. There are demands for the inclusion of Dogri, Santhali, Maithili, Bhojpuri, Rajasthani and Pali and many other languages too. Therefore, I would say that we should have adopted the right and healthy convention of taking a total view on all these languages. The matter could easily have been referred to a Select Committee or a Joint Select Committee, and heavens would not have fallen. This, Sir, is my first point.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't go on with procedure. Come to the main point.

SHRI INDER JIT: My plea to the Government is not to jettison and not to trample upon healthy conventions and even now take the matter to a Joint Select Committee so that the Government would then come back with a total view on this highly emotive issue.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

Please take your seat and let me conduct the proceedings.

[*English*]

Please come to the main point.

SHRI INDER JIT: I am coming to it Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Please bear in mind that the Minister has said that Nepali, Gorkhali and the languages recognised by other names also are recognised.

SHRI INDER JIT: I made my first point on procedure, which, I think should have been pursued. My second point is particularly in regard to the subject of Gorkha Bhasha, Not Gorkhali. Sir, I want to bring to your attention once again the fact that on August 23, 1981 the Government of India headed by Shri Rajiv Gandhi entered into a solemn understanding and a settlement with the GNLF under this, Memorandum of the Gorkha Phasha Settlement, was acknowledged as the language of the settled Garkhas of India. In fact it is today the official language of the autonomous Darjeeling Garkha Hill Council. This is their official language. Therefore, Sir, my view is that the Home Minister should have taken notice of this fact. It is not just an area...

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, when there was a discussion on this yesterday you had said that I would also be given an opportunity to speak. Is there no other language than Nepali. Let me speak please. You go for voting after the clearance of the lobby..

[*English*]

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, I venture to submit that...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Member is speaking on behalf of the party to which he belongs or on his own. I do not know whether his name was submitted to the Chair by his party whip.

SHRI INDER JIT: Sir, I did not know that

Shri Shahabuddin has become the Whip of my party.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday also, I said that we I should also be given an opportunity to speak when you had assured to give it today. You give me an opportunity since I want to say a few things about Rajasthani language which is spoken by 8 crore people.

[English]

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, as I said yesterday, I did mention the fact of the Memorandum of Settlement.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary to repeat?

SHRI INDERJIT: I am not repeating. I want to specifically read out that particular part because I did not read it out yesterday. I spoke from memory. Para 3 of the Memorandum of Settlement signed between the GNLF and the Rajiv Gandhi Government on August 23, 1988 stated as follows:

"Inclusion of Gorkha language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution."

It said further:

"The Government of India is of the view that inclusion of more languages in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution would create repercussions and reactions. It is the endeavour of the Government to develop the cultural and literary heritage of all languages irrespective of their inclusion in the 8th Schedule."

So, this position was accepted. The important aspect of this is that the name 'Gorkha Language' was accepted.

In view of this Chavan Sahib has mentioned that there is Gorkha *Bhasha* in

some areas. It is not a question of some areas. It is the official language of the autonomous of Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council. This should be acknowledged because the Council represents some 8 lakh to 10 lakh of people. You cannot ignore that.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my request was turned down by you on the plea that there was to be two hours debate on that language the next day, but you are not ready to listen a single word about Rajasthani language. I would like to submit that you should give me at least a little time to express my views.

SHRI INDERJIT: Therefore, I would urge the home Minister, in his concluding remarks, to make it abundantly clear this aspect.

I would now like to make one other point.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now. You can see the fall out of your speech. You have made all the points. It is not necessary now. You should cooperate. Yesterday, I gave you enough time, and you made all the points. It is a matter of record. Even today you have spoken. You know the sense of the House. In democracy sense of the House in very important.

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, I would like to make one other point.

MR. SPEAKER: No, please. You just see the fall out.

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, I wish to say that.

SHRI KARTIKESWAR PATRA (Balasore): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not hearing your point of order.

SHRI INDERJIT: Sir, I would like to make one other point for the consideration of the Government (*Interruptions*)



MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you complete, Inderjit ji? I am not hearing him.

SHRI Inderjit: The point which I want to make is about the question on 8th Schedule. I am not sure to what extent it serves any utility. I would like the government to include all the languages of the country in this schedule and give them total encouragement rather than limit the list to a few languages. In fact, the Eighth Schedule has created many problems, sparked off many agitations. We should therefore, have to take a fresh look at it and decide whether it is really serving any purpose.

Article 351 of the Constitution, under which the Eighth Schedule comes, relates to a directive for the development of Hindi language. This Article also states that the Union should secure the enrichment of Hindi by using expressions used in Hindustani and in the other Eighth Schedule languages. So, why do we limit the enrichment of Hindi only to a few languages.

I would finally and in conclusion, in bowing to your wishes, say that the Government has not been adequately fair to Gorkha Bhasha I support this Bill but with strong reservations and under strong protest.

So, I would again urge Mr. Chavan, in his concluding remarks, to make this point clear and give adequate importance to Gorkha Bhasha. (*Interruptions*).....as the official language of the Darjeeling Hill areas.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to remain you that you always prevent whenever I try to speak. I want to make a brief submission.

[*English*]

Sir, we are supporting this Bill. Let Nepali,

let Manipuri and let Gorkhali become part of the Eighth Schedule.

[*Translation*]

We do not have any objection. We are supporting it. For the time being we withdraw all the amendments that we have referred to Select Committee for knowing the public opinion on the issue of including Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule. I am, however, speaking with deep anguish that the hon. Minister for Home Affairs made no consideration about the Rajasthani language which is spoken by as many as eight crore people where as konkani language has been included. I would like to submit that you should please take decision about Rajasthani language atleast before the ensuring session. The Ministry of Rajasthan has sent its recommendation through a letter to include the Rajasthani language in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution. Our hon. Minister for Home Affairs should also assure that Rajasthani languages would be included in the list of language of the 8th schedule in the coming session. Thanks.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion for consideration of Bill to vote, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared-

MR. SPEAKER: Now the lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

" That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted*

11.49 hrs

DIV.NO. 3

## AYES

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
Adaikalaraj, Shri L.  
Advani, Shri Lal K.  
Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra  
Ahamed, Shri E.  
Ahirwar, Shri Anand  
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
Ajit Singh, Shri  
Anbarasu Era, Shri  
Antulay, Shri A.R.  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Ayub Khan, Shri.  
Baitha, Shri Mahendra  
Bala, Dr. ~~Asim~~  
Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.  
Baliyan, Shri N.K.  
Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya  
Barman, Shri Palas  
Barman, Shri Uddhab  
Basu, Shri Anil  
Basu, Shri Chitta  
Berwa, Shri Ram Narain  
Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri  
Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan  
Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari  
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal  
Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini  
Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu  
Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.  
Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao  
Birbal, Shri  
Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh  
Checko, Shri P.C  
Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta  
Chandra Shekhar, Shri  
Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal  
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham  
Charles, Shri A.  
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti  
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath  
Chaure, Shri Babu Han  
Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.  
Chavda, Shri Harisinh  
Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai  
Chhotey Lal, Shri  
Chinta Mohan, Dr.  
Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal  
Choudhury, Shri Lokanath  
Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,

23 <i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	AUGUST 20, 1992	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i> 24
Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh		Gangwar, Dr. P.R.
Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Dalbir Singh, Shri		Gautam, Shrimati Sheela
Damor, Shri Somjibhai		Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath		Gehlot, Shri Ashok
Das, Shri Jitendra Nath		Ghangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao
Das, Shri Ram Sunder		Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh
Datta, Shri Amal		Giri, Shri Sudhir
Deka, Shri Probin		Girija Devi, Shrimati
Dennis, Shri N.		Giriyappa, Shri C.P. Mudala
Deora, Shri Murl		Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao		Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri
Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao		Gudadinni, Shri B.K.
Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan		Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao
Devarajan, Shri B.		Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Devei, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari		Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh
Dhumal, Prof. Prem		Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal
Dighe, Shri Sharad		Imchalemba, Shri
Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra		Inder Jit, Shri
Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh		Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Dubey, Shrimati Saroj		Jakhar, Shri Balram
Farook, Shri M.O.H.		Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur
Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf		Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Fernandes, Shri George		Jaswant Singh, Shri
Fernandes, Shri Oscar		Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao		Jawali, Dr. B.G.
Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Jeevarathinam, Shri R.

Jena, Shri Srikanta	Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati
Jeswani, Dr. K.D.	Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree
Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal	Kuli, Shri Balin
Joshi, Shri Anna	Kumar, Shri Nitish
Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya
Kahandole, Shri Z.M.	Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan
Kaliaperumal, Shri P.P.	Kunjee Lal, Shri
Kalka Das, Shri	Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kamal, Shri Shyam Lal	Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.
Kamal Nath, Shri	Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra
Kamat, Shri Gurdas	Mahato, Shri Bir Singh
Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	Mahto, Shri Shailendra
Kansujia, Dr. G.L.	Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh
Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham	Malik, Shri Purna Chandra
Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari	Mallu, Dr. R.
Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar
Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal	Mandal, Shri Suraj
Kewal Singh, Shri	Manjay Lal, Shri
Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	Marandi, Shri Simon
Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.
Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand	Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.
Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra	Meghe, Shri Datta
	Mehta, Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad
	Mircha, Shri Ram Niwas
	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagins
	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
	Mohan Singh. Shri

Mujahid, Shri B.M.  
Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta  
Mukherjee, Shri Subrata  
Mukhopadyay, Shri Ajoy  
Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra  
Munda, Shri Kariya  
Muniyappa, Shri K.H.  
Muralee Dharan, Shri K.  
Murmu, Shri Rup Chand  
Murugesan, Dr. N  
Muttemwar, Shri Vilas  
Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh  
Naik, Shri G. Devaraya  
Naik, Shri Ram  
Narayanan, Shri P.G.  
Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba  
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya  
Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.  
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah  
Oraon, Shri Lalit  
Pal, Shri Rupchand  
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan  
Pandian, Shri D.  
Panwar, Shri Harpal  
Passi, Shri Balraj

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas  
Patel, Shri Brishin  
Patel, Shri Chandresh  
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji  
Patel, Shri Praful  
Patal, Shri Ram Pujan  
Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar  
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai  
Pathak, Shri Harin  
Pathak, Shri Surendra pal  
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj  
Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta  
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar  
Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra  
Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwruiti  
Pilot, Shri Rajesh  
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan  
Pradhani, Shri K  
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan  
Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal  
Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma

29	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA)	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	30
	Premi, Shri Mangal Ram		Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan	
	Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra		Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.	
	Rai, Shri Kalp Nath		Reddy, Shri B.N	
	Rai, Shri Lall Babu		Reddy, Shri G. Ganga	
	Rai, Shri M. Ramanna		Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara	
	Raj Narain, Shri		Reddy, Shri M. Baga	
	Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara		Rongpi, Dr. JJayanta	
	Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.		Roshan Lal, Shri	
	Rajeshwaran, Dr. V		Ray, Shri Haradhan	
	Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava		Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya	
	Ram, Shri prem Chand		Sahi, Shrimati Krishna	
	Ram Badan, Shri		Sai, Shri A. Prathap	
	Ram Singh, Shri		Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram	
	Ramamurthy, Shri K.		Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)	
	Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu		Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus	
	Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally		Sangma, Shri Purno A.	
	Ramdew Ram, Shri		Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara	
	Ramsagar, Shri		Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau	
	Rana, Shri Kashiram		Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju	
	Rao, Shri J. Chokka		Sawant, Shri Sudhir	
	Rao, Ram Singh, Col.		Sayeed, Shri P.M.	
	Rawal, Dr. Lal Bhadur		Scindia, Shir Madhavrao	
	Rawat, Shari Bhagwan Shankar		Selja, Kumari	
	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal		Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan	
	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh		Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	
	Ray, Shri Rabi		Shankaranand, Shri B.	
	Ray, Dr. Sudhir		Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar	

Shingda, Shri O.B.

Shivappa, Shri K.G.

Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad

Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan

Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi

Silvera, Dr. C

Singh, Shri Hari Kishore

Singh, Shri Khelsai

Singh, Shri Motilal

Singh, Shri Rajveer

Singh, Shri Ram Prasad

Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad

Singh, Shri Rampal

Singh, Shri S.B.

Singh, Shri Uday Pratap

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Singh, Deo, Shri K.P.

Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan

Sodi, Shri Manku Ram

Soren, Shri Shibu

Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.

Sultanpur, Shri Krishan Dutt

Sundararaj, Shri N.

Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil

Swami, Shri Sureshanand

Swamy, Shri G. Venkat

Syed Shahabuddin, Shri

Tara Singh, Shri

Tej Narayan Singh, Shri

Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji

Thankur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh

Thangkabal, Shri K.V.

Thomas, Prof. K.V.

Thomas, Shri P.C.

Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan

Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee

Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand

Topno, Kumari Frida

Tripathi, Shri Lakshmi Narain Mani

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Tytler, Shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri Lacta

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

Vekaria, Shri Shivala Nagjibhai

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Shri Shsiv Sssharan

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Ram Saran

Yadav, Shri Sharad

33 *Const. (78th Amend.) Bill* SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA)*Const. (78th Amend.) Bill* 34  
Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan the motion is passed.

Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar

*The motion was adopted*

Yamnam, Shri Yaima Singh

**CLAUSE 2 - Amendment of Eighth Schedule**

Zainal Abedin, Shri

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put clause 2 to the vote of the House, I would like to say that this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division. Let the Lobbies be cleared—

## NOES

\*\*Shri Buta Singh

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject to correction, the result of the division is:

The question is:

Ayes : 321

" That clause 2 stand part of the Bill. "

Noes : 001

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

The Motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

11.52 hrs.

DIV. NO.4

*(Interruptions)*

## AYES

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): I think by mistake they have done it.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Let it be unanimous.

Adaikalaraj, Shri L.

Advani, Shri Lal K.

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Jalore): Let it be unanimous.

Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra

Ahamed, Shri E.

MR. SPEAKER: I think a correction slip has been received. I have to point out that the House is unanimous on this point. I declare that unanimously and by a requisite majority

Ahirwar, Shri Anand

Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin

---

\*The following Members also recorded their votes:

Ayes: Dr Girija Vyas, Shri Govindrao Nikam, Shri Buta Singh, Shri Vijay Nimal Patil, Shri Nurul Islam, Shri B. Akber Pasha, Shri Surajhmana Solanki, Shri Bheru Lal Meena, Shri Thulasiah Vandayar, Shri Harchand Singh, Shrimati Suseela Gopalan, Shri Dharmabhiksham, Shri Ram Lakhan Singh Yadav, Shri Ram Nihor Rai, Shri Devi Box Singh, Shri S. Mallikarjunaiah, Shri Guman Mal Lodha, Shri Sushil Chandra Verma, Shri Yoganand Saraswati Shri Ram Krishan Kusmaria, Shri Shuresh Chandra Dikshit.

\*\*Wrongly voted for Noes. Shri Buta Singh.



Ajit, Singh, Shri

Akber Pasha, Shri B.

Anbarasu Era, Shri

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balayogi, Shri G.M.C.

Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya

Barman, Shri Palas

Barman, Shri Uddhab

Basu, Shri Anil

Basu, Shri Chitta

Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar

Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri

Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan

Bhandari, Shrimati Dil Kumari

Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal

Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini

Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu

Bhonsle, Shri Prataprao B.

Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao

Birbal, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chacko, Shri P.C.

Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta

Chandra Shekhar, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham

Charles, Shri A.

Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.

Chavda, Shri Harisinh

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Chinta Mohan, Dr.

Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal

Choudhury, Shri Lokanath

Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin

Chowdhary, Shrimati Santosh

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath

Das, Shri Ram Sunder

Datta, Shri Amal

Dennis, Shri N.

Deora, Shri Murlu

Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao

Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Devarajan, Shri B.

Dhumal, Prof. Prem

Dighe, Shri Sharad

<b>37</b>	<b>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</b>	<b>SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA)</b>	<b>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</b>	<b>38</b>
	Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra		Imchalemba, Shri	
	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra		Inder Jit, Shri	
	Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh		Islam, Shri Nurul	
	Dubey, Shrimati Saroj		Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.	
	Farook, Shri M.O.H.		Jakhar, Shri Balram	
	Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf		Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur	
	Fernandes, Shri George		Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram	
	Fernandes, Shri Oscar		Jaswant Singh, Shri	
	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao		Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan	
	Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Jawali, Dr. B.G.	
	Gangwar, Dr. P.R.		Jeevarathinam, Shri R.	
	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar		Jena, Shri Srikanta	
	Gautam, Shrimati Sheela		Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal	
	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		Joshi, Shri Anna	
	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal	
	Giri, Shri Sudhir		Kahandole, Shri Z.M.	
	Girija Devi, Shrimati		Kaliapermal, Shri P.P.	
	Giriappa, Shri C.P. Mudala		Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram	
	Gomango, Shri Giridhar		Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham	
	Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela		Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari	
	Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri		Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh	
	Gudadinni, Shri B.K.		Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal	
	Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao		Kewal Singh, Shri	
	Gupta, Shri Indrajit		Khan, Shri Aslam Sher	
	Harchand Singh, Shri		Khan, Shri Sukhendu	
	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh		Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand	
	Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal		Khanduri, Maj. Gen. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra	

39 <i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	AUGUST 20, 1992	40 <i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>
Khurana, Shri Madan Lal		Meena, Shri Bheru Lal
Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna		Meghe, Shri Datta
Krishan Kumar, Shri S.		Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas
<i>Krishnaswamy, Shri M.</i>		<i>Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina</i>
<i>Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati</i>		Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji		Mollah, Shri Hannan
Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree		Mujahid, Shri B.M.
Kuli, Shri Balin		Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta
Kumar, Shri Nitish		Mukherjee, Shri Subrata
Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya		Mukhopadyay, Shir Ajoy
Kumaramangalam, Shri Rangarajan		Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra
Kurien, Prof. P.J.		Munda, Shri Kariya
Kusmaria, Shri Ramkrishna		Muniyappa, Shri K.H.
Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.		Muralee Dharan, Shri K.
Mahajan, Shrimati Sumitra		Murmu, Shri Rup Chand
Mahato, Shri Bir Singh		Murugesan, Dr. N.
Mahto, Shri Shailendra		Muttemwar, Shri Vilas
Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh		Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh
Malik, Shri Puma Chandra		Nailk, Shri G. Devaraya
Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.		Naik, Shri Ram
Mallu, Dr. R		Narayanan, Shri P.G.
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar		Nawale, Shri Vidura Vithoba
Mandal, Shri Suraj		Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya
Manjay Lal, Shri		Nikam, Shri Govindrao
Marandi, Shri Simon		Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.
Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.		Odeyar, Shri Channaiah
Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.		Oraon, Shri Lalit

<b>41</b>	<b>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</b>	<b>SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA)</b>	<b>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</b>	<b>42</b>
	Pal, Shri Rupchand		Pilot, Shri Rajesh	
	Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu		Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram	
	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan		Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan	
	Pandian, Shri D.		Pradhani, Shri K.	
	Panwar, Shri Harpal		Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan	
	Passi, Shri Balraj		Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal	
	Paswan, Shri Chhedi		Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma	
	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas		Premi, Shri Mangal Ram	
	Paswan, Shri Sukdeo		Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra	
	Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas		Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	
	Patel, Shri Brishin		Rai, Shri Lal Babu	
	Patel, Shri Chandresh		Rai, Shri M. Ramanna	
	Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji		Rai, Shri Ram Nihor	
	Patel, Shri Praful		Raj Narain, Shri	
	Patel, Shri Ram Pujan		Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	
	Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar		Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.	
	Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai		Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.	
	Pathak, Shri Harin		Rajeswari, Shrimati Basava	
	Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal		Ram Badan, Shri	
	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar		Ram Singh, Shri	
	Patil, Shri Anwari Basavaraj		Ramamurthy, Shri K.	
	Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta		Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu	
	Patil, Shri Vijay Naval		Ramchandran, Shri Mullappally	
	Patnik, Shri Sivaji		Ramdew Ram, Shri Ramsagar, Shri	
	Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar		Rao, Shri J. Chokka	
	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra		Rao, Ram Singh, Col.,	
	Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti		Rawal, Dr. Lal Bahadur	

43	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i> Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar  Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal  Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh  Ray, Shri Rabi  Rayehaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan  Reddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.  Reddy, Shri B.N.  Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara  Reddy, Shri M. Baga  Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta  Roy, Shri Haradhan  Sadul, Shri Dharmanna Mondayya  Sahi, Shrimati Krishna  Sai, Shri A. Prathap  Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram  Sajjan Kumar, Shri (Outer Delhi)  Saleem, Shri Mohammad Yunus  Sangma, Shri Purno A.  Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara  Sarode, Dr. Guntvant Rambhau  Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju  Sawant, Shri Sudhir  Sayeed, Shri P.M.  Scindia, Shri Madhavrao  Selja, Kumari  Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh  Shankaranand, Shri B.	AUGUST 20, 1992	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i> Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar  Shingda, Shri D.B.  Shivappa, Shri K.G.  Shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad  Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan  Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Iharadevi  Silvera, Dr. C.  Singh Shri Hari Kishore  Singh, Shri Khelsai  Singh, Shri Motilal  Singh, Shri Rajveer  Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad  Singh, Shri Rampal  Singh, Shri S.B.  Singh, Shri Uday Pratap  Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap  Singh, Deo, Shri K.P.  Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan  Sodi, Shri Manku Ram  Soren, Shri Shibu  Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt  Sundararaj, Shri N.  Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil  Swami, Shri Sureshanand  Swamy, Shri G. Venkat  Syed Shabhabuddin, Shri  Tara Singh, Shri	44
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Tej Narayan Singh, Shri	Yadav; Shri Devendra prasad
Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji	Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhnan Singh
Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh	Yadav, Shri Sharad
Thangkabalu, Shri K.V.	Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Thomas, Prof K.V.	Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Thorat, Shri Sadipan Bhagwan	Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh
Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthee	Zainal Abedin, Shri
Topno, Kumari Frida	

Tripathy, Shri Braja Kishore

Tytlar, shri Jagdish

Umbrey, Shri, Lacta

Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.

Vadde, shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao

Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra

Vekaria, Shri Shivlal Nagjibhai

Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal

Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan

Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.

Vyas, Dr. Girija

## NOES

MR. CHAIRMAN: The result of the division, after the correction done by Shri Kalka Das, is:

Ayes : 307

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

*The motion was adopted*

### CLAUSE 1 *Short title and Commencement*

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, line 3,—

for "Seventy-eighth" substitute-

\*The following members also recorded their votes for Ayes:

Shri Ashok Gehlot, Shri Probin Deka, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai Chavda, Shri Ayub Khan, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram, Shri Surajbhanu Solanki, Shri Jagmeet, Singh Brar, Shri Thulasiah Vandyar, Shri Bapu Hari Chave, Shri Gurcharan Singh, Dadahoor, Shri Vishwanath Shastri, Shri Ramchandra Marotro Ghangare, Shri Rosham Cel, Shri Ganga Reddy, Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad Mehta, Shri Prem Chand Ram, Shri Jitendra Nath Das, Dr. Sudhir Ray, Shri Arjun Chatan Sethi, Shri N.K. Baliyan, Dr. G.L. Kanaujia, Dr. Ramesh Chand Tomar, Shri Devi Bux Singh, Shri Guman Mal Lodha, Shri Ramdew Ram Dr. B.K. Gudadinni.

\*\*Wrongly voted for Noes Shri Kalka Das

(Shri S.B. Chavan)

DIV. NO. 5

**AYES**

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put clause 1, as amended, to the vote of the House.

the question is:

"That clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Enacting Formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS  
(SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: Before I put the motion that the Bill, as amended, be passed, to the vote of the House, this being a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, voting has to be by division.

Let the Lobbies be cleared .....

Now, the Lobbies have been cleared.

The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

*The Lok Sabha divided:*

Acharia, Shri Basudeb  
Adikalaraj, Shri L.  
Advani, Shri Lal K.  
Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra  
Ahamed, Shri E.  
Ahirwar, Shri Anand  
Ahmed, Shri Kamaluddin  
Akber Pasha, Shri B.  
Anbarasu Era, Shri  
Antulay, Shri A.R.  
Arunachalam, Shri M.  
Ayub Kahn, Shri  
Bailha, Shri Mahendra  
Bala, Dr. Asim  
Balayogi, Shri C.M.C.  
Baliyan, Shri N.K.  
Bandaru, Shri Dattatraya  
Banerjee, Kumari Mamata  
Barman, Shri Palas  
Barman, Shri Uddhab  
Basu, Shri Anil  
Basu, Shri Chitta  
Berwa, Shri Ram Narain

49	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA)	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	50
	Bhadana, Shri Avtar Singh		Choudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	
	Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar		Choudhury, Shri Lokanath	
	Bhagey Gobardhan, Shri		Choudhury, Shri Saifuddin,	
	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan		Chowdary, Dr. K.V.R.	
	Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram		Chowdhary, Shrimati Snatosh	
	Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Malini		Dadahoor, Shri Gurcharan Singh	
	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu		Dalbir Singh, Shri	
	Bhonsle, Shri Prataapro B.		Damor, Shri Somjibhai	
	Bhonsle, Shri Tejsingh Rao		Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	
	Birbal, Shri		Das, Shri Jitendra Nath	
	Brar, Shri Jagmeet Singh		Das, Shri Ram Sunder	
	Chaeke, Shri P.C.		Datta, Shri Amal	
	Chakraborty, Prof. Susanta		Deka, Shri Probin	
	Chandra Shekhar, Shri		Dennis, Shri N.	
	Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal		Deora, Shri Murti	
	Chandreasekhar, Shrimati Maragatham		Deshmukh, Shri Anantrao	
	Charles, Sshri A		Deshmukh, Ashok Anandrao	
	Chatterjee, Shri Nimal Kanti		Deverajan, Shri B.	
	Chatterjee, Shri Somnath		Devi, Shrimati Bibhu Kumari	
	Chauhan, Shri Chetan P.S.		Dharmabiksham, Shri	
	Chaure, Shri Papu Hari		Dhumal, Prof. Prem	
	Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.		Dighe, Shri Sharad	
	Chavda, Shri Harisinh		Dikshit, Shri Shreesh Chandra	
	Chavda, Shri Ishwarbhai Khodabhai		Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra	
	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh		Drona, Shri Jagat Vir Singh	
	Chikhliia, Shrimati Bhavna		Dubey, Shrimati Saroj	
	Chinta Mohan, Dr.		Farook, Shri M.O.H.	



51 <i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	AUGUST 20, 1992	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i> 52
Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf		Jaffer Sharief, Shri C.K.
Fernandes, Shri George		Jakhar, Shri Balram
Fernandes, Shri Oscar		Janarthanan, Shri M.R. Kadambur
Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao		Jangde, Shri Khelan Ram
Galib, Shri Gurcharan Singh		Jaswant Singh, Shri
Gangwar, Dr. P.R.		Jatiya, Shri Satynarayan
Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar		Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Gautam, Shrimati Sheela		Jena, Shri Srikanta
Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya		Jeswani, Dr. K.D.
Gehlot, Shri Ashok		Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Gangare, Shri Ramchandra Marotrao		Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh		Joshi, Shri Anna
Giri, Shri Sudhir		Joshi, Shri Dau Dayal
Girija Devi, Shrimati		Kahandole, Shri Z.M.
Giriyappa, Shri C.P. Mudala		Kalka Das, Shri
Gomango, Shri Giridhar		Kamal Naath, Shri
Gopalan, Shrimati Suseela		Kamble, Shri Arvind Tulshiram
Gowda, Prof. K. Venkatagiri		Kanaujia, Dr. G.L.
Gudadinni, Shri B.K.		Kanithi, Dr. Viswanatham.
Gundewar, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao		Karreddula, Shrimati Kamala Kumari
Gupta, Shri Indrajit		Kashwan, Shri Ram Singh
Harchand Singh, Shri		Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal
Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh		Kewal Singh, Shri
Hossain, Shri Syed Masudal		Khan, Shri Aslam Sher
Imchalemba, Shri		Khan, Shri Ghulam Mohammad
Inder Jit, Shri		Khan, Shri Sukhendu
Islam, Shri Nurul		Khandelwal, Shri Tara Chand

<p>53 <i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i> SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA)<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i></p> <p>Khanduri, Maj. Ge. (Retd.) Bhuwan Chandra</p> <p>Khurana, Shri Madan Lal</p> <p>Konathala, Shri Rama Krishna</p> <p>Krishan Kumar, Shri S.</p> <p>Krishnaswamy, Shri M.</p> <p>Krishnendra Kaur (Deepa), Shrimati</p> <p>Kshirsagar, Shrimati Kesharbai Sonaji</p> <p>Kudumula, Kumari Padamasree</p> <p>Kuli, Shri Balin</p> <p>Kumar, Shri Nitish</p> <p>Kumaramangalam, Shri Ragarajan</p> <p>Kunjee Lal, Shri</p> <p>Kuppuswamy, Shri C.K.</p> <p>Kurien, Prof. P.J.</p> <p>Kusmaria, Shri Ramkrishna</p> <p>Laljan Basha, Shri S.M.</p> <p>Lodha, Shri Guman Mal</p> <p>Majajan, Shri Sumitra</p> <p>Mahato, Shri Bir Singh</p> <p>Mahto, Shri Shailendra</p> <p>Malik, Shri Dharampal Singh</p> <p>Malik, Shri Purna Chandra</p> <p>Mallikarjunaiah, Shri S.</p> <p>Mallu, Dr. R.</p> <p>Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar</p> <p>Mandal, Shri Suraj</p>	<p>54</p> <p>Manjay Lal, Shri</p> <p>Marandi, Shri Simon</p> <p>Marbaniang, Shri Peter G.</p> <p>Mathew, Shri Pala K.M.</p> <p>Meena, Shri Bheru Lal</p> <p>Meghe, Shri Datta</p> <p>Mehta, Shri Bhubaneshwar Prasad</p> <p>Mirdha, Shri Ram Niwas</p> <p>Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina</p> <p>Misra, Shri Satyagopal</p> <p>Mohan Singh, Shri</p> <p>Mollah, Shri Hannan</p> <p>Mujahid, Shri B.M.</p> <p>Mukherjee, Shrimati Geeta</p> <p>Mukherjee, Shri Subrata</p> <p>Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy</p> <p>Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra</p> <p>Munda, Shri Kariya</p> <p>Muniyappa, Shri K.H.</p> <p>Muralee Dharan, Shri K.</p> <p>Murmu, Shri Rup Chand</p> <p>Murugesan, Dr. N.</p> <p>Nttemwar, Shir Vilas</p> <p>Naik, Shri A. Venkatesh</p> <p>Naik, Shri G. Devaraya</p> <p>Naik, Shri Ram</p> <p>Nandi, Shri Yellaiah</p>
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Nawale, Shri ViduraVithoba  
Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya  
Nikam, Shri Govindrao  
Nyamagouda, Shri S.B.  
Odeyar, Shri Channaiah  
Oraon, Shri Lalit  
Padma, Dr. (Shrimati)  
Pal, Dr. DeProsad  
Pal, Shri Rupchand  
Palacholla, Shri V.R. Naidu  
Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayar.  
Pandian, Shri D.  
Panwar, Shri Harpal  
Passi, Shri Balraj  
Paswan, Shri Chhedi  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Paswan, Shri Sukdeo  
Patel, Dr. Amrit Lal Kalidas  
Patel, Shri Brishin  
Patel Shri Chandresh  
Patel, Shri Harilal Nanji  
Patel, Shri Praful  
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan  
Patel, Shri Shravan Kumar  
Patel, Shri Uttambhai Harjibhai  
Pathak, Shri Harin

Pathak, Shri Surendra Pal  
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar  
Patil, Shri Prakash v.  
Patil, Shrimati Surya Kanta  
Patil, Shri Vijay Naval  
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji  
Patra, Dr. Kartikeswar  
Pattanayak, Shri Sarat Chandra  
Pawar, Dr. Vasant Niwrutti  
Peruman, Dr. P. Vallal  
Pilot. Shri Rejesh  
Potdukhe, Shri Shantaram  
Prabhu Zantye, Shri Harish Narayan  
Pardhani, Shri K  
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan  
Prasad, Shri Hari Kewal  
Prem, Shri B.L. Sharma  
Premi, Shri Mangal Ram  
Purkayastha, Shri Kabindra  
Rai, Shri Lal Babu  
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna  
Rai, Shri Ram Nihor  
Raj Narain, Shri  
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara  
Rajendra Kumar, Shri S.S.R.  
Rajeshwaran, Dr. V.  
Rajeswar, Shrimati Basava

<b>57</b>	<b>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</b>	<b>SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA)</b>	<b>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</b>	<b>58</b>
	Ram, Shri Prem Chand		Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram	
	Ram badan, Shri		Sajjan Kumar, Shri	
	Ram, Singh, Shri		Saleem, Shri mohammad Yunus	
	Ramamurthy, Shri K.		Sangma, Shri Purno A.	
	Ramasamy, Shri R. Naidu		Sanipalli, Shri Gangadhara	
	Ramchandran, Shri Mullapally		Saraswati, Shri Yoganand	
	Ramdew Ram, Shri		Sarode, Dr. Gunvant Rambhau	
	Ramsagar, Shri		Satrucharla, Shri Vijayarama Raju	
	Rana, Shri Kashiram		Sawant, Shri Sudhir	
	Rao, Shri J. Chokka		Sayeed, Shri P.M.	
	Rao, Ram Singh, Col.		Scindia, Shri Madhavrao	
	Rawal, Dr.Lal Bhadur		Selja, Kumari	
	Rawat, Shri Prabhu Lal		Sethi, Shri Arjun Charan	
	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh		Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	
	Ray, Shri Rabi		Shankaranand, Shri B.	
	Ray, Dr. Sudhir		Shastri, Shri Rajnath Sonkar	
	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan		Shastri, Shri Vishwanath	
	Raddaiah Yadav, Shri K.P.		Shingda, Shri D.B.	
	Reddy, Shri A. Venkata		Shivappa, Shri K.G.	
	Reddy, Shri B.N.		shukla, Shri Astbhuja Prasad	
	Reddy, Shri G. Ganga		Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan	
	Reddy, Shri K. Vijaya Bhaskara		Siddhartha, Shrimati D.K. Iharadevi	
	Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta		Silvera, Dr. C.	
	Roshan Lal, Shri		Singh, Shri Devi Bux	
	Roy, Shri Haradhan		Singh, Shri Hari Kishore	
	Sahi, Shrimati Krishna		Singh, Shri Khelsai	
	Sai, Shri A Prathap		Singh, Shri Motilal	

59 <i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>	AUGUST 20, 1992	<i>Const. (78th Amend.) Bill</i>
Singh, Shri Rajveer		Thorat, Shri Sandipan Bhagwan
Singh, Shri Ram Prasad		Tindivanam, Shri K. Ramamurthi
Singh, Shri Ramashray Prasad		Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand
Singh, Shri Rampal		Topno, Kumari Frida
Singh, Shri S.B.		Tripathy, Shri Braji Kishore
Singh, Shri Uday Pratap		Tytlar, Shri Jagdish
Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap		Umbrey, Shri Lacta
Sinigh Deo, Shri K.P.		Ummareddy Venkateswarlu, Prof.
Sinha, Shri Shiva Sharan		Vadde, Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao
Sodi, Shri Manku Ram		Veerappa, Shri Ramachandra
Solanki, Shri surajbhanu		Vekaria, Shri Shivilal Nagjibhai
Soren, Shri Shibu		Verma, Shri Bhawani Lal
Soundaram, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S.		Verma, Shri Shiv Sharan
Sultanpuri, Shri Krishan Dutt		Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra
Sundararaj, Shri N.		Verma, Shri Upendra Nath
Sur, Shri Monoranjan		Vijayaraghavan, Shri V.S.
Suresh, Shri Kodikkunil		Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad
Swami, Shri Sureshanand		Yadav, Shri Ram Lakhnan Singh
Swamy, Shri G. Venkat		Yadav, Shri Ram Saran
Syed Shahabuddin, Shri		Yadav, Shri Sharad
Tara Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Surya Narayan
Tej Narayan Singh, Shri		Yadav, Shri Vijoy Kumar
Thakore, Shri Gabhaji Mangaji		Yumnam, Shri Yaima Singh
Thakur, Shri Mahendra Kumar Singh		Zainal Abedin, Shri
Thangkabal, Shri KV.		Noes
Thomas, Prof. K.V.		Nil .
Thomas, Shri P.C.		

The following members also received their votes for ages.

MR. SPEAKER: Subject correction, he result of the division is:

Ayes : 343

Noes : Nil

The motion is carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Bill, as amended, is passed by the requisite majority, in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution.

*The motion was adopted.*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister of Defence had gone to China. It was his first tour of China. No Minister of Defence of India had ever gone to China before him. He has returned from there and it is already 20 days since then. No information regarding the contents of his statements made there has been given to this House. Generally, on such occasions when some Minister returns after some important visits of foreign countries, he makes statement in the House. But the hon. Minister of Defence has made no such statement after coming from there. We would like to know as to what statements were made by him in China. What issues concerning the defence of the country were raised by him during his talks with the leaders of China? The House should be informed about all these. Today is the last

\*The following members who recorded their votes for Ayes:

Dr. Girija Vyas, Shri Anwari Basavaraj Patil, Shri Buta Singh, Shri P.P. Kaliaperunna, Shri Thipasiah Nandyar, Shri Upendra Nath Verma, Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat, Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, Shri Dhananjay Kumar, Shri Ganga Ram Koli and Shri Chhotey Lal.

day of the present session. It will end now. He should, therefore, make a statement in the House today itself. You should request the hon. Minister of Defence to come and make statement in the House. With these words, I conclude. Many many thanks.

12.03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, yesterday I raised this issue motion through an adjournment motion. You said that there can be no discussion on it through adjournment. Today I would like to mention that INTERPOL has this information that the international warrant issued to search and arrest Win Chaddha was withdrawn by the Government of India and a statement stating this fact was issued on the 15th November last year by the Government of India. I raised this issue earlier also. I did not have the knowledge of pattern of work of INTERPOL. But yesterday I got that knowledge....

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolgpur): Sir, the House should be brought to order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let there be order in the House.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after raising this issue in the House yesterday, I gathered the whole information regarding functioning of INTERPOL. There is no single organisation

of INTERPOL that works throughout the world. INTERPOL is actually an association of the police of nearly 100 nations. Here the police of one nation tries to solve the problem of the other nation by making a direct contact with the police of the other countries. Here one thing is clear that when it is said that India told INTERPOL, here, the INTERPOL means the C.B.I. of India. It is so because C.B.I. works as a national bureau of INTERPOL in India. There is a small department in our C.B.I. in which there are only 15 employees. There is one D.S.P., two inspectors, two sub-inspectors.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: During the last two days many hon. Members, who wanted to speak, have given notices in the Office. They will now get the chance to speak. Today, if all the matters are to be taken up for discussion, then it will consume the entire time. Therefore, those who want to raise a very big problem, can speak in the end and others, who want to raise a small matter can finish their submissions within one or two minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am coming to the point of action taken by the hon. Prime Minister. Can there be any more serious matter than this. I will not take much of your time. I simply want to give only this much information to the House that there is a wing in our C.B.I. It is a very department in which there are only 15 employees. There are five constables, 5 typists and clerks and there are only 5 officers of police. There is one D.S.P., two inspectors, two sub-inspectors. This is the department of INTERPOL in India. The Director of CBI is one of the Members of the 13 Member international executive of Interpol. This report has been got published in the newspapers that we

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair

have said this through the Interpol but the fact is that the Director of CBI and the CBI officials had informed there Switzerland counterpart that arrest and search warrant of Shri Win Chadda stand quashed. On 15<sup>th</sup> November this was communicated to Switzerland by the Government of India.

The CBI is under the direct control of the Hon. Prime Minister. Both within and outside the House, atleast 25 times, the Hon. Prime Minister has reiterated that all the facts regarding Bofors scandal will be brought to light. However, one thing is now clear that the Hon. Prime Minister tells one thing to the House and the nation but in the matter of payment of commission in the Bofors deal tells his Department - I have not mentioned the name of any MP in this connection. Why is the loyalty being shown in the matter of arrest warrant of Shri Win Chadda issued by the Government.....

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, it should not go on record. He is in the habit of accusing the Prime Minister. He can say whatever he likes. But, he cannot accuse the Prime Minister. Therefore, I request that this should be expunged from the records.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Island): Sir, he cannot say anything he likes. What is this?

AN HON. MEMBER: He has not mentioned anybody, name.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will hear all of you.

[*Translation*].

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why are you taking up the cause of Shri Win Chadda in the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes, there are hon. Members who are continuously agitating. Some of those who have come to the Office at 10 O'clock and given the notices, could not get a chance to ventilate their grievances. Most of the Members feel very unhappy. So my humble request to all the hon. Members is that please provide an opportunity to other members also to ventilate their grievances.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I too gave a notice before 10 O'clock and I am about to conclude.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. George, do not mistake me. The issue that you are raising is of a very global nature. So, what I request you is you can have a chance at the end and those Members who speak for one minute or half a minute, may be given the chance first. That is my humble request. Hope you graciously agree to this proposal.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am about to conclude with my last sentence. My accusation against the Hon. Prime Minister stands in it is but, I would like to submit that the Police Department of Switzerland is prepared to extradite Shri Win Chadda if the Government of India wants to prosecute him, as the address and adopted name of Shri Win Chadda have become public through the newspapers in that country. (Interruptions) I demand from the Hon. Prime Minister that he should immediately despatch the request for the extradition of Shri Win Chadda to India. Otherwise we will be forced to tell the whole world that there is a vast difference

between the sayings and acts of the Hon. Prime Minister.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a very very serious matter. The Government should respond to this. There is apparently a clear conspiracy.... (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please resume your seats. Probably you also must have heard that some of our friends have expressed their unhappiness in the Lobby saying that in spite of their constant, continuous efforts, they have not been given an opportunity to speak. Since today is the last day of the session and there are very important matters pertaining to their constituencies, may, I humbly request you all kindly accommodate them also? Here is the list which contains the names of sixty Members. I wish that everybody should have a chance and nobody should be denied a chance to speak. So, my request is kindly try to accommodate the subsequent speaker's also. Hope you will all agree to this proposal.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Before you speak, I would like to know that whether the Government has not withdrawn the arrest warrant on 15th November, 1991 which was issued against Shri Win Chadda? Interpol never acts in its own but only implements/takes action on the orders of the CBI. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Justice Lodha ji, probably you have heard what I said. We shall have to follow certain norms. I very



humbly request you kindly to accommodate subsequent speakers. Of course, George Fernandes just made an attempt and he spoke...

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please excuse me. I will call the names as per the list...

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Why give him the first chance every time? That is the problem.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call the names as per the list. Kindly bear with me today so that everybody should have a chance because some Members have waited for four-five days but they could not get a chance. I think let us not deny them the chance. So, with your kind permission and cooperation, may I call the names as per the list?....

*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Who has allowed Shri Win Chadda to live in Switzerland as a free man? If the arrest warrant has not been withdrawn then initiate extradition and arrest proceedings against Shri Win Chaddha. *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Sir, the Government should tell the House today whether they have canceled the warrant, and if they have cancelled the warrant against Win Chaddha, why? At least they must come today and say something.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I have a submission. What Shri George Fernandes has said, I am not reacting to that. But I have already requested the hon. Minister in charge, Shrimati Margaret Alvaji and she will be coming. She is busy in the other House at the moment. I have requested her to react to this. So, we will definitely react to this. She is the Minister concerned. *(Interruptions)*

Now, in the meanwhile, I would like to submit that about 65 to 70 hon. Members have given notice to the hon. Speaker to speak in zero hour. Well, I do not have any objection. I would have no objection for a chance to be given to them. But, we had discussed in the morning that we will discuss two Bills because both the Bills will have to go to the other House. We have already passed one Bill. The other Bill will take hardly five minutes. I, therefore, request that it be taken up. *(Interruptions)* That is your Bill. *(Interruptions)* By 'your Bill' I mean the Members of Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: A Bill pertaining to the facilities to the Members of Parliament.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, if we go on with the zero hour like this, it will take another three hours. If we take the Bill after that, it will not be passed by the other House. I will submit that we pass the other Bill also in five minutes and then we can continue with the zero hour and in the meanwhile *(Interruptions)* I will request the Minister concerned to react to what the hon. Members said. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: (Bankura): Sir, every Member is allowed to speak for one or two minutes we can complete it early. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, subsequent to my raising the issue of hoisting of Pakistani flag in Kashmir on 14th August, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs promised to make a statement on the incidents of 14th and 15th of August. And today is the last day of the session.

[English]

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Sir, the hon. Minister wants five minutes for the passing of the Bill. It may be taken up first.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, Shri Khurana is monopolising the House everyday. Other also should be given a chance., (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 14th of August Pakistani flag was hoisted in Kashmir and on 15th of August rockets were fired on Independence Day function being held there. Thirdly, I would like to submit that the Ex-Chief Minister of Kashmir, Shri Farooq Abdullah, has given a statement that the Kashmir issue should be settled by Pakistan, India and the Kashmiris. Therefore, this way three nation theory has been advocated by him. On the issue of the statement the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs promised to make a statement when you were in the Chair. Today is the last day of the session and we want that the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs should make a statement today itself. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: As it is widely agreed in this House, I shall follow the list. I

SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD: Sri, before that, I will again submit that the Bill be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes. There is an amendment. There is a Bill pertaining to the facilities of the hon. Members. After passing the Bill here it shall have to go to Rajya Sabha. So, do you agree that we shall take it up now?

SEV. HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Thank you.

12.18 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pensions of Members of Parliament Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pensions of Members of Parliament Act, 1954."

The motion was adopted.

SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD: I introduce the Bill.

Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the

Salary, Allowances and Pensions of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration”.

of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be taken into consideration”.

[Translation]

The Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament have made certain recommendations of increasing the facilities and allowances of Members of Parliament and regarding pension of ex-Members of Parliament. These recommendations have been carefully considered by the Government. However, in view of the stringent economic situation prevailing in the country it is proposed to accept the proposals to provide only for the following:

Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 20.8.1992

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a saying 'Jaat ganwaye, bhaat na khaya'. The number of air journeys have been increased from 16 to 28 and a provision has been made to allow one companion. They could have increased it from 16 to 32. This is meaningless. This is a striking example of the saying 'Jaat ganwaye, bhaat na khaya'. There will be infamy throughout the country that the Members of Parliament are helping themselves. There is price-rise, yet the M.Ps. are adding to their facilities. Except for infamy, the M.Ps. are not going to benefit in any manner. Now there will be a hullabaloo in all the constituencies that now the M.Ps. are entitled to take one person along with them and consequently, every Tom, Dick and Harry will request their M.Ps. to take him or her along with him. We are making you aware of our problems.

- (i) to increase the number of single air journeys from any place in India to any other place in India admissible for Members of Parliament from 16 to 28 per annum;
- (ii) to allow unavailed air journeys out of those admissible for Members of Parliament to be utilised for taking one companion in an air journey.

Acceptance of these two proposals would involve an additional recurring expenditure of approximately Rs. 1.44 crores per annum.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to tell you that it doesn't behave of the M.Ps. to increase their facilities themselves. In this context, Shri Advani has all along been saying that the entire matter concerning the salary, pension and allowances of MPs need to be reviewed afresh and it should had be decided upon in this august House. Their salary should also be fixed on a specific pay scale, so that, it automatically increases or decreases, as the case may be. At present, the House has to be approached if the salary is to be increased even by two rupees and this naturally created ill-will throughout the country. The media also turns **antagonistic**, in such situations. **Although nothing**

In view of the severe resource constraints and the utmost need to curtail expenditure it has not been feasible to accept any other recommendation at this stage.

The Bill is very simple and non-controversial and I am sure that it will be passed unanimously. With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pensions

substantial has been done so far, and the journeys have been increased only from 16 to 28, much will be written about in the newspapers. This is bound to increase the difficulties of the MPs in their constituencies. I am not talking of the senior leaders, but certainly when ordinary party workers like us return to the capital, our constituents are going to pressurise us to take them along to Delhi, on the plea that now we are entitled to do so. This is bound to happen. The MPs are not going to benefit from it in any manner whatsoever. Rather they are going to be the losers. 28 journeys is equivalent to 14 single journeys. If it had to be done, it could have been increased from 16 to 32, so that the old position could have been restored. I would like to make this situation clear and request that the journeys may be increased to 32, in place of 28, so that at least the old benefits are made available, notwithstanding the infamy it causes.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, these matters which come before the House from time to time create a particular situation which is not very palatable to the Members of Parliament.

Sir, we know thanks to the functioning of this Government, the price rise is unabated and problems are there, Members of Parliament also feel the difficulties, those who seriously and sincerely wish to discharge their functions certainly face the problems. But we cannot ignore the fact that the economic situation in this country is very critical; it is not my statement only, even the Government has to admit that, otherwise they cannot justify their surrender to IMF. At least they have thought fit not to bring the other recommendations into the ambit of this Bill.

Sir, this is a very inappropriate moment

also. In the last Session, I remember in the Budget Session, the Government had mooted the proposal which said that you are imposing taxes on the common people, you are going and borrowing money under conditions which are even derogatory to the country's prestige, and we said that 'if you try to implement this, we cannot be a party to it. If everybody has to suffer, we must also suffer. There is no question about that. We must share the sufferings of the people. Not only that, Sir, there are countries, there are Parliaments where Members of those Houses, probably, are getting much better and more facilities. But we are not going to compete with them. That is not our outlook at all. At least my party's outlook is not that. The minimum facilities have to be given naturally. Otherwise, how can we function? But the point is, whether this is essentially to be done at this stage, we have our doubts on that. So far as we are concerned, we cannot be party to this decision. I would like to say that the Government should have considered it and if they have considered it at the appropriate time later on, it would have been better.

Sir, there are very serious problems today, before the nation. Today, we find that the Haldia Fertiliser Factor is being sold because the Government is unable to provide any money for running the Haldia Fertiliser Factory. The Exit Policy is there. So far as public sector is concerned, in many public sector concerns, salary and wages are not being paid. I referred to the hon. Prime Minister only two days back that the Durgapur Fertiliser Unit is lying closed because furnace oil could not be purchased for running the boiler, and the workers are sitting idle and wages are not being paid. This is a very difficult situation for the country. Therefore, my suggestion would be that we should very seriously think of evolving a mechanism outside the participation of the MPs, because the people will always say that we are thinking about ourselves and we are giving

ourselves some extra benefits. We have requested the hon. Speaker also to think of evolving a body or a mechanism outside the periphery of the MPs and considering the situation they will decide. They will also find out the minimum necessity for an efficient functioning inside the House and that body or that mechanism will decide what are the facilities which should be made available to the MPs, so that we do not face this embarrassing situation of giving ourselves something for which there is no specific mandate from the people.

Therefore, this is our objection on the merits, on the mechanism of it. We are not saying that there are no problems, but the problems outside the House, the problems of the common people, problems of the working class are mounting and thanks to the policies of this Government, they are reaching a critical proportion. Therefore, I would have been very happy if the Government had not brought it now and could have waited till the next situation for the situation to improve.

12.24 hrs.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I share the sentiments expressed by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The country is in a difficult situation and especially the poorer sections are suffering the worst. This morning, a delegation of weavers was there with me and the weavers had committed suicide in many parts of the country. The problems is that the poorer sections are the worst sufferers. The Government of India has introduced a new economic policy and the House and this nation has been assured that in a very short time, the fruits or results of that policy will be before the nation; there will be prosperity, there will be glory around, the people will be with honey and milk. So, let us wait till that time when the promised *Eldorado* of Mr. Manmohan Singh comes

before this nation. Till that time, there is no justification for us to tell the people that the people should wait for three years. Thank god, one year back, Shri Manmohan Singh has said that we should wait for three years. On the 15th of August, from the ramparts of Red Fort, the Prime Minister has said, we should wait for three years. It has come to four years now. Let us wait. If the people are asked to have that patience and endurance, the Members of Parliament should show more endurance and patience.

I shall beg my friends, Mr. Ghula Nabi Azad not to bring this Bill. He should withdraw the Bill in all humility.

I appeal to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are passing through a very critical time. We are not feeling what the people's aspirations are outside the House. They are hating us. Unfortunately I am using these words. The whole institution of parliamentary democracy is coming to disgrace. Let us not add anything more. The best thing for Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad will be to withdraw this Bill. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanahat): I am on a point of order. We do not require this Bill. Please withdraw it.

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I know that this Bill has been brought forward as a result of considerable pressure which has been exerted on the Government for some time now. And the pressure was not only for increasing the intermediate air journeys but, in the main pressure has been for increasing the emoluments — whether it is daily allowance or constituency allowance or whatever it is.

Many Members, I know, have been

pressing that these emoluments must be increased. At these, I am thankful for showing a small mercy. The hon. Minister has at least rejected those demands, for the time being, and has said that he cannot agree to those demands because of the financial position of the Government and the economy of the country and the suffering of the people outside and all that, to which reference has been made. He has restricted the Bill only to the question of air journeys. Now it is true that air journeys do not add to the emoluments of the Members. But it is certainly going to mean extra expenditure for the Government. It is the Government itself which has been saying that it is not in a financial position to afford any unnecessary expenditure now.

I do not mind saying that I would very much welcome some more air journey. At least, I do not travel only between Delhi and my constituency. I have to go to various places in different parts of the country. I would welcome this facility. But the points is, the impression has been created, absolutely on the last day of the Session, in a hurry, we are passing something which is adding to our facilities and adding to the expenditure of the Government. I do not think, this is a desirable thing at all.

If the Government insists on passing this Bill, whatever they calculate the total additional expenditure will be for the Government, I have to make a proposal. Of course, it is my personal proposal. I did not have time to consult my colleagues. I would be prepared to suggest that if you want these extra facilities at this cost or any other facility, we are prepared to give up from our daily allowance, say Rs. 50 a day. How much it will come, if you add up all the Members of both the Houses? Rs. 50 a day from our daily allowance we are prepared to give up to make up for that thing. That will also be something to show that we are prepared to make some sacrifice, however, small it may be. Rs. 50 per day from our daily allowance

will be enough to compensate for this extra expenditure that you purpose to take now on yourself. We do not want the Ministers to go round the country telling the people, what could we do: members are pressurising day and night. Therefore, we had to agree to this. Therefore, we have done it.

We do not want this thing to be put on our shoulders.

Therefore, I think it is better let them reconsider this. Withdraw the Bill or keep it in abeyance or do something. Wait till better times. They can keep it pending. They need not pass it just now.

That is what I have to say.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM, DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as Shri Indrajit Gupta correctly observed that on the last day of each and every session, some Bills are brought in haste as a result of which many sort of confusions arise in the minds of the common man and voters. In the Ninth Lok Sabha also, a Bill was hardly introduced. The President did not give his consent to the Bill, but a report that all the Ex-MPs will get a pension of Rs. 1250/- gained currency among the masses. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it seems that many people have their reservations on this issue. So far as air journeys are concerned, many MPs do use this facility, but all MPs cannot afford it and it is meaningless for people like us, who have no travel facility. We have been repeatedly asking for secretarial facility to enable us to carry our correspondence with our constituents, who write to us, but no positive steps has been taken in that direction. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that when this proposal is being opposed teeth and nail, and the Government wants to do it on the grounds that, it is being pressurised by the

MPs. it would be better if the leaders of all the political parties sit together and take a decision in it and until then, it can be withheld.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir secondly, the most important thing is that the Government should certainly pay its attention to providing some facilities to the Members of Parliament to enable them to carry out correspondence with their constituents. This is my humble suggestion.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill.

The spouse is also a very important member of the family. (Interruptions).

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let there be order in the House.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Till now the spouse is not availing this facility.

I very well remember we have been pleading right from the days of Eighth Lok Sabha that this facility should be provided within the total number of the air journeys permissible to the Member. If, instead of making 16 journeys by the Member, Member and spouse can make eight journeys during the tenure of the membership. The Member would like to visit several far off places like Andaman and Lakshadweep and some other places and by denying the spouse this facility of air journey, it will be very difficult for the spouse to visit those places. Only the Member can avail this facility. So, we have been suggesting that this facility should be extended to the spouse also and this Bill has been brought with this objective in view.

I would like to say that there is nothing wrong in saying that the present emoluments

are not sufficient for a Member of Parliament who has to sincerely perform his duties both within the House and outside and who has to maintain a perfectly moving office secretariat and be visiting his Constituency.

People hate the politicians if they become corrupt, if they change the Parties and whenever bring splits in the Parties. But people will not feel if appropriate emoluments are given to the Members of Parliament as long as they stick to the mandate given to them by the Party and as long as they perform their duties responsibly and function in the best possible way. I know very well there were some Governments which had recommended to the President of India to sanction pension to a Member even if a Member completes one year of his tenure in Parliament. The earlier provision was four years and nine months or something like that. There were some Governments which had proposed that a mere one-year tenure would be sufficient. My only submission is that I do not find anything objectionable in this present Bill. The Government must take all possible steps to provide necessary facilities to the Members to discharge their duties to the best possible extent.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now I call Shri Suraj Mandal to speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will have the opportunity. Now I have called the name of Shri Suraj Mandal. He is already on his legs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am

a Member of this particular Committee. When I used to attend the meetings of this committee, people used to mock at me. Who provides the amenities to the MPs? I strongly recommended in the Committee for the introduction of this Bill and I made it clear that no work will be done, if it is not introduced. Only the resourceful people are opposed to it. I support this Bill and request that it should be passed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS (Karol Bagh): As Shri Nitish Kumar observed, it is also my submission that this Bill is very necessary, but it needs time to complete Parliamentary procedures. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a system. I am calling the heads of political parties to speak in order to know their views. When one hon. Member is standing, meanwhile if some other members get up and say whatever they want to say, is it a proper procedure to be adopted on the floor of this House? We should have certain norms. I have requested all the heads of the parties to speak and they are expressing their views. Now I have called Shri Suraj Mandal.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will also have a chance to express what you feel about it. I will call you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several hon. Members have expressed their opinion regarding Salary, Allowance and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill introduced in the House. Yet it cannot be the view of all the hon. Members. In the wake of devaluation of rupee in our country the prices of all the

commodities rose in the market and the hon. Members are not satisfied with the air-travel facilities. Today none can even think of purchasing a thing on the same price for which it was purchased two years back in Delhi. Therefore, the hon. Members have to remain silent. If the Government wants to prevent the moral degradation of hon. Members, their dearness allowance should be certainly be increased in commensurate with the increase in the prices, otherwise their moral will be degraded. Big leaders manage but other members face many difficulties. The leaders of the Communist Party suggest their members many things and I have talked to them. They say that they can not save any amount from their salary because it is so meagre that it is not possible to do so. Here the hon. Members get Rs. 150 as daily allowance whereas even the M.L.A's. of the Bihar Legislative Assembly get the same amount...(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, if they are not given air-facilities, it does not matter, but every hon. Member should be given reasonable constituency allowance. Otherwise the Government should reduce the daily allowance of M.Ps and may provide free ration to the Members so that they do not have to worry about that. Otherwise every M.P should be asked not to have meals at their home thrice a week. Everything should be made clear there. Otherwise, there is every possibility of moral degradation of M.Ps.... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the back benchers belonging to every party should be given opportunity to speak, so that their real feeling can be learnt.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, we will call them.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I have asked a specific question as to whether the Government want to reduce the number of



air-travel facilities or it will remain the same. (Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): I request that this is for MPs and we should listen to the views of MPs only and not the views of the leaders.

[Translation]

SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Therefore, I submit to the hon. Minister that on the one hand he provides some facilities and money, on the other hand heavy deduction are made from the salary. Though, the M.Ps. are given Rs. 5500 per month as salary but actually no one gets more than Rs. 4,000 a month. Therefore, I want that the facilities for M.Ps. should be increased. It does not matter if air-travel facilities are not given to us, we will travel by train, because train journey is free for MPs. But there should be a definite increase in their constituency allowance and daily allowance. This is my request. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak a few words as an ordinary Member of Parliament. Some important leaders have given their views including the former Prime Minister. I recall the days when I came to this Parliament as a new Member in 1984. At that time, the air charges were Rs. 1,500 to my constituency. But today it is Rs. 4000. It is not our fault. You must remember that we are going to the Southern end of Tamil Nadu for attending every social function, for attending ordinary marriages of poor people and also to meet party workers. Therefore, it is not a luxury for a Member of Parliament to have that extra journey. I request the veteran leaders like the former

Prime Minister about. I remember, in the Eighth Lok Sabha I was paying one rupee for traveling by a matador van. Now I am paying three rupee to travel by the matador van. This is just an example. I am glad that the leaders are afraid of the people as we are afraid of people.

In 1956-57, our plan was only a few thousand crores. Now it is so many lakh crores of rupees. I hope the former Prime Minister will pay attention to this. Our present Prime Minister has asked for a moratorium in the interest of the people. Let us come together and have a consensus on having a moratorium for one year. Today is the Birthday of Shri late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Let us have a moratorium for one year up to 20th August next year in the organised sector. Shri George Fernandes is here. Let him say that there will be moratorium for one year in the organised sector.

SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD: I request the hon. Members to confine to the subject.

(Interruptions)

SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: We are equally afraid of our people as our leaders are. I have faced three elections in eight years. I know much on election costs to every Member. We do not want to plunder the money of the Government for our sake. We do not want to take any advantage. I plead with the veteran leaders to allow us to meet our constituency people whenever they call us.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, it has turned out to be a regular debate. It is quite a natural thing. There should be debate on this subject. There are moral question involved in it and nobody should deny it. We have got the privilege of deciding about the emoluments, the salaries and other facilities that we should be entitled to. Sir, it is not the time, when the country is passing through

one of the acute situations in our economy.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Because of the side talk, the reporters feel it extremely difficult to take down what the hon. Member is speaking. Therefore, my appeal to the hon. Members is to kindly bear in mind the order of the House.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: We cannot afford to forget that we are part of our people. We cannot afford think that we are different from the broad masses of our country. When the broad masses of our country are facing acute economic difficulties, we cannot seek over this issue as to whether our facilities are to be increased or not. It has got no moral conscience as such. I am not in favour of ourselves being authorised to fix up our own emoluments and salaries. There should be an independent body which can really examine the necessities of the efficient Members of Parliament to discharge their responsibilities for the country. Also, the country should understand that the rulers of the country are also willing to share their sufferings. And that will create a new climate.

Therefore, Sir, I feel that this is not the opportune time, this is not the appropriate time to revise or increase rather, the facilities which we have enjoying today. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government to see that they revise their decision and withdraw the Bill and continue the allowances that are given to the Members of Parliament.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must say that, unfortunately, many of the Members have not properly understood the Bill. We are not asking for emoluments; we are not asking for increase in monthly allowances. We are asking nothing of that sort. We are not doing it because we are conscious of the fact that the country is passing through a grave financial crisis. So, we are suffering. We know what our position is today.

Today, we are paying Rs. 200-300 towards taxi fare daily. We are spending that much because of the increase in petrol prices and because of the increase in taxi fares. We are doing that. But here, we are just asking for increase in air journeys. We may all understand that those who are near the capital or living around Delhi, they can very well oppose. I can understand that. Even from Calcutta, West Bengal, they have got Rajdhani Express which takes about 17 hours to reach here. But what about us? We have to travel for three days - 56 hours - to reach South, whether it is for Karnataka, Tamil Nadu or Kerala. They can go and come back by train. But what about our plight? People living nearby, say in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi, I can understand when they say that they do not want it. It is all right. But what about us? We are suffering; we have to travel for 56 hours. And 16 journeys amounts to how many? If you take four journeys in one session, that way, twice we can go and come back. With so much of work in the constituency and sometimes so much of illness and sufferings in families, we have to go and come back. So we must have more journeys. We are not asking for increase in allowance. We are not asking for increase in daily allowance. Nothing. We are just asking for increase in the number of fair journeys.

Here also I can suggest one more thing. He has said companion. Please remove companion and keep only the spouse and that can do.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Companion looking like spouse.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Please also understand the status of various wings, that is executive, judiciary and legislature. How much money is spent on the executive, how much money is spent on judiciary. Compared to that much less is spent on legislature. So they should be given

facilities, so that they can properly work. Therefore I fully support this Bill with only one change that instead of companion, it should be spouse. This should be there and that will be of great help for those MPs who come from the southern part of the country.

[Translation]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Fatehpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it appears that the Government has introduced this Bill at an inappropriate time. I very much wish that the rosy picture painted by Shri Manmohan Singh has drawn becomes a reality. You too should believe that such good days will come when the inflation will come down to single digit and if some economic improvements are witnessed, with his efforts, everybody will appreciate it.. Necessities are increasing continually. I am not discussing the necessities of hon. Members. As it was pointed out that those who live in distant areas, need these necessities because they have to make frequent visits there. Moreover, since politics has become more complicated, they have to visit their area frequently. But this does not behove in present circumstances, this is why I speak so. It is my opinion that it will be better to introduce this Bill after the economy of the country improves a bit.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if my information is correct, when this issue was discussed by the Salary and Allowances Committee, not even a single Member in that Committee opposed it. But when it comes as a Bill for discussion in the Parliament, to get cheap popularity some of the Members without understanding the real problem of the common and ordinary MPs, speak against it. I speak from my heart. I myself am an ordinary MP. I have been a Member of this House from the 8th Lok Sabha. I challenge

the Members of this august House. Can they disclose their assets from the time of their election to this Parliament and today? I am prepared to do it. I am prepared to disclose my assets as on the first day of the 8th Lok Sabha and that of 10th Lok Sabha.

Secondly, I have been a Member of the Estimates Committee -both in the 8th Lok Sabha and in the 10th Lok Sabha. I was annoyed the way in which money was spent for the Members of Parliament. When we go for a Committee meeting, if there are 21 Members, there will be 21 Ambassador cars and 30 cars for the officers - 52 cars will be going together. We were accommodated in the 5 star Hotels. With my experience knowing the agony of the common man, in the 10th Lok Sabha when I was elected to the Estimates Committee, in the first meeting itself I proposed that under no circumstances, Members of Parliament of Estimates Committee should be accommodated in 5 Star Hotels.

13.00 hrs.

We said we should be accommodated where possible in the Government accommodation or in the ordinary house. We passed a resolution and we sent in to all the departments concerned. During the last two years from the constitution of the Tenth Lok Sabha - none of us in the Estimates Committee stayed in the Five Star Hotels. So, I now propose to them. In the Public Accounts Committee, in the Estimates Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee and all other Parliamentary Committees, let them also resolve that they will not stay in Five Star Hotels. (Interruptions) Sir, they are not understanding the problems of the Members of Parliament who come from the Southern parts and the North-Eastern parts of the country.

From Trivandrum, only K K Express comes to New Delhi. It takes more than 60

hours for a journey. We have to go to the Constituency which takes two days. In the last Budget Session of Parliament which was there for three months, I was able to go only once to my constituency. Sir, I also know that if I want, by a telephone call, I will get twenty tickets in a day. That is not a problem in this country for the Members of Parliament and for those who misuse the power.

So when this Bill is passed, this message will go to the Constituency. I know, it will go to Trivandrum. But my people know as to how honestly I live. From my quarters, I come either by tempo van or by the Autorickshaw. I do not maintain a car. There are several MPs like me. We are not seeking any higher emoluments or perquisites. We are not for this. But we want to go to the constituency when there is a crisis.

Sir, in this Session of Parliament, you may remember that there was a communal riot in my constituency. I waited for two days. I have almost exhausted eight journeys. I cannot go by train. I am not going to see my wife there. There are many problems in my constituency. If the problems of the Members of Parliament who come from the remote distant parts of the country are not understood, a day will come when we unanimously ask that the Capital be shifted to the middle of this country. We could not come to Delhi from Trivandrum, (Interruptions)

You must know that when Pakistan attacked our borders, and when China attacked us, it was the Keralits who stood for the whole of India. It is our *Jawans* who go and fight there. So, we are part of the country and every drop of our blood is that of India. We have certain problems. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Thank you. Mr. Chaliha.

SHRI A CHARLES: Sir, only one more thing I would say. We do not have Rajdhani Express. We have only ordinary trains. This is the bear need of the common MPs who are coming from the distant parts of the country. So, please do not differentiate; please do not be hipocratic.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No more please. Shri Chaliha.

SHRI KIRIP CHALIHA (Guwahati): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would just like to make an appeal to all to realise the difficulties of the Members of Parliament. You will be surprised to know that the member's salaries and other provisions that we get are totally insufficient. We, the MPs of the North-East belonging to all parties met the hon. Speaker last week. We have requested him to increase at least the air journey's provision. That is because, from the North-East, we cannot reach Delhi within two or three days' time. Viswanath Pratap Singh ji visits his home 3-4 times but it takes 3-4 days to perform one Journey to one place. Therefore, the provision of air journey.

[Translation]

[English]

It is essential one. Otherwise there will be discrimination against the people who are coming from the far-flung areas, like the North-Eastern States. I would like to request you and all other Members also, not to raise any objection to this very essential item. It can be done in the best interest of the MPs so that they can visit the constituencies, come back in time and attend to their work. There is no extra benefit involved; there is no transfer involved. There are big leaders who have their PAs who can telephone and get 50 tickets free, without availing of this provision. But, we are not having such a provision. I have to take advantage of the

legal provision that are being offered to us. I request you all and also the party leaders - in this case, the party leaders have got certain advantages which ordinary Members do not have to see that this Bill is passed. (*interruptions*)

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the Bill. Why? I was a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha, Eighth Lok Sabha Ninth Sabha and then in the Tenth Lok Sabha. It is just for your information. I wonder if I have ever availed of this facility. (*Interruptions*) Facts are facts and they must be faced. It has been rightly argued by my learned brothers from distant places that air travel facilities are a must. An Indian Member of Parliament is the lowest paid in the whole world. What are the facilities that have been provided to us? If we have to go to airport or we have to come from the airport, we have to pay Rs. 100 to a taxi. Members, who come from the North-East or from the South, have to face difficulties. Only the wearer knows where the shoe pinches. Now the hon. Members are opposing them. Let us face hard realities. Let us be practical. Let us be realistic in our approach in solving the problem. We should not oppose it just to play it to the gallery or to have the good wishes of the people so that our names appear in the Press. What will the members get because of this increase from 16 to 28 journeys? The question is nothing goes into the pockets of the Members. Unless a Member of Parliament, who has to wander from pillar to post, who has to go to the constituency, who has to meet the people, has these opportunities, he cannot discharge his duties honestly and earnestly. I would therefore appeal in all humility to all Members without distinction of parties that this is a Bill - may be a burden of Rs. 1 crore or so - which will give some facilities to the Members and nothing to put into their pockets.

I would, therefore, appeal that we should support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, six months have since elapsed I become an M.P and in these six months I have not been allotted any quarters. They are talking of allowances. I would like to say that people who come to me eat food worth Rs. 200 and I have to pay the bill.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people who have ceased to be members of Parliament for about 10 years are still living in Government accommodations (*Interruptions*) Once I was a Minister in Punjab. After ceasing to be a Minister, I continued my stay for 10-15 days more in Government accommodation. I had to pay rent for those 10-15 days. But here, no rent is charged from those who have been occupying Government accommodations for as many as 10 years. People who are neither ministers nor even M.Ps and yet occupying the Government bungalows should be asked to vacate them and those who have been occupying Government accommodation for even for six months or for whatever period of time, should be asked to pay rent for that period. The Government is suffering huge losses in this account.

On the one hand the Government claims that deduction of Rs, 150 towards fee is on the higher side whereas on the other hand, accommodations\* which could fetch a daily rent of Rs, 500 are not being vacated. There is no one to make arrangements of quarters for the M.Ps and none to get the houses vacated. How will this Government run? (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Gulam Nabi Azad always says that we should be present in the House. We always remain present in the House, but there is no arrangement for our way. I would, therefore, like to request that some arrangement should be made in this regard soon.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy, Sir, I have just had talks with Shri Advani (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when the issue of increasing pay and allowances was raised in the beginning our leader gave his total disagreement to it. Later, when all the hon. Members and the leaders of all the parties pressurised, we agreed. There is a proposal to raise the number of journeys from 16 to 28. The Members are however, not to get any monetary benefit from it. The only facility it ensures is quick journey. This is being given. This is being given only because the members of the Committee comprising all the parties have come to this decision unanimously. It is, therefore, imperative to pass this Bill also unanimously and in a decent way. There are, however some members who just for the sake of taking political mileage out of this issue say that keeping in view the economic crisis in the country, it is not good. But the members of those very parties are there in the Committee and they have passed it. This double talk is not good. Some of the hon. Members have expressed the view that the Members belonging to Delhi do not need that facility. Here, I would like you say that personally I do not want this facility. I am also against it; but the Members of South India need it because they face problems. That is why there is a need of consensus. But if some people are bent upon opposing it and declaring it *ultra vires*, I would simply like to ask them as to why did not they oppose in the Committee. Some of the hon. Members pointed out that this much amounts was increased even during the Ninth Lok Sabha. Pay and allowances were increased even during that period. Why was it increased then? Was there no crisis in the country then?

I would, therefore, like to say, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, rising above party politics, we should sit together to decide it and to arrive

at a consensus. It should not be so that here the Members just for the sake becoming heroes outside the Parliament oppose it. I would, therefore, like you suggest that if a consensus is possible, we should arrive at it. If there is no consensus, I would then like to suggest on behalf of the BJP and Shri Advani that we should try for reaching at a consensus. We would have no objection then. It should be decided tomorrow by postponing the session and taking consent of all the leaders. This is my submission.

[English]

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, the leaders of the Opposition parties who oppose the Bill should give instructions to the members belonging to their political parties that if the House will pass this Bill into law, then those Members should not avail of the facility in view of the financial crisis. We have been seeing all these things many a time. Why this hypocrisy? Many of the Members have to face a lot of difficulties. Will the Members on that side disagree with this view? Sir, I am a first timer in this House. But I have experience in the Kerala Legislative Assembly. Whenever we bring a Bill for increasing the salary, my hon. colleagues in the Opposition would definitely oppose it. But they never give up their claim. They are the first people to enjoy the benefit. If they are so fully conscious of the financial crisis in the country, let them not claim the benefit. According to their view, this Bill should not be passed. I say, even if this law is passed, let my hon colleagues sitting on that side, declare that they will not claim the benefits. But I know; they too want it.

Sir, we know our difficulties. To reach Cannanore from here, it takes 54 hours of train journey. So, we require five to seven day for travel itself. Our colleagues, who have to cover very short distance do not require so much time. Even otherwise, this is a very limited Bill. I wish to submit that the

hon. Ministers should even consider increasing the daily allowances of the Members of this House, but not at this juncture. Therefore, I, very sincerely support this Bill and I hope that the hon. Members sitting on that side would also agree to pass this Bill unanimously.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the views that have been expressed before this House, particularly by Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Nitish Kumar on behalf of our party are not contradictory. Keeping in view the situation through which the country is passing as also Keeping in view the economic crisis prevailing in the country, the National Front expressed the view that the present time is not opportune for bringing forward such a Bill and that we should wait for the monsoon to come.

I would like to submit that hon. Members are entitled to 16 single air journeys and additional 6 journeys during the session days. In this way they avail almost 24 journeys. As such the Bill that has been introduced to day is very shameful. There are at least 50-60 percent of Members who do not utilise their tickets fully. A message will go around the country that a time when the country is passing through economic crisis, the Members of Parliament are taking such a decision. I want to add one thing more. I submit on behalf of my party that the present Bill should be withdrawn and a comprehensive Bill incorporating provisions to extend various other facilities to M.Ps should be introduced in place of the present one.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the view of our party has elaborately been presented by Shri Somnath Chatterjee. This Bill will have to be withdrawn because there is no consensus. I would also like to remind

one thing more.. By Parliament we mean both Lok

Sabha and Rajya Sabha. There should be equal facilities for the Members of both the Houses. There is, however, one difference. I have been a Member here since the Seventh Lok Sabha. Shri Balram Jakhur used to be the Speaker during the Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabha. There was no need of having photographs in the spouses card during earlier Lok Sabhas, but it was introduced during the Ninth Lok Sabha. There is no use of photographs in Rajya Sabha even today. There should be similar rules for both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Members have expressed their views from their own angles and all the views contain some facts....(Interruptions)... There is no suggestions regarding pension, allowances and salary. They put the recommendations of the Committee in shelves and did not bring the same to the House for discussion....(Interruptions)... only the issue of air journey has been brought for discussion, I know that none of the old Members of Parliament from Bihar who receive pension from Lok Sabha are present here. In Bihar the amount of pension is Rs. 1500 where as it is only Rs. 500 here....(Interruptions) I would like to submit that there should be a separate discussion on the recommendations of the committee and at the same time there should a consideration in the House about what has been suggested by Shri Indrajit Gupta ....(Interruptions)... Even during my speech on Budget I had said that opening five star hotels should be banned....(Interruptions) I have been saying this thing since the fourth Lok Sabha that there will be huge saving from this. I am opposed to the idea of including spouses and not including companion....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let there be order in the House. Yes, Shri Yaima Singh.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): Sir, I fully support this Bill (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already requested you to maintain order in the House. If all of you speak at one time, the Reporters will not be able to take down whatever is spoken here. Secondly, if you go on talking across the Table, I think you will be doing injustice. So, kindly oblige and see that the Bill is passed.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM: Sir, I strongly, support this Bill because it has been brought forward in recognition of the services rendered by the Members of Parliament. I come from a hilly region. I come from Imphal to Delhi for attending the Parliament Session. We have no other way except to come by air. Because, if you want to travel by train, it will take 4 or 5 days. Over and above, we have to travel at least sixteen times for coming to Delhi. Therefore, it is very much necessary.

So, I support this Bill wholeheartedly. It is not only in the interest of the Members of Parliament but also in the interest of the people that this Bill should be passed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL (Erandol): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we have an elected Committee of the Parliament. Their party had sent the representative to the Committee, I don't know whether by election or by a unanimous understanding. So, I should be given at least fifteen minutes to clarify the position as to what had happened in the last seven meetings of the Committee. All the Members, including the Members from the CPI (M) were present and they were asking me to resign when I was not able to deliver the goods. When they say that I should resign, in the Meetings, and here, their Leaders are saying something else, that is very bad. So, I want to say something on that.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, the issues are very simple. It is not necessary to spend more time on this. No one here denies that if 16 is raised to 28 or whatever may be the number that adds to the facility for Members of Parliament.

Our colleagues from Kerala or Manipur or Assam, their movement would be facilitated, if the air journeys are increased. Here, there is no dispute at all. A question has been raised as to why is that our representatives in the Committee had agreed to this. The answer is very simple. The Resolution or the decision of the Joint Committee on Members Salaries and allowances is a statement of the need of the Members of Parliament, but at the same time, as all of you have mentioned, including the Government, that there is a very small qualification. Everybody who wants this Bill to be passed also said at this juncture that they are not pressing for the rest of the recommendations of the Joint Committee on Members Salaries and Allowances. Is that not so? There, in the Committee, all the Parties were there.

The point is that, as our Leader has indicated, there is absolutely no doubt that there are difficulties which ought to be removed. The whole question is hinging on this. But, at this juncture, to what extent, we will be able to remove these difficulties that we have to see. The Government have considered that at this juncture, only air journeys should be increased and not other allowances. It is our view.... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): That is the view of the Committee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is not the Committee's view. You are totally mistaken.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Your member was there in the Committee. He agreed to that. (*Interruptions*)



SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I say that.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Do you send members for individual views?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Not at all. The decision of the Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament is a statement of the needs of Members of Parliament. (Interruptions) Whether or not that should be implemented at this given moment is a matter to be decided elsewhere. Therefore the Government had said in their initial statement whether or not at this juncture it is necessary, it is permissible to do that. (Interruptions) Our request at this juncture is that this may be avoided; this should be avoided; and this Bill need not be pressed for voting. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let us maintain order in the House.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Unfortunately, I was not a Member of the last Lok Sabha when Mr. V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister. A Bill was passed increasing the number of air journeys and giving pension to Members who complete only one term. (Interruptions) All those who are opposing it here were sitting in the House at that time also. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The normal procedure to be adopted in the House is if the speaker does not yield, no hon. Member has got a right to speak, to interfere. Let us follow certain norms. This is not fair for any member to get up at any time and say anything he likes.

SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: If that Bill would have become an Act - I want to know from the hon. Members - whether they would not have enjoyed that air journeys at that time.

Secondly, what the Committee has recommended for the last seven-eight months has been accepted by the Government; and that is air journey; the air

journey is proposed to increase to 28. In that case, if the spouse of an MP is already enjoying six air journeys, they will not be separate; they will be included in this; that means the actual increase in the air journey is not 12; the actual increase will be only six. This has happened because MPs have to come to attend sessions for voting, for deliberating and also to go back to their constituencies. So, they have to maintain their families at two places. So, a companion does not necessarily mean a friend; it can mean a son of five years, a son of ten years. If an MP has to come along with his family and his minor children to Delhi, he will have to bring his son or daughter; that means he will have to adjust three or four air journeys at one point. Because of the last ten years' political situation, this thing has happened. So, the companion includes the minor son. That should be understood.

We passed a resolution three months earlier. I was told by all the Members present at that time that we were not able to deliver the goods; this Committee should *en masse* resign including the Chairman; and our sentiments should be communicated to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; and afterwards if he is not reacting, then we should individually write to every Member of Parliament about this; that was deliberated in the meeting. I was a silent spectator four months ago. When my hon. friends say that it was a need expressed by their representatives; it was not only a need expressed, it was the need pressed by the MPs by threatening to resign when we were circulating the Bill. The proceedings of that meeting is on record.

Secondly, Sir, again I tried to convene the meeting yesterday but the same thing happened. You can find out, we were present. They told us yesterday, "We are not able to deliver the goods, we are getting Rs. 3 per kilometre, i.e. Rs. 39 from Delhi Airport to Delhi and we are paying Rs. 100. So the MPs are paying from their pocket, through their nose. you should understand this as you are the Chairman of the Committee, you are a member of the Ruling Party and you are a senior member of the Ruling Party. You

should understand this. People are clutching our hands when we enter the Lobbies. The MPs ask, what has happened. So that is why, you should be able to deliver the goods. You go to Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. You are also member of the Executive Committee of the Congress Party in the Parliament, you tell the Prime Minister."

These were the feelings. Yesterday also the meeting was adjourned and that is why we are to request the Hon. Minister to bring in a Bill today. It was because of this, we had to press the hon. Minister to bring the Bill. He was not ready at all.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I need not say much. You heard yourself everybody. I think this is for the first time that the leaders were on the one side and hon. members on the other. (Interruptions)

O.K. I am happy that you are by the side of your leaders. Let me inform this august House that when we were not in power, a sum, to the tune of Rs. 6 crores was passed in this House, about two years back, for MPs, in the form of DA, TA, pension and everything. At that time my party was not ruling. (Interruptions) Yes, I do not deny that but it was not moved by my Government. (Interruptions) No, You must have the patience to listen also because, unfortunately you do not remember.

The same Bill, after it was passed in this House, was sent to the President for assent. For some reasons, particularly, for a particular reason, where in there was a mention, as far pension to the hon. retired members was concerned, it was mentioned one year. The President did not agree to that. With the result.... (Interruptions)....

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Now The president did not sign the Bill.....  
\*\* (Interruptions)

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: I do not think, he has the double standards. When we came to power, I took the same Bill at the instance of our hon. friends, who were in the

Committee, which was headed by Shri Patil and represented by the Members of all political parties, including Janata Dal and the leftists.

In the past one year, they have approached me, as the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, for more than half a dozen times. It was in this House, in the last Budget Session that I discussed the Bill, which was passed by the previous Government with all the political leaders.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The word 'Ex-President' used by Shri Nitish Kumar may be expunged.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Let me repeat it: "With all the political leaders". And what I have brought before the House today, this was unanimously accepted by all the leaders -let me tell you-all the leaders, that, "Yes, we will not agree as far as the pension is concerned". Some of them agreed, some did not agree, Some of them agreed with DA and TA, some did not. But as for the increase in the number of air tickets, it was a unanimous decision of all the leaders till yesterday evening. Let me tell you. But it is unfortunate.

On that basis, because I had discussed it with the hon. Members and hon. leaders, I had brought this Bill. It is not that I was very keen to bring this Bill.

As I have already mentioned, the previous Government proposed emoluments to the tune of Rs. 6 crores but I have brought it down to Rs. 1.5 crores. I am very sad today that some hon. members and some leaders have differed with it.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR (Mayiladuturai): I am on a point of order. I do not know how the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs can refer to the leaders who change their mind from night to morning as honourable.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: A very good point of order.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIGHULAM NABI AZAD: Some may differ. I might add that Shri Lal K. Advani had stuck to the promise, because most of the people do not stick to what they say. How can I agree with them? I do not fall into the trap of some leaders, that they would like to say something with me in private and something else on the floor of the House for the sake of publicity. Henceforward I will not press for this Bill unless it is a unanimous request, unless they speak in one language in private and also on the floor of the House.

Therefore, I will not press for this Bill. Let them decide, whenever they decide. *(Interruptions)* The debate may be adjourned for the next session.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Margaret Alva.

13.43 hrs.

RE. SHRI WIN CHADHA

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): A number of hon. Members had yesterday raised some questions about a news report which had appeared in the *Indian Express*. I am just placing a few facts before the House, clarifying what has been raised yesterday, as desired by the Members. *(Interruptions)*

I would like to clarify some of the points if the Members permit me.

A news item has appeared in the Indian Express dated August 19, 1992 under the title, "Chadha granted Swiss Stay permit". It is alleged that the Swiss Government had received a message from Interpol that the Indian Government is no longer pursuing W.N. Chadha and that the international

search and arrest warrants against him have been revoked.

An intimation was received on May 5, 1992 from the Indian Ambassador in Switzerland to the effect that W.N. Chadha has been granted a permit to stay in Appenzler-Rhoden Canton of Switzerland. It was also reported that W.N. Chadha had represented to the Swiss Government that he should be given an identity document which may enable him to travel abroad. On receipt of this communication, Director, CBI wrote to the Indian Ambassador in Switzerland explaining that W.N. Chadha who is an accused in this case is required for the purpose of interrogation and investigation in the bofors case and that if his request for issue of an identity card is acceded by the Swiss Government, it may create difficulty for us for securing his presence in the court to face trial in India. It was also explained that W.N. Chadha has used his revoked passport for travelling to Switzerland which he was not authorised to do. The Indian Ambassador was requested to bring all these facts concerning W.N. Chadha's requirement in India to the notice of the concerned Swiss authorities through a Note Verbale. On May 21st, 1992, the Indian Ambassador sent a Note Verbale to the Federal Department of Justice and Police, Berne for their consideration. I have all the documents with me.

It is not correct to say that any message or indication has been given to the Interpol authorities that Indian Government is not interested in pursuing W.N. Chadha's case. A 'Red Corner Notice' - I would like the date please to be noted at this state - was issued by Interpol Headquarters in April, 1990 on the basis of a non-bailable warrant of arrest issued by the Special Judge, Delhi on March 14, 1990. However, in a Criminal Misc. petition filed by W.N. Chadha in June, 1990 - I repeat June 1990 - on an assurance given by the then ASG, that is Additional Solicitor General, that arrest warrant will not be renewed. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): Madam, I would like to know

who was the ASG at that time. Please tell the name of ASG...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: The ASG at that time was Shri Arun Jaitley. Sir, I want to clarify the position. However, in a Criminal Misc. petition filed by W.N. Chadha in June, 1990 on an assurance given by the then ASG that arrest warrant will not be renewed, the Delhi High Court ordered on November 13, 1990 that the warrant of arrest against W.N. Chadha will not be issued. Since no warrant of arrest against W.N. Chadha was alive thereafter, a 'Blue Corner Notice' for locating W.N. Chadha was issued by the Interpol Headquarters - I would clarify that the Red Corner Notice is for arrest and production while the Blue Corner Notice is for locating the person concerned, his whereabouts - in December, 1991 on the request of CBI, which replaced the Red Corner Notice issued earlier, and the Blue Corner Notice is still valid.

The CBI has also filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court of India on June 11, 1992, against the order of Delhi High Court setting aside the order of Special Judge, Delhi for issuance of warrant of arrest against W.N. Chadha.

Therefore, Sir, I would like to say that this assurance that the warrant was not being re-issued was given in 1990 and not by me in 1992.*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No clarifications are allowed.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No clarifications, Please

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Where should we raise our voice if the House is misled in such a manner *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. George Fernandes, if you feel that the hon. Minister has misled the House, there is a regular procedure and you can proceed according to the rules. This is not the proper time.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: What type of Special Leave Petition has been filed and against which Judgment..

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call the Surface and Transport Minister.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, Shri George Fernandes wants to know against which Judgment a special leave petition has been filed. I have got the information. A special leave petition number 1637/92 has been filed in the supreme Court against the decision dated 10.3.92 of the Delhi High Court in the miscellaneous petition no. 1318.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When was this petition filed?

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: In June.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: When the Judgment has been delivered during the month of March then why did you wait for it till June.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: You have three months' time to file it.*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): For a special leave, you need a certified copy. You get it and file it. The assurance of not renewing the warrant order was given in your Government's time when you were the Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The Government has informed the Swiss Government through a notice that there is no case of the Government of India is pending against anybody

[English]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: What were you doing?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I say this subject is closed and we go to the next item. Hon. Surface and Transport Minister.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have already told that this subject is closed.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: The question in whether the Government has told to Swiss Government or not on 15 Nov. How Janata Dal Government is involved in this issue. the same tactics is still being adopted in Delhi High Court. The Janata Dal Government has no concern with your Bofors scandal.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I request Shri

Rangarajan Kumaramangalam to move the motion for adjourning the debate on the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill.

13.53 hrs.

SALARY, ALLOWANCES AND PENSION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL. *CONTD.*

**Motion for Adjourning the Debate.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I move:

"That the debate on the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be adjourned till the next Session".

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the debate on the Bill further to amend the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament Act, 1954, be adjourned till the next Session."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The debate is adjourned for the next session.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That subject is over and there is no point of order now.

**SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali):** Would the hon. Minister explain when the revoked passport was used by Shri Win Chadha for running out of India and whether a case has been registered, if so, against whom and on what date?

The intimation dated 15 November, 1991 had been sent to Switzerland from India and that being so whether the CBI sent this intimation...

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Justice Lodha, if the statement is made by the hon. Minister, is it open for clarification? Suppose, if the House is misled, under the rules of procedure you have got a provision and you can make use of it., Now, I call Minister of Surface Transport.

**SHRI GUMAN MAL LADHA:** Sir, today is the last day of the Session.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** Because today happens to be the last day, can we violate the rules and disregard the traditions and customs of this House? This subject is closed now. Now, the hon. Minister for Surface Transport may speak.

13.55 hrs.

**NATIONAL HIGHWAY (AMENDMENT)  
BILL - CONTD.**

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER):** Sir, let me thank the Members who took part in the debate yesterday on the National Highways (Amendment) Bill. I want to thank the Members because they have given some very good suggestions. I could see that each Member who spoke and who has been speaking in the Lok Sabha as well as in the Rajya Sabha, has been wanting new National Highways and complaining about the roads not being in good condition. so many people have been wanting new National Highways. The Chief Ministers have been writing to us

asking for the new National Highways.

The working Group on the Roads for the Eighty Five-Year Plan, which was set up by the Planning Commission, had looked into the requirements for the improvement of the National Highways. The Group estimated that the National Highways. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I am sorry, there is some mistake. Shri Prataprao Bhonsle was on his legs and he had not concluded his speech.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI TEJSINGHRAO BHONSLE (Ramtek):** I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill.

[English]

But I give up my right.

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, the Group had estimated that the (Interruptions)

[Translation]

**SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota):** Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir the Hon. Minister has started delivering his speech but we have not been given chance to speak... (Interruptions)

[English]

**SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER:** Sir, the Working Group had estimated that the improvement of the National Highways will cost Rs. 8,300 crores and there will be a saving of Rs. 1,500 crores in the vehicle-operating cost. Apart from this, the improved network will encourage movement of multi-axle vehicles on the National High Ways and this would also give a saving of about Rs. 800 crores. Thus, a total of Rs. 2,300 crores is expected to be saved by this investment. However, the Planning Commission has approved only Rs. 2,600 crores, out of which the on-going schemes will cost me about Rs. 2,500 crores and hardly have any money for

the new projects. I just like to inform the hon. Members that if I were to implement all the projects today, I require Rs. 41,000 crores, out of which I am getting not even Rs. 100 crores, a little less than Rs. 100 crores. With this amount, I cannot do what I am expected to do ... (Interruptions) I will finish it earlier, Sir.

All the Members had raised certain queries and I think once I bring this amendment to this Act, I would have some extra money and I think that would also go in for the improvement of the roads.

Since everybody is in a hurry and most of the Opposition Members who raised these points are asking me to hurry it up, I recommend that the Bill be passed.

SHRI ANANTRO DESHMUKH: Sir, I want to seek two clarifications from the Minister because yesterday I have spoken on them. One is that I had asked the Minister specifically what would happen to the amount that would be collected by the enactment of this legislation, whether it would form part of the Central Road Fund of that particular State and would be utilised for maintenance and undertaking of the new national Highways in the particular State.

The second clarification I want to seek is what has happened to the Resolution which had been taken up in this House on 13th May, 1988 regarding the enhancement of the percentage from 3.5 per cent to 5 per cent of the basic cost on the petrol and diesel, which the State Governments were to get in the form of new roads to be undertaken.

I would like to have clarification on these two points.

14.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister a question with reference to his speech proposing increase in taxes. I would like to tell him that in this country

people do not travel only by cars or trucks. In this country, a number of people earn their livelihood through several other means i.e. by running small shops called khomcha and selling goods etc. If this Bill is passed, it will confer a right on the Government to impose tax on them also. Therefore, I would like to ask as to what provisions have been made in this Bill in respect of the persons leading a life below poverty line. Some persons are engaged in business and some others earn their livelihood through vending etc. Will the Government give them exemption from taxes or not? As per the existing provisions of this Bill which you have passed, they will not get nay exemption from the tax burden. Therefore, the hon. Minister should also pay attention to it. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Let me answer. Probably I will be able to answer.

I would like to inform the hon. Member who has raised this question that there was a resolution in 1988 by both the Houses that the 5 per cent cess on petrol and diesel should be put. What we are charging today is a cess which was put in 1929. We hardly collect about Rs. 15 crores in the whole country out of which I get Rs. 9-10 crores which I have to spend for Central Road Fund programmes all over the country. That is not enough.

Therefore, we had gone to the Cabinet recently: that the resolution which was passed by both the Houses should be implemented. I would like to say that the hon. Prime Minister had recommended that a group of Ministers would sit and come back with a recommendation, quickly, so that something could be done. But out of the money so collected also, majority of the money will be going to the State Governments. Some money will be with the Central Government.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Will it be retrospective?

**SHRI JADGISH TYTLER:** let us see. But I do not think so. Where is the money?

I would like to inform the hon. Members that not specific identification has been done. This will be done after consultations with the State Governments and then only we will decide what is to be charged and what is not to be charged. But these charges will be for the extra facilities which will be provided — like roadside facilities, tow-laning or four-laning of the roads or re-surfacing which would be new also. This is not about the present National Highways. I think we are not going to tax the poor people at all. You may please be rest assured. This will be on the petrol and diesel vehicles which are on the road and this will also be on those who will be invading the facilities. *(Interruptions)*

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** There is an amendment by Shri Rasa Singh Rawat. Are you moving it?

*[Translation]*

**PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer):** I beg to move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by 30th October, 1992.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to take two minutes only. I would like to say that the existing condition of the National Highways is very pitiable. The Central Govt. Spends the whole of amount on it through the State Governments. But you have no proper control over the Engineers who are directly under the employment of the State Govts. As a result construction takes under long time and meanwhile the material goes waste. Recently, I had gone to my village which is located at a distance of about 5 Kms away from the National Highway No. 8. The whole of this highway between Ajmer to Udaipur and adjacent to Jaipur is entirely in a miserable condition. Since the construction work has started, one or the other work on it is going on. Sometimes small bridges are constructed; some time levelling is done. Sometimes bases are elevated. As a result of it a number

of accidents occur there. There should be a time bound programme for all these works and the construction work should be completed within a stipulated period along with the prescribed specifications. And National Highways should be constructed according to their importance with properly investing all the funds in them. At so many places, the National Highways are in worse condition than the State highways. The Government should also pay attention to it.

I want to submit one more thing that the drivers are killed on the National Highways; it should also be kept in mind and the security arrangements should be made. At the time of the accidents the traffic jam is there. Arrangements should be made for providing mobile cranes to remove the vehicles and there should also be the arrangements of the mobile dispensaries to provide immediate medical aid to the injured people and victims of the accidents. If the Central Government is going to increase the toll tax by making more octroi Posts then its benefit should also reach to the people. My suggestions should be taken seriously and the National Highways should be developed. I take back my amendment. *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI JADGISH TYTLER:** The issue raised by the hon. member was also raised by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan yesterday that the roads are not constructed in time and the corruption is rampant. In this regard I want to submit that the Central Government sanctions the amount and the work of calling the tenders and quality control are done by the State Governments. We have already written to the hon. Chief ministers and we will write in future also that if they will not do this work properly then the Central Government will take over it. The Central Government will get the roads constructed under its supervision but till date this work is being done by the State Governments so we do not want to touch it, the Central Government does not want to take this burden. If the money is not utilised properly, if the contractors do not do their work properly and if the quality control is not maintained then a day will come when the Central Government will have to take over the work of construction



[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please excuse me. We are virtually violating the existing rules. Whenever an amendment is moved, the Member who moved the amendment, whether he presses or otherwise is the real stage. We have crossed the stage of asking for clarifications and other things. Let us follow the procedure scrupulously.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I seek leave of the House to withdraw my amendment.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

*Amendment No. 2 was, by leave,  
withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I call Mr. Dau Dayal Joshi. Are you pressing your amendment No. 4?

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, roads, water and medical facilities are the State subjects. The responsibilities of those things, which are utilised by the people, should be carried out properly. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Ayub Khan, This is not the procedure to be adopted in this House. The Minister should answer.

[Translation]

SHRI DAUDAYAL JOSHI: I have moved the amendment on the Bill to elicit public opinion thereon by the Government in the matter of roads which is commonly used by the people.

I would like to make one more submission that a time limit should be fixed to do away with the collection of toll tax at the posts set up for the same.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Joshi, please excuse me. I have to run the House according to Rules. You cannot speak whenever you like. The question is: Are you pressing your amendment? If you want to press the amendment, say 'Yes' and if you do not want, say 'No'. That is all you have to say. There is no chance for you to explain.

[Translation]

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: I withdraw my amendment notice on the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the pleasure of the House that the amendment moved by Shri Dau Dayal Joshi be withdrawn?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Yes.

*Amendment No. 4 was, by leave,  
withdrawn*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the National Highways Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill"

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

DR. ASIMBALA (Nabadwip): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the accidents are increasing day-by-day on the National Highways and the vehicles are also increasing manifold, but the length of the National Highways remains the same. The single lane sections should be made double lane carriage way. then, now-a-days, the road construction is decreasing. The share in the Plan also has declined from 1.4 per cent in the First Five Year Plan to 0.7 per cent in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Moreover, the Minister is going to impose a tax in this Bill which will affect the lower categories of people like rickshaw pullers, auto-rickshaw drivers and those who carry heavy loads in horse carts and bullock carts. So, if there is some restriction on the tax imposed for these categories of people, it would help them. So, I would request the Government to take this step so that the lower income groups are helped.

SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that the National Highways constitute only 2 per cent of the total road network in the country. The accidents do take place for various reasons, because 15 per cent of the National Highways is single lane carriage way. We have not

been getting enough funds. If I were to get the total money I require for the proposals which the Chief Ministers have sent, it would be something over Rs. 41,000 crores, but I have got only Rs. 2,600 crores and out of that the on-going projects will cost me about Rs. 2,500 crores. That means, I have only Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 crores to spend in the whole year on the roads. That is why, when the hon. Member from this side had mentioned about the Resolution passed by the House, I said that the Cabinet is considering it. I am happy to say that the Prime Minister has constituted a committee with the Finance Minister, myself and one or two other Ministers to come out with what possibly we could do? Only after then, I would come to the House. Also out of the money so collected, more than 60 per cent-about 65 per cent will go back to the States because major portion of the road network is under the State Governments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): what about Zero Hour?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will have it. Do not worry. let us take up Papers to be laid on the Table. shri Vidyacharan Shukla.

14.16 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Statement Correcting reply to unstarred. No. 1726 dated 20th July, 1992 re: reservoir schemes submitted by States and the reason for delay in correcting the reply.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND

TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Vidyacharan Shukla, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 20th July, 1992 to Unstarred question No. 1726 by S/Shri Lal Babu Rai and Sudhir Sawant, M.Ps regarding reservoir schemes submitted by States; and (ii) the reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2604/92]

**Annual report and Annual accounts of and review on the working of Central silk Board, Bangalore for 1990-91 etc.**

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT) I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 under section 12 (A) of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Silk Board, Bangalore, for the year 1990-91.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1)

above.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T 2605/92]

**Memorandum of understanding between the Central Warehousing Corporation Ltd. and the Ministry of Food for 1992-93 etc.**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Tarun Gogoi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Food Corporation of India and the Ministry of Food for the year 1992-93.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2606/92]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the Central Warehousing Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Food for the year 1992-92

[Placed in Library. See No L.T. 2607/92]

**Review on the working of the Annual Report of Hooghly Dock and part Engineers Limited, Calcutta. for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): On

behalf of Shri Tagdish Tytler, I beg to lay on the Table:-

Accounts.

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T 2608/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New, Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Store Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See no L.T 2609/92]

**Review on the working and Annual Report of Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): On behalf of Shri M.O.H. Farook I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Pawan Hans limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report of the Pawan Hans Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and Comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English

[Sh. Rangarajan Kumar Mangalam]

(5) above.

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T.2610/92]

- (3) A copy of the National Airports Authority (Gratuity) Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. See. 9.2.8 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1992 under section 40 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T.2611/92]

- (4) A copy of the International Airports Authority of India Employees (conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. Pers./SC/13/73-VolIV (pt) in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1992 together with an explanatory note under sub-section (4) of a section 37 of the International Airports Authority Act, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T.2612/92]

- (5) A copy of the Air India Employees' Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. HQ/65-1 in Gazette of India dated the 14th March, 1992 together with an explanatory note under sub-section (4) of section 45 of the Air Corporations Act, 1953.

[Placed in Library. See No L.T.2613/92]

- (6) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Airports Authority for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts under sub-section (4) of section 24 and section 25 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985

- (ii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the National Airports Authority for the year 1988-89.

- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above. [Please in Library. See. No. L.T. .2614/92]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for the year 1986-87

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentions at (9) above.

[Please in Library. See. No. L.T. 2615/92]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran

Akademi for the year 1986-87)

2618/92]

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T. 2616/92]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, for the year 1987-88.

- (14) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Please in Library. See. No. L.T. 2617/92]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi, for the year 1988-89.

- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T.

**Notifications under Customs Act, 1962 and Central Excise and salt Act, 1944**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): On behalf of Shri Rameshwar Thakur, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

- (i) G.S.R. 610 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* on specified intermediates imported for the manufacture of bulk drugs subject certain conditions.

- (ii) G.S.R. 611 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a concessional rate of basic customs duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* on specified bulk drugs

- (iii) G.S.R. 612 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basic customs duty on specified intermediates from 50 per cent *ad valorem*.

- (iv) G.S.R. 613 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the basis customs duty on homoeopathic medicines from 20 per cent *ad*

[Sh. Shantaram Potdukhe]

*valorem* to 10 per cent *ad valorem*.

- (v) G.S.R. 614 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to television sets imported into India from the whole of the additional duty of customs leviable thereon under section 44 (1) of the Finance Act, 1985.
- (vi) G.S.R. 615 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind Notification No. 83/85-Cus, dated the 17th March, 1985.
- (vii) G.S.R. 616 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of 40 per cent basic customs duty on components imported for the manufacture of fuel efficient motor cars of engine capacity exceeding 1000 cc.
- (viii) G.S.R. 617 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of 40 per cent basic customs duty on components imported for the manufacture of fuel efficient motor cars of engine capacity not exceeding 1000cc.
- (ix) G.S.R. 618 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of 40 per cent basic customs duty on components imported for the manufacture of fuel efficient cross country motor vehicles.
- (x) G.S.R. 619 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of 40 per cent basic customs duty on goods (other than raw materials) imported for the manufacture of certain specified components of fuel efficient motor cars.
- (xi) G.S.R. 620 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of 40 per cent basic customs duty on goods (other than raw materials) imported for the manufacture of certain specified components of fuel efficient cross country motor vehicles.
- (xii) G.S.R. 621 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe a concessional rate of 30 per cent auxiliary duty of customs on items covered by notification Nos. 221/92-Cus to 225/92-Cus., dated the 19th June, 1992.
- (xiii) G.S.R. 687 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 204/92-Cus., dated the 19th May, 1992.
- (xiv) G.S.R. 706 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1992 together with an

explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to certain notifications mentioned in the Notification so as to inter alia fully exempt lohexol Injection and three specified bulk drugs from the Customs duty.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T-2619/92]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944:-

(i) G.S.R. 606 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to all television sets manufactured in India from the whole of the additional duty of excise leviable thereon.

(ii) G.S.R. 607 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 87/89-CE, dated the 1st March 1989.

(iii) G.S.R. 608 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 121/89-CE, dated the 27th April, 1989.

(iv) G.S.R. 609 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th June, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Certain Notifications mentioned in the Notification.

(v) G.S.R. 652 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st July

1992 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fully exempt from excise duty tows of polyester consumed within the factory of production in the manufacture of polyester staple fibre.

(vi) G.S.R. 677 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 14th July, 1992 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 178/83-CE, dated the 1st July 1983.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2620/92]

(3) A copy of the Income-Tax (Eleventh Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 386 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1992 under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2621/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur for 1990-91 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: On behalf of Shrimati D.K. Tharadevi Siddhartha, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur, for the Year 1990-91.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of



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Audit Report thereon.

*the National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur, for the Year 1990-91.*

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above and (ii) explaining the reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda Jaipur, for the year 1990-91 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2622/92]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy Pune, for the Year 1990-91. along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the Year 1990-91.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2623/92]
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute Calcutta, for the Year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 together with
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute Calcutta, for the Year 1990-91.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above and
- [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2624/92]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the Year 1990-91. under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the Year 1990-91.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above
- [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2625/92]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the Year 1990-91. along with Audited A
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences, Bangalore, for the Year 1990-91.

- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2626/92]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post graduate Institute of medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the Year 1990-91. under section 19 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act 1966.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Post graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the Year 1990-91. together with Audit Report thereon under section 18 of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, Act 1966.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1990-91.

- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 2627/92]

**Notifications under Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980 and State Bank of India Act, 1959 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the each of the following

Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:-

- (i) The Syndicate Bank (Officers) Service (Amendment) Regulations 1991 published in Notification No.1046/S/0090/PD: IRD(O) in Gezette of India dated the 11th January 1992 [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2628/92]
- (ii) The Union Bank of India (Officer's) Service Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. 39/8/OsR1/46 in Gezette of India dated the 11th January 1992 [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2629/92]
- (iii) The Syndicate Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Notification No. 392/S/0090/PD: IRD(O) in Gazette of India dated the 6th June 1992 [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2630/92]
- (iv) The Dena Bank (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1992 published in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1992 [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2631/92]
- (v) The Oriental Bank of Commerce (Officer's) Service Amendment Regulations 1992 published in Notification No. 3913 in Gazette of India dated the 4th April, 1992 [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2632/92]
- (vi) The Vijaya Bank Officer Employee's (Discipline and Appeal) First Amendment Regulations 1992 published in Notification No. 282 in Gazette

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of India dated the 21st march, 1992 [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2633/92]

- (vii) The Punjab National Bank (Officer's) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 1979 published in Notification No. F. 17/2/84-IR in Gazette of India dated the 21st March, 1992 [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2634/92]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 63 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act 1959:-
- (i) Notification No. 16/1991 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991 approving the amendment in Sub-Regulation 8(1) of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore, Patiala, Saurashtra, Travancore Employees' Provident Fund Regulations.
- [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2635/92]
- (ii) Notification No. 18/1991 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991 approving the amendment in Regulation 15 of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore, Patiala, Saurashtra, Travancore Employees' Provident Fund Regulations.
- [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2636/92]
- (iii) Notification No. 7/1991 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th August, 1991 approving the amendments in

Regulation 16 of the State Bank of Mysore Employees' Gratuity Regulations and Regulation 13 of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Indore, Patiala, Saurashtra, Travancore Employees' Gratuity Regulations. [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2637/92]

- (iv) Notification No. 17/1991 published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1991 approving the amendment in Sub-Regulation 17(2) of the Employees' Provident Fund Regulations of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur, Hyderabad, Indore, Mysore, Patiala, Saurashtra, Travancore.
- [Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2638/92]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India together with Audited Accounts of the General Fund for the year 1991-92 under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2639/92]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 1991-92 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon under sub-section (8) of section 10 of the Undertakings) Act, 1970.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 264092]

- (5) Acopyeach of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) undersub-section (8) of section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1980:-

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 1991-92 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.
- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Vijaya Bank for the Year 1991-92 along with Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2641/92]

**Annual Report and Review on the working of Indian Insitute of Technology, Madras and Bombay for 1990-91 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 Rport (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2642/92]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1990-91.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library. See No. L T-2643/92]

- (3) Acopyeach of the folowing papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 23 of the Insitute of Technology, Act: 1961:-

- (i) Annual Accounts of the Indian Insitue of Technology Madras, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (ii) Annual Accounts of the Indian Insitue of Technology Bombay, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 2644/92]

- (4) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) to (3) above

[Placed in Library. See. No. L.T-2644A/92]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering college, Surathkal, for the Year 1990-91.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Regional Engineering College, S.urathkal, for the year 1990-

- 91 together with Audit thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Regional engineering College, Surathkal, for the 1990-91.
- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-2645/92]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Rourkela, for the year 1990-91 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, Rourkela, for the year 1990-91.
- (8) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-2646/92]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.
- (10) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T-2647/92]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding review by the Government on the working of it Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.
- (12) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in library. See No. L.T-2649/92]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1990-91.

[Kumari Selja]

- (14) (ii) A copy of the Annual accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the national Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi for the year 190-91 together with Audit Report thereon
- (iii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi, for the year 1990-91.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT.-2649/92]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional engineering College, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1990-91 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, Tiruchirapalli, for the year 1990-91.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT.-2652/92]
- (16) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay laying in the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT.-26450/92]
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbai Regional College of Engineering and Technology, Surat for the year 1990-91 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Sardar Vallabhbai Regional College of Engineering and Technology Surat, for the year 1990-91,
- (18) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT.-2651/92]
- (19) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Regional; Engineering College, Warangal, for the year 1990-91 within the stipulated period of none, months after the close of the Accounting year.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT.-2652/92]
- (20) (i) A copy of the annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Bakbh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts under Section 21 of the Kuda Bauda

- Bakhah 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 1990-91.
- (21) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT-2653/92]
- (22) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
- [Placed in Library See No. LT-2653/92]
- (i) A copy of three Annual Report of the Visa-Bharat, Santiniketan, for the year 1990-91.
- (ii) a copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Visa-Bharati Santiniketan, for the year 1990-91.
- (23) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT.-2654/92]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the review (Hindi and English versions) by the government on the working of the Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation, Calcutta, for the year 1990-91.
- (25) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.
- [Placed in library. See No. LT.-2655/92]

14.18 hrs

## MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) " In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1992, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that things House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.
- (ii) In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill,

1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th August, 1992, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill.

to make a submission about the report of the Rules Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is only presentation of the report. At the time of presentation of the report, there is no explanation or any other argumentation could be called or spoken.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: At the time of even laying down the report by the Minister, I can make my submission. That is provided in the rules.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can tell it afterwards.

Making a speech now is not according to the procedure. Are we following the rules? We have to function as per the rules.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am talking about the report of the Rules Committee this much. I have given a notice. Before report of the Rules Committee is being presented, I want to make a submission. I have already sent a note to you. It is on that basis, I am requesting you.

My only submission is that several Members like me who are Members of the Rules Committee would not be present in the discussion because of the sitting of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on. secretes Scam. We have all discussed there. It is not only from our Party but from the ruling Party also,, there were Members. We all decided there that, as the proposals are, there are some serious difficulties about the formation of the Standing Committees and the functioning of the Standing Committees. we, therefore, sent a request that 'No decision by the Rules Committee be taken today and we wil like to be present in the next meeting.'

The problem is that this recommendation of the functioning of the standing Committee reduces the total number of days of functioning in the Parliament, After the Budget Session, a general discussion takes places and the House is adjourned. If it is adjourned for one month, what happens? The consequences are, there ill be no questions

14.18 1/2 hrs.

#### ASSENT TO BILL

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the Foreign Exchange Conservation (Travel) Tax Abolition Bill, 1992 passed by the House of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 9th July, 1992.

14.19. hrs

#### RULES COMMITTEE

##### First Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT); (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-rule (1) of rule 331 of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the First Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rules Committee.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, I have sent a notice. I have



[Sh. Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee]

for one month, no 377 for one month and no unlisted business for three months.

Secondly, the difficulty is there are ten committees or something like that proposed. That excludes many Members of the House. We suggested also that the number of Committees be increased so that every single Member is on one committee or the other.

I have already made a positive suggestion that instead of adjourning the House for a month, let the morning of every day sitting be taken for the plenary session and the afternoon be devoted to the sittings of the Standing Committee so that questions can be asked, 377 can be taken up. Otherwise, the total number of the sittings in a year would be seriously curtailed.

My submission is that all Members who are present today be given a chance to make proposals to the Rules Committee till the beginning of the next Session because otherwise the rule is if in anyone month, no objection takes place, this is taken to be granted and accepted. So, I suggest that till the first week of the next Session, permission be given that objections and amendments can be submitted to the Rules Committee.

SHRI PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): I fully support this proposal.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Members can send their suggestions.

SHRI PREM DHUMAL: This should be accepted by the Government.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM: First of all, there is no such procedure that is being adopted. Here I would only like to submit that they have one month time under the Rules. They are clear in their mind what it is. Members who are

interested to place their points of view may put them within a month. We can always take up in the Rules Committee. There is no problem. Many of the suggestions can be investigated. You give your objections.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a specific provision in the rules also.

"The recommendations of the Rules Committee shall be laid on the Table."

14.23 hrs

### ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

#### Nineteenth and Twentieth Reports

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee:-

- (i) Nineteenth Report on the Ministry of Defence—defence Force Levels, Manpower, Management and Policy and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.
- (ii) Twentieth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report of Estimates Committee (Ninth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Industry (Department of Industrial Development) Sickness in Heavy Engineering Industry.

14.23 1/2 hrs.

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

Thirtietyed , Thirty Fourth, Thirty of bit  
and Thirty Six reports

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA  
(Jaipur) I beg to present the following reports  
(Hindi and English versions) of the Public  
Accounts Committee:

- (1) Thirty-third Report on action taken on 15 1st Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts-adoption of Irregular procedure on recovery of duty on vacation of stay order-Loss of revenue by way of interest on payment of duty in installments.
- (2) Thirty-fourth on action taken on 143rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Crash Housing Programme for construction of general pool accommodation.
- (3) thirty-fifth Report on action taken on 157th Report 8th Lok Sabha) on Calcutta Port Trust.
- (4) Thirty-sixth Report on action taken on 22nd Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Refunds of Central Excise Duties.

14.24 hrs.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON FERTILISER  
PRICING

## Report and Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAPRAO BHOSALE (Satara):  
I beg to present the Report and minutes of

sittings (Hindi and English versions) of there  
Joint Committee on Fertilizer Pricing.

14.241/2hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC  
UNDERTAKINGS

## Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura):  
Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi  
and Egnlish versions) of the Committee on  
Public Undertakings on Litigations pedning  
for settlement in Public Undertakings and  
Minutes of the sittings of the Committee  
relating thereto.

14.25 hrs

PETITION RE. CHECKING OF WATER  
LOGGING BANDEL SUBWAY (BAZAR  
PARA) BY ITS RENOVATION AND FOR  
CONSTRUCTION OF FOOT  
OVERBRIDGE CONNECTING ALL  
PLATFORMS OF BANDED RAILWAY  
JUNCTION.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hoogly): Sir, I  
beg to present a petition signed by Shri  
Amulya Chandr Saha of Mahatma Gandhi  
Hindi Vidyalaya, Bandelm District Hooly and  
other residents of Hoogly District seeking  
action to check Water-logging in banded  
sub-way (bazarpara) by its renovation and  
for construction of foot over-bridge conneting  
all the platforms of Bandel Railway Junction.

14. 25 1/2 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO  
STARRED QUESTION NO. 270 DT.  
27.7.92 REGARDING LOSS IN  
VAYUDOOT

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND  
TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF

ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, on behalf of Shri M.OH Farook, I made the following statement:

In reply to part (a) of Starred Question No. 270 in the Lok Sabha on 27-0792 regarding loss in Vayudoot it was stated that:

"Vayudoot has incurred an estimated cumulative loss of Rs. 168.40 crores from its inception in 1981."

On further scrutiny it has been found that there is an error. The error is regretted.

The correct reply is as follows

Vayudoot has incurred an estimated cumulative loss of Rs. 160.48 crores from its inception in 1981.

Since the error came to notice only, now, the reply could not be corrected earlier. The delay in correcting the reply is regretted.

14.26. hrs.

#### BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

##### Twenty First Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT); (SHRI RANGARAJANKUMARAMANGALAM): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-first Report of the Business Advisory

Committee presented to the House on the 19th August, 1992."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 19th August, 1992."

*The motion was adopted.*

14.261/2 hrs.

#### PASSPORTS (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R.L. BHATIA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Passports Act, 1967.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: the question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Passports Act, 1967."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI R..L. BHATIA: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us now take up matters under Rule 377.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): What about zero Hour? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will have the Zero Hour.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: (Andaman & Nicobar Islands); Sir, your decision is right. We will now take up Matters under Rule 377 first. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What I say is that definitely we will not forge the Zero Hour. Zero Hour will be there. Definitely it will be there.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: When?

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: We shall do one thing. Please wait. We shall complete matters inter rule /377 now; then break for Lunch; re-assemble after Lunch and then we taken up the zero Hour matter. I in another ten minutes, we will complete this item.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Let us take up matters under Rule 377 first. Let us finish it up.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has been the convention of this august House that the Members raise only those questions during the Zero Hour. which are very important. There has near been any instance when matters under Rules 377 were raised in the Zero Hour.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since today is the last day of the current session, I would like to suggest to take up the Zero Hour first.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I leave the matter to the sweet will of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, let me speak, I will conclude within two minutes. My submission is

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Rabi Ray ji, shall we do one thing? we shall bark for Lunch,, reassemble after Lunch and continue whit Zero. Hour. After the Zero Hour is over , we can taken up Matter under Rule 377 and other matters. Would you agree to that? My suggestion is; Let us adjourn now.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have to attend the meeting of J,P,C. at 3.30 p.m. today. therefore, if you kindly allow me, I may make my submission only in two minus. You should take the Zero Hour first and then adjourn the House for lunch.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall do one thing. We shall take up Rabi Ray-Ji's case first and then adjourn for lunch.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are Many Member to participate. They should not be denied of this opportunity.

SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Some people are sitting here and not many. They should be allowed. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: 'Many' is a very wide term. (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): What is your decision?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As it was promised in the morning, after completing some business the zero Hour will continue. It has been assured to the House. As Shri Rabbi Ray wants to go his point will be taken up and then we shall adjourn for lunch. When we re-assemble, the Zero Hour will continue.

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY: (Kendrapada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

question is regard to which perhaps all the Members of the House would be interested. It is not a question related to any political party. I feel that the government's fascination towards Foreign Commodities is increasing; and this trend improving very dangerous for the country. I have been raising questions in regard to the publication of foreign journals in the country off and again in the House. You are well aware of the fact that in what conditions our journals are in the country. My submission is that despite our constant efforts to know the government policy in this regard and our repeated requests to disallow the publication of foreign journals in the country, the Government has not clarified its stand. I have a complaint against the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting that it does not think about this matter; this Ministry has so far, failed to put a concrete decision before the House. I am aware that under the conspiracy being hatched by a few bureaucrats in the said Ministry, the publication of foreign journals the country is a part of conspiracy; and the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has been a silent observer. I have got information that it has been asked to bypass the order of the Ministry and prepare a Cabinet paper in this regard. It is not good that Members approach you gain and again. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise this question because I have got a news that the Government intend to take measures in regard to the publication of foreign journals in the country. Since the hon. Minister of Finance and a very learned man Shri Manmohan Singh is present in the House, I would like to submit to him that it was decided in the Cabinet in 1955 to disallow the publication of foreign journals. My submission to the hon. Minister is that after the economic liberalisation policy was implemented, the country was made totally dependent on the World Bank and this clearly indicates that the present Government gives no weightage to nationalism. Here, I would like to thank the Press council which strongly opposed the publication of foreign journals in the country. Member of Parliament are also

the members of the Press council. That is the only institution which thinks objectively in regard to the freedom of the Press.

I would like to submit to you that the living media of the Asian Publication of foreign journals like 'The Times' are lobbying in India. All the Members know it very well that how powerful the lobbying in regard to foreign publications is in the world. Those people conspiring systematically against the Indian journalism. If the publication of foreign journals is allowed in the country, Indian journals will lay far behind in the competition race.

Therefore, I would request the Government to agree to the decision taken by the Press Council to disallow the publication of foreign journals in the country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I regret to say that the way conspiracy is being hatched by them in our country and the way our present Government has deviated from the decision taken in 1955 to disallow any such publications, is not in the national interest. The Government should prepare a Cabinet paper to restrict any such publication and implement it.

Today is the last day of the current session, and the last day of the current session, and the Lok Sabha will meet for winter session after three months. Therefore, I would stress upon the need to provide de protection to Indian journalism. The government should be firm on the decision taken in 1955 to disallow the publication of foreign journals.

At the moment, the hon. Minister of Finance is present in the House and the Ministry of Finance always advocate the cues for the publication of 'The Financial Times' on the plea that it would furnish the facts about the matters relating to trade and business in the foreign countries; and the foreign Investment Board has approved this proposal. However, the Press council has opposed the way foreign agencies are choosing conspiracy in the name of the publication of journals like the 'Finance Times'. I am afraid that they may take the advantage of the liberal attitude of the Government and will be dominating the Indian Press.

Therefore, I would urge the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting which deals with journalism and also to the Ministry of Finance to remain firm on the decision taken in 1955 to disallow the publication of foreign journals; so that the freedom of the regional journals may be protected their interests are safeguarded and these journals may be protected from the traps of foreign agencies. This is my only submission through you.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up matters under Rule 377 afterwards. Shri ANBARASU ERA is the Chairman of the Reception Committee. If you do not mind, he will speak for two minutes. Now Shri Anbarsu ERA to Speak.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): The Mandal Commission issue is being taken up as a matter of agitation only with political motive to malign the image of our government. Our Prime Minister had already set-up a full-fledged Commission for the welfare of the SC/ST as it started functioning. The very fact that he had set-up this Commission for the welfare of the SC/ST is an ample testimony that our Prime Minister is the champion of the Harijans and Dalits. In spite of this fact, some hon. Members like George Finances, Ram Villas Paswan accused our Prime Minister that he is not interested in the welfare of the Harijans which is a politically motivated one.

Our Prime Minister had also set up a commission for the welfare of the minorities and he is equally interested in the welfare of the people of the backward classes and economically weaker sections for which the Backward Class Development Corporation has been constituted.

However, the issue of reservation of jobs is pending before the Supreme Court, it will definitely cause inordinate delay and this situation is likely to be exploited by the politically vested interests. Further there is no constitutional provision to include the economic criterion in case of reservation of jobs etc. to the people belonging to backward

classes. In such a situation, amendment to the constitution to include economic criterion has to be moved before this august House. In the absence of constitutional provision in respect of the economic criterion, it is likely that the Supreme Court may strike down the reservation of jobs of 27 per cent to the people of the backward classes based on the economic criterion and 10 per cent for the economically weaker section.

The hon. Minister for Welfare also stated that an expert committee will be appointed to find out the ways and means for the reservation of jobs to the backward classes. Again this will also cause inordinate delay and hence, the Mandal and Maunder party will create an apprehension in the minds of the people of the backward classes and also in the minds of the economically weaker sections that the present Government has not seriously taken up the issue of reservation of jobs and this prevailing situation is likely to be exploited by the very same forces to create unrest. Already the Maunder party has destroyed the communal harmony in the country on the Ram Janam Bhoomi - Babria Masjid issue and on the other said Mandal party is planning to destroy and divide the unity of the people on caste basis to have political mileage out of it.

In order to avoid unnecessary apprehension in the minds of the people on backward classes as well as in the minds of economically weaker sections and also to expose the sinister motive of the self-styled champion of the backward classes, I urge the hon. Prime Minister to move the amendment to the Indian Constitution so as to include the economic criterion and also suitable arrangement on consensus to expedite the petition pending before the Supreme Court for quick disposal also that the reservation of 27 per cent can be implemented to the backward classes and 10 per cent to the economically weaker sections of the society as early as possible. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Many people took very strong objection when I wanted to take up Matters under Rule 377. Once a decision has been taken, we should not

deviated from it. Secondly, of course, I and promised that we all break for lunch. Now if you were to break for lunch, it takes one hour. There are so many people to speak. If you all agree.

**SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA** (Kottayam): Since this is the last day of the Session, we can forgo the lunch break, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** You are very much compelling us to fast today! Let us take a decision. Are we to break for lunch or not?

Some hon. Members: Let us not break for lunch, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** So there will be a lunch break. And the question of taking up matters under Rule 377 does not arise, many people have taken objection to it for which reasons we have dropped it. That will come up only after the Zero Hour work is over (Interruptions). Kindly cooperate with the Chair, this is the last day of the session. We should all go with smiling faces!

[*Translation*]

**SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH** (Buxar): Most of the members obeyed you and have gone.

[*English*]

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** We will not deny them a chance.

**SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** In my constituency Kottayam in Kerala state, one nun named Sister Abhyas's dead body was found in the well in the premises of a convent. This is alleged as a murder. This is a very serious incident and all sections of the House are agitated on this issue. The local police had conducted an inquiry, but the people of the entire district and the area are not at all satisfied with that. They have submitted several memoranda to the State Government. Finally the State Government had taken a decision to write to the Central Government to take up

these cases with the CBI. For the last two months, these cases are pending with the Central Government. I would like to urge upon the Minister who is in charge of the CBI through you, Sir, to take up this case—by the CBI—which is recommended by the State government so that the fact can be revealed and justice can be done to the poor family of the sister, Abbaiya.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** I call the names of Members as per the list. Kindly take a chance. Suppose a Member is not here, then, we can call him again. Now, Shri Balayogi. Shri Balayogi, please do not read out. Shri Joshi and others took very strong objection when Shri Anbarasu was read in strong objection. You may kindly tell the operative portion. This is not a matter under rule 377.

**SHRI M. C. BALAYOGI** (Amalapuram): This is an injustice, Sir. The senior leaders are speaking for hours together and we are not allowed to speak.

**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:** We have to accommodate more persons. More than 50 persons have to participate in this.

**SHRI M. C. BALAHOGI:** Sir, in Andhra Pradesh there is large scale bungling in the appointment of excise sub-inspectors. M.S. pectoral, by denying SC/ST candidates, about 28 vacancies have been filled up by OC Candidates through these vacancies are reserved, by taking bribes. Likewise in Kakinada Excise Division, eighth SC/ST vacancies have been filled by OC Candidates to the post Excise Inspectors. There is ample evidence to show that the authorities concerned deprived the SC/ST candidates their legitimate right to be selected to reserved posts.

I urge upon the Welfare Minister through you, Sir, to direct the Government of Andhra Pradesh to investigate the matter and do justice by recruiting SC/ST candidates to the post of Excise Sub-Inspectors in reserved vacancies during the Ambedkar Centenary Year denying the legitimate rights of SC/ST candidates amounting to doing great injustice to

the under-privileged candidates. Furthermore, Government departments doing this in the manner stated above will encourage other sections of the society to violate the rules. So, I also request the hon. Minister of Welfare to direct the Government of Andhra Pradesh, to take action against those officers who are responsible for the wrong-doings.

**SHRI V DHANANJAYA KUAMR** (Mangalore): Sir, would like to raise an important issue. On the 46th Independence Day celebrations, in Hubli, Karnataka, the police prevented the hoisting of national flag in a public place.

Sir, two days prior to the Independence Day, they imposed our law, they imposed prohibition orders under Section 144. I would like to ask the Government as whether we are living in a free India or do we still consider that some parts of this country is under foreign rule. Many people who are distinguished like Ministers, Ex-Ministers, retired Inspector-General of Police, the leader of a particular party in the State legislature and thousands of people have gathered on that day.

But the police prevented them from hoisting the flag. I congratulate the two young ladies who hoisted the flag in that maina, which is now famously known as Kittur Rani Chennamma maidan, by braising the police. Even the court of law has declared that this is a public place where many functions took place; public meetings are held; it is meant for the use of the public. In this free India, are we not entitled to hoisted the national flag during the observance of the independence Day? I am really sorry out the attitude of the government of Karnataka and the Karnataka State Police. I do not know why they are afraid of a few individuals who were about to cause some problem, who have no respect for the law, who have total disrespect for the National Flag and who are opposed for the hoisting of the National flag during such an occasion when we celebrate our Independence Day.

I would urge upon the government to institute an inquiry into the whole incident

and direct the Government of Karnataka to take proper action against the persons who have objected to hoisting of the national flag and also must take steps to see that hereafter that particular open ground known as Kittur Rani Chennamma Maidan, should be made available for all public functions and the National Flag should be allowed to be hoisted in that Maidan.

[Translation]

**SHRI AJIT SUMITRA MAHAJAN** (Indore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to raise a very serious matter. Today the textile mills throughout the country are passing through great crisis. A large number of textile mills in Madhya Pradesh are on the verge of closure and some have already been closed, rendering about six thousand labourers jobless. The Hukum Chand textile Mill, a private concern in Indore has already been closed. The matter is under the consideration of FIFR, but no decision has been taken so far. Whatever may be the decision, it should be taken at the earliest so that the labourers might run the mill on cooperative basis of their like. Similarly, the NTC mills are also running on loss. Due to heavy establishment expenses and mismanagement, loss is increasing. Establishment expenses should be reduced and measures taken to bring down the loss is that NTC mills can be prevented from closure. I would like the Government to formulate a new national textile policy to protect the labourers from crises and the mills from closure. At the same time a white paper should be issued on textile industry. With this demand, I conclude.

**SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI** (Gazipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, several incidents in regard to dismantling and stealing of the statues of Baba Sahib Bhimrao Ambedkar, the builder of Indian constitution took place during last year in Uttar Pradesh. Recently, on July 6 and 7, 1952, a statue of Dr. Ambedkar was installed in the barren area of Gate 477 in Ratanpur in Bilwa village of Ballia district with the consent of the Gram Pradhan. But the in charge of Haldharpur Police Station along with some of his



[Sh. Vishwanath Shastri]

assistants went to Billows village in late hours of night, dismantled the statues and took it away at the behest of a ganagenster. When the people of the area came to know about the incident they expressed their auguish next day and condemned the police action. The police, in order to teach them a lesson raided Bilowa village under the leadership of SDM, Sadar and Circle Officer, city They searched the houses of Dalits without any cause, abused the women and beat the youth and old. Dozens of people inculding the Gram Pradhan were forced to assemble on a ground and humilit. Fear and terror still prevails in the said village Disrespect to statue of Baba Sabib Ambedkar is an insult to lakhs and crores of Dalits who have been the victims of social premise and making a demand for social justice. Therefore, I would like the Government not only to investigate the matter but also to punish the of Sabib tated enders so as to prevent such incidents in future.

SHRI LALIT ORAON (Lohardaga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people in large numbers have been dying of a musters disease spread in Patna for the last two-three days.

More than two dozen people have already died and all the deceased were Harjans. The Government of Bihar is totally indifferent to check the disease and also in regard to providing medical aid to putienss afflicted with this mysterious ailment. This has made the situtation more explosive. Local doctors are ignorant of the cause and the cure of this disease due to which patelents are not being treated properly. Since the affected persons are poor and jhuggi-dwellers they cannot afford to get themselves treated in their own. Therefore, I would like the Central Government to intervene without any further delay and provide experts and medicine to them.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TIRPATHY (Puri) Sir, since today is the last day, you are allowing he Zero Hour to continue for such a

long time. You may complete the listed business first and then continue with the Zero Hour. It will take only ten minutes to complete matters under Rule 377. Then you can continue with the Zero Hour. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is one of the major cites of Uttar Pradesh, and an important industrial centre of North India. At present the total number of telephone subscribers in Bareilly is about 10, 000., The residents of this city have been launching various agitation, demosttions etc. to oppse the irregularity is prevalent in the telecommunication department. Due to these irrulataries the income of this department has also not been upto expectations because most of the time telephones remain out of order and their working is not restored despite lodging repeated complaints. So much so that a public representative was fed up and he surrendered his number 79920. At that time the concerned department officials told the representative that since the telephones of line 7900 remain out of order, he was allotted number 78244. Other representatives also have similar complaints. The nature of these irregularities is such that before a consumer, Shri Lalit Kumar Aggrwal, was given connection No. 70339, he received a telephone bill before its installation. Later it was found that the same number was allotted to some other person before it was allotted to him. Despite correspondence in this matter upto the level of concerned Minister, Shri Lalit Kumar received another bill without getting the connection. Many consumers have voluntarily surrendered their STD connections just due to the wrong entries made in the Bills.

There has been a longstanding demand to set up an electronic exchange with a capacity of about 10, 000 connections in Bareilly. Assurances were made many times to open the said exchange soon, however the work is not being completed due to political reasons. Bareilly is teral region and a terrorist infested area. Hence an electronic

exchangis a must there. Suitable site is also available with the concerned department. Therefore, irregularties being made in the department of telecommunications in Bareilly should be removed and an electronic exchange without a capacity of 10000 lines should be installed there immediately.

[*English*]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDRU (Secunderabad): Sir, the erstwhile Nizam State consisted of part of Telengana region and some pars of present Maharashtra and Karnataka. Due to repression and humiliation of large majoritte, the Aryasmaj gave a nation-wide call to opposethe Nizam in 1938. In respbnse to this call, many people from various parts of the country participated in the Aray Samaj Movement and offered satyagraha who were arrested and out in jails. After independence, a committee was formed by the Government of India to call for the applications for granting pension to freedom fighters. At this movement, the Arya Samaj also has claimed that many persons participated in 1938 in Arya Samj movement who were also eligible for freedom fighters pension. Taking this opportunity, many bogus certificates were issued by certain unscrupulous present office bearers of Arya Samaj certifying that they are freedom fighters. On complaints received the intelligence Wing of there Government of Andhra Pradesh conducted an in inquiry and reported that the above 1,100 pensioners are bogus members and many persons how did not attains the age of even 16 or 17 years in 1948 are receiving pensions in Karimanger, Waranglate, Nizamabad etc. This requires further investigation.

Hence the hon. Home Minister may intervene in the matter and he may issue the necessary instructions for investigation and take further necessary action in the matter.

• 15. 00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

keeping in view its public importance, I want to raise an issue in this House with your kind permission. In comparison to other States, Bihar is a poor and backward State. HUDCO'S investment in Bihar is very little in comparison to others States'. One of its reasons is that there is no regional office of HUDCO in Bihar. At present it has a very small office here which is functioning on a very small scale. It has very limited powers. At present it is controlled by the Calcutta regional office. As a result of proper attention is not being paid to this office. Moreover, languages problem etc. also comes in this way. I, therefore, request the Government to open a regional branch of HUDCO in Bihar immediately and until its regional branch is opened here, its present branch in Bihar should be attached to Lucknow. Regional Office with immediate effect. It will remove language-problems and other problems as well. At the same time, it will be easy to connect Delhi direct from Bihar and it will expenditure development in Bihar.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): How long can with go on with zero hour?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We have promised that there would be a recess lunch. But there is no lunch break. Many hon. Members went out under the impression that here would lunch brack. We should not deny then the oportunity to expresses their grievances. Therefore, I will call their names again, once the list has gone through. Once gain I call their names.

SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS (Karimganj): Working of the ONCE in Bark Valley particularly in Karimganj and Hailakandi Districts of Assam is not at all satisfactory. The ONGC has undertaken experiments, drillings, etc. throughout Barak

[Sh. Dwaraka Nath Das]

Valley. But are the Government aware that everywhere in this valley, its experiments are met with failure involving crores of rupees? Drillings after drillings have been going on at new places and subsequently abandoned without any success. It seems drillings are done in a haphazard manner without any thorough expert opinion or satellite findings and the result is cent per cent failure. Will the concerned Ministry be serious in this regard and instruct the ONGC authorities to take up drillings etc., with conviction and with upto date machineries so that they can achieve success and avoid painful wastage of huge amounts of money?

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, A scheme was launched by the Government of India to provide subsidy on paper for making available text-books/exercise note-books on reduced rates. I want to submit that the Government of India has been making the per available to the State according to their educational needs from 1975 to 1987 on controlled rates and on the basis of chin concessional excise duty provided mainly for the purpose of nationalised text-books, answer notebooks of examination and exercise note books, under the paper Control Orders 1974 to 1987. Later on, it was decided to repeal the Paper Control Order in 1987. But in Ored to meet the demand of the educational sector, the Ministry of Human Resources Development, department of Education, Government of India, New Delhi evolved an aliaternative arrangement through its Order No. F-1-.87, dated 6.4.87 to get paper from Messrs. Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited (a Government of India Undertaking) at the then prevailing rate of Rs. 7200/- per ton and on the basis of 5 per cent subsidy on excise duty. Under this provision the State Governments continued to get papers at the concessional rate every year till 31.3.90 - Even prior to this date M/s Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Calcutta too had submitted representation to the Ministry of

Industry, Government of India regarding increase in subsidy-amount or increase in rates of the papers and for want of any decision in this regard, they supply of the paper allocated to the mearluer was postponed. This case remained pending for a long time and at last the Ministry of Human resource Development, Department of Education, Government of India m New Delhi made an announcement regrading the withdrawal of he scheme from 31.3.90 onwards for providing paper on concessional rates under he subsidy scheme.. Thus the State Governments were compelled rto purchase the papers at high prices in open markets for the text books published by them. Forcing the State Governments to make an exorbitant increase in the rates of the text books the State Governments had to face the public criticism. Moreover it adversely affected the Education Expansion Programme of those States which are educationally backward. Even, then, being the publication arrangemets under State Governments, utmost efforts was made to increase the price of text books as kite as possible keeping in view the interest of students. Due to non allocation of paper on concessional rates for the exercise note-books. The private note books manufactures are chargeing excessive rates of their products which are of sub standard quality. Deu to their being low standard inferior quality and small size, the students are being forced to face economic difficulties. Since notebooks are needed for the whole of the year, its period of uility also has decreased due to its inferior quality.

The Government of India should supply papers to State Government at concessional rate, so that notebooks may be made available on low price. I express my thanks for giving me time to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasta): Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Government, particularly the Minister oif Textile to the plights of the Jute growers of West Bengal, Assam, Orissa Andhra Pradesh and Bihar. The stature price has been fixed at Rs. 400 per quintal which is munch below the cost of

production. As a matter of fact the Jute Corporation of India had not entered into the market in the countryside to purchase raw Jute so that the may not be contry saide to parchae raw Jute is that there may not be diseased aske in the country side.

Unfortunately, Sir, the JCI's Chairman diclaered that there is enough money for the purchae of raw jute for the current season. On the other hand the trade unions of the officers working in the JCI are on record it say that the JCI has at tits disposal an amount of mony not more than Rs. 1 crore. It is insufficient to purchases the available raw jute in the market. We can really inprove the lot of rural economy of these Jute producing States. We can help the just growers oif about 30 per cent of the total production of Jute is procured by the JCI. There has been an occasion when JCI has procured more than 10 per cent of the total available raw jute in the country . But last yet it was only 5 per cent. therefore, my plea to the Government ad to the Textile Ministry is to provide for adequate fund for the JCI so that they can make adequate procurement of raw jute in order to save the poor Jute growers of our country.

In addition to that I West Bengal already 8 jute mills are under lock-up. (Interruptions)

So many workers have been retrenched. The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of industry should understand that there has been an order given by certain authorities for a 15 recent cut in the production of the jute mills., If the percent trend continues there would be a further but to he extent of 10 per net to 15 percent in the production of industry. Which means the requirement of the mills be lees and as a result there will be more raw jute in the market. Hence the price of raw hurt would further fall. Therefore, I want that the Government should given proper order-attention to it and take proper action in this regard.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE  
(Panskura): We all support it.

SHRISYEDSBAHBUDDIN (Kishaganj):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I would like to draw your attention to a policy of giving a new

orientation to public education in some States of our country.

Sir, ours is a Secular State and public education which is responsibility of the State cannot be used to promote any religion, sect or denomination

Education consists not only in physical facilities but in syllabi and curricula, the media of instruction, the educational material, including the text books and the educational environment, including the school culture.

Some voluntary organisations in our country which have an ideology and a vision of their own as far as our national hood is concerned, run chains of schools throughout the country to promote their ideology, their vision. They are welcome. But, unfortunately, some State Government, particularly, Uttar Pradesh, have embarked on a deliberate project to use State power for promoting their vision. In terms of syllabi and curricula, they are introducing a revised version of the nation's history and chauvinist readings and lessons in language course and a religious curricula even in Mathematics. They are introducing Sanskrit as a compulsory language, thus districting the Three languages Formula, thus eliminstate the possibility of he children belonging to the minority groups from learning their mother-tongue in Hindi-speaking States. They are not establishing adequate number of schools at the primary level with minority languages as the media of instruction or in minority concetration areas. On there other hand, they are introducing religious rites, drills and ceremonies in the school system which are of a religious character. They do not respond even to any question from the Minority Commission of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities asking for date and statistics regarding the provision of educational facilities for the minorities in their States and for implementing the constitutional safeguards in their favour.

This deliberate representation of the educational system is facing religious minorities with a very cruel dilemma either to accept assimilation or to remain illiterate and

[Sh. Syed Sbahuddin]

uneducated. The Minister of Educational, of Uttar Pradesh, has gone to the extent of saying that the minority institutions will not be recognised and that those who do not like the educational system can leave their State. This attitude is a patent violation of the Constitutional rights of the minorities; a contravention of the national education policy, an erosion of the Three Language Formula, a denigration of the Concession and a deviation from the concept of unity in diversity and therefore a divisive move. I would like to submit that education is conceived as a national programme and therefore, I appeal to the Central Government that they must intervene immediately in order to see that school education is not dis-oriented deliberately to seveodeological, partisan and political ends.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bikramganj); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I want to draw the attention of the Government of India to western districts of Bihar. These districts are Aurangabad, Gaya, Buxar, Bhojpur and Jhabua which are drought affected district. Due to lack of rains, the problem has become more serious. There is a situation of famine. There is shortage of electricity also. The farmers want to irrigate their crops through their own tube-wells and diesel-pumps, but they did not get diesel in adequate quantity. I want that social attention should be given to it. The population of that area is one crore but the number of diesel pumps have not been increased for the last so many years. Moreover, the number of gas-agencies is not adequate there. People are not getting electricity and diesel there. Labourers are jobless. In addition to all this the hon. Minister Shri Sahi has also made a statement that there is drought in Bihar. O, therefore, request the Government of India to believe the statement of the hon. Minister and provide financial aid to the Government of Bihar, because there is severe drought. Under Famine rule 64, it has been provided that it is the duty of the Government to save the people from the starvation deaths.

Therefore, the Government of India should provide adequate assistance to the poor States like Bihar. At the same time I want that gas and diesel should be supplied in sufficient quality so that the people of Bihar may get relief from hunger.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): The Minister concerned has gone. So I draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs through you to this question; he can also interact with the Ministry of Home Affairs, because, actually, this is a question of residents of walled city i.e. Chandi Chowk, Khari Baoli, Gandhi Gali and Katra nishwar Bhavan.

They have a complaint that actually a Mafia is working there and they are taking recourse to all kinds of corruption, seizure of land of mosques and mandirs and many others for building shopping complex and multistoreyed buildings. I have a list with me. I am ready to give it to the Minister for Home Affairs. I believe that this must be stopped if health of Delhi is to be maintained; and this Mafia should be brought to book.

SHRI SHUDHIR GIRI (Contai): I urge upon the Government to put a ban on the export of vegetables because we are in a great need of foreign currency. We have to export on a large scale to earn foreign exchange. We have to see at the same time that the interests of the common people are least affected. It is a fact that a sum of Rs. 2500/- crores would be earned from the export of processed food including fish, products, fruits and vegetables. I lay stress on the inclusion of vegetables in the list of export articles. Because of export, vegetables are becoming very costly. Our poor people cannot afford to purchase vegetables at such higher prices. Nor have they power to purchase other protein foods. So, vegetables to the poor are the staple food next to wheat and rice. Pulses are costlier to them. That is why vegetables are very much essential for the poor people.

On this ground, I urge upon the Government to consider the export of vegetables to foreign countries.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: (Buxer); Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, T.D.P. CAPART has not been paying salary to its employees since March, 1991. The employees are poor. Its offices is located in Delhi. In this regard they have whittened tatters time and again but no action is being taken by the administration. Finally, they have sat on hunger strike. Still salary has not been given to them. They have written to the hon. Prime Minister as well as to the Ministry of the concerned department Shri Uttam Bhai Patel but no action is being taken. Through you I would like to demand that arrangement should be made to pay salaries to the employees of CAPART. And if the Government threatens them to dismiss from their service it will be illegal. I demand that they should not be dismissed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point is that there is a leprosy hospital named Gandhi Kushth Nivaran Prasthithan in Bhabhuwa district of Bihar where medical assistance is given to 20 thousand patients. This hospital is constructed in 6 acres of land and the Government of India is bearing its expenses but that money is being misused. Now this Prasthithan is closed from 28.11.1989. Therefore, I demand that Government should take over this Prasthithan and do not hand over it to any one else.

SHRI MANYAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Barauni is the only industrial area of North Bihar where refinery, fertilizer plants and thermal power plant are located. Crude oil is supplied to Barauni refinery from Assam, from which naphtha and furnace oil are produced and supplied to fertilizer plant and thermal power station respectively. But sufficient crude oil is not being supplied to this refinery for last 10-12 years, as a result this refinery has come in the verge of closure. Hundreds of small factories including thermal power station and fertilizer plants have reached the verge of closure as a result thereof. Barauni refinery is the second oldest refinery in Indian oil sector. Refinery capacity of Mathra and Baroda refineries set-up much later has been increased several times while refining capacity of

Barauni refinery is only 42 lakh tonnes and now the production has also come down due to lack of sufficient crude oil supply as a result there is possibility of running this refinery into more loss. After that conspiracy is being hatched to close this refinery declaring it a sick industry. It should be noted that it is essential to run Barauni refinery. But this refinery will start running on imported crude oil after merely investing a few crores of rupees in laying pipelines from Pradeep or Haldiya.

Therefore, I submit to the Union Government to take immediate steps to ensure supply of crude oil to Barauni refinery and also enlarge its existing production capacity.

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): It is good that the hon. Finance Minister is here. He has always been assuring this House that the public sector banks will never be privatised. But we find that in the case of Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), the apex body for development of our country, there is a systematic attempt to partially privatise and weaken it.

No public funding is being made available to it and attempts are going on to take away its direct leading function. This will be very harmful for our economy because all these years IDBI has been contributing a lot for our industrial development, for the health of the economy. Now in the name of new economic policy, liberalisation, new economic reforms, the institution which has been built brick by brick through toil, through the labour, through the contribution of whole nation and the people of the country, they are being weakened and its function is being diluted.

I would urge the Government to desist from splitting IDBI and taking away its primary role direct financing, direct lending and it should make public funds adequately available to IDBI.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a

[Sh. Hannan Mollah]

serious problem. In Rammanohar Lohia Hospital where we all MPs go for treatment, there in the names of heart surgery, illings are going on. In the last our years, 42 patents have been killed, I wil not say died and he record have been manipulated.

There are two types of hared diseases. For young people, it is pneumatic heart surgery, through whether the (CMV), operation in the hospital. In our country, there is avery foolproof system, of that operation, for which only Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 are spent and its is well done all over the country.

But, Sir, one Cardiologist who is not a Surgeon and he has very high connection with a persons holding very high position on our country. With that power he is violaling all the rules and organising what is called Balloon Valvuoplasty.

This is a new system. These balloons are used in the advanced Western countries instead of operation of the rheumatic heart. For that one has to purchase a balloon costing Rs, 30,000 in foreign currency. About 50 to 60 such balloon have been purchased in one year, but hardly fir four or five have been used in the Ram Manmohan Lohia Hospital . I am total that 45 per cent commission, being taken by them.

Earlier a heart specialist, Dr. Nigam used to there. But he had to go. He was disgusted. He left because of he disgusting situation in the Hospital. Because of the close links of some doctors with high ups these balloons are being purchased and 45 per cent, they are getting as commission. And in that way, so far, 42 people have died. This operation is a social type of special which is suppose done on young unmarred women. The latest victim, the patient who died on 8th July was one Ved Prakash. This situation has been going on. There is a purchasing committee. But the said doctor is not calling that committee. He is purchasing himself That way, the experiment is going on.

We are going that Hospital for treatment and we are also referring cases. This is a very serious matter. Because of the connections of that doctor with high ups it is going on.

I suggest that an inquiry commission should be appointed with the Director of AIIMS, PGI, Chandigarh, and the specialists firm the Vellore Hospital as members immediately. This type of practice should be stopped immediately.

I suggest that the Health Minister should take care of this and I also request that the Government should come forward to save the lives of the people from this situation.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister a news item which has appeared in the *New York Times*. (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, I want to speak.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to speak on heart? Everyone has got a heart, there is no doubt about it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: In that news item it is mentioned that the World Bank has asked the Government of India to close down some of the public sector undertakings and to withdraw the subsidy that is provided to the farmers for fertilizers. There are 58 sick public sector undertakings and those undertakings have been referred to the BIFR. A special Tripartite Committee has also been constituted and there are a number of sub-committees which are examining the viability of these public sector undertakings. When the BIFR is examining, and also the Special Tripartite Committee is also examining, and also the sub-committees are examining, how has the World Bank asked the Government of India to close down the public sector undertakings? This is derogatory and humiliating to our country.

We know that there are some chronically sick units and sick public sector undertakings. There is a possibility for their revival. Without

reviving those public sector undertakings the budgetary support has been stopped. As such, the salaries of thousands of workers and employees of public sector undertakings have not been paid.

Today a news item has also appeared in the *Economic Times* that the Haldia unit of Haldia Fertilizers — Dr. Chinṭa Mohan, the Minister in charge is here, he should clarify — is being sold out. We know that the World Bank report is there, and what has been stated, in it, that this unit has never produced a tonne of urea, or NPK, or sulphuric acid.

From 1982-86 the Haldia unit has produced 75 metric tonnes of Urea, Sulphuric acid, NPK and other types of fertilizers. The Government has not contradicted the report of the World Bank. In the other House, Shri Rameshwar Thakur made a statement. I demand that the Finance Minister should make a statement.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The common practice is that when the Chair is standing, the hon. Member who is speaking should take his seat. There are many hon. Members who want to raise other issues. Secondly, the matters which are to be taken up under relevant rules are also brought there in Zero Hour. Since today happens to be the last day of this Session, I am allowing all Honable Members. It is the grace of the senior Members to give an opportunity for the junior Members to speak. So, kindly complete quickly.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, I demand that the Finance Minister should make a statement on this. In other House, Shri Rameshwar Thakur made a statement. Here also I demand that the Government should deny that the World Bank has asked to close down the units and inform why the budgetary support has been stopped. On the 7th August, myself and Shri Chaturanand Mishra of the other House met the Finance Minister. At that time, the Secretary, Expenditure and the Secretary, Fertilizer were also there. The Minister assured us that the working capital would be provided to all the units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation

and to the Fertilizer Corporation of India., But uptill now not a single paise has been provided to the fertiliser units of Hindustan Fertiliser Corporation or Fertilizer Corporation of India. The production in Barauani, and Goraghpur have been stopped. Even in Durgapur unit, production has been stopped because that unit did not have money to purchase furnace oil. So, I demand that the Finance Minister should make a statement on this here.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, the Bhopal Gas Disaster is weighing on the national and international conscience and it is to this that I want to draw the attention of the Government, particularly the concerned Minister, who is here.

Sir, recently a Bill was passed giving the Commissioner certain powers. But now it seems that a large number of victims who suffer from gas related ailments are going to be denied compensation. As per the present records of the Directorate of Claim, Madhya Pradesh and the scheme for compensation disbursement drawn by the Central Government, at least 65 per cent of the victims named by the toxic gases will not receive any compensation at all; the vast majority of those who will receive compensation will receive ridiculously low sum after inordinate delay. Just about 8,000 claimants have been heard and only 300 cases have been finalised in the Claim Courts which are functioning. And no gas victim has been paid any compensation so far. If the work goes on at this rate, then it will take something like ten years to complete the process. There is an alternative scheme presented by some of the victim organisations, which proposes a waiver of medical categorisation. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, kindly just understand the situation. There are also a number of Bills to be taken up. Please conclude within a minute.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: I just want to draw the attention of the Government to this alternative scheme. I want the Government to take up this alternative scheme at the highest level. I also



[Shrimati Malini Bhattacharaya]

want the Government to meet the victims organisations or to send a Parliamentary team to Bhopal. Now, the rehabilitation centres also have been closed down. It must be found out why these rehabilitation centres have been closed down before the disbursement of compensation...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): We want to know the Government's reaction in this regard. A very important issue has been raised.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: Let the Minister respond. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE (Panaji): Sir, there are reports in the newspapers regarding drastic fall in drug production and consequent acute shortages of essential and life saving drugs in the country. The situation has been aggravated due to inordinate delay in the announcement of the new drug policy.

The phenomena of paucity of drugs is likely to assume alarming proportion if the announcement of drug policy is delayed further causing immense hardships to the patients.

May, I therefore, urge upon the Government to take serious note of the matter and provide for the much sought relief to the drug industry normalise the availability of essential drugs.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government, through you, towards the serious matter in Gujarat.

The people of Gujarat are already extremely apprehensive about the impending power crisis. No coal increase has been given to Gujarat during the Eighth Five Year Plan, where coal is relatively inaccessible. The power stations of the Gujarat have to bear uneconomical cross-transportation charge because the coal mines are 1000 to

1500 kms for way from Gujarat.

There has been a categorical commitment from the Government of India, as stated in a letter dated 15th May, 1990, that Tapti field had been earmarked for the power plants at Pipavav, in Gujarat. The Government has approved the proposal of State Government to set up two power plants each with a capacity of 615 MW at Pipavar. However, no progress could be made on this project as there is no provision of resources to develop this field.

I am sorry to state that a matter that is causing great concern to the State Government and to the people of Gujarat is the reported move to link Tapti gas fields to HBJ pipeline to meet the demands from the up-country's States.

In view of the above, it is urged that-

Commitment for bringing Tapti gas to Pipavav in Saurashtra for power generation should be fulfilled. There should be no prioritisation in meeting one commitment *vis-a-vis* others. The gas earmarked for any project should be utilised only for that project and should not be diverted to meet shortfall elsewhere.

Prioritisation, if any, should be in favour of using gas for power generation in locations where coal is relatively inaccessible, so as to avoid uneconomical cross-transportation of energy resources.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the most backward and remote Union Territory where facilities after school education are not available. Our students are fully dependent upon the Central Government for imparting higher education. Every year Central Government allocates seats in MBBS, Engineering and other professional courses for the students of this educationally backward Territory. Like in the past years, this year also the Union Government has allotted seats for Engineering, MBBS and other professional

courses. Most of the colleges and universities in the country have either closed their admissions or are closing the admissions. Unfortunately, due to the callousness of the Andaman and Nicobar Island Administration, seats allotment has not been done even partly. I understand that a petition has been filed before the hon. Supreme Court. Though no formal Stay Order has been passed by the Hon. Court yet the Administration and the Ministry of Home Affairs, are not at all acting and trying to understand that this year all this students in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be deprived of getting admission if these seats are not allotted immediately. I say this because everyday I find that small Union Territories are being deprived in many ways and the Government of India are not taking any interest in this matter. Now students unrest is going on in the Island and this may accelerate further. If that happens, the law and order situation will become bad and violence may take place. That is why I would like to warn the Union Government that they are playing with the fire. They should resist from doing so and should immediately instruct the Andaman and Nicobar Administration to allot the seats so that the students are allotted seats... *(Interruptions)*. You try to understand the complex nature of this, Sir..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Government of India also has understood your problem.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: If the students are not getting admission this year, this will be very serious matter.

*[Translation]*

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamir) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the House towards law and order situation in National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla. Suresh Sharma, a cadet from my constituency was taking training there and was likely to be given commission within five months. He was also rewarded by the Commandant on 9th May, 1992. On 10 the May there was a quarrel

between him and two other cadets. Since then he is missing. His dead body has also not been recovered. His parents are running from pillar to post. The Government is not paying attention to the son of a retired soldier, who was likely to be given Commission in a few months time. Written complaints have been lodged with the Police Station as well as with the Commandant of National Defence Academy, Khadakwasla. Shri Anantrao Sharma, father of the cadet has met the officers time and again but neither any whereabouts of his son have been found nor his dead body has been recovered. I would like that the Government should make an inquiry into this matter. National Defence Academy is a prestigious institution, cadets from all over India come there, if there lives are not safe here, if there is no discipline in the Academy then as to how there will be discipline in the army. Therefore, through you I demand from the Union Government that this matter should be looked into.

SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR (Motihari): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me time to speak. The main issue at this juncture is that 2 crores people of North Bihar are facing famine conditions, There is severe famine in Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Sitamadhi, Gopalganj, Siwam etc. districts of North Bihar. The entire North Bihar is in the grip of famine. The Government of Bihar is not able to face this crisis. Therefore, I would like that Government should pay attention to it and send a team there. The Government should waive off loans, increase irrigation facilities, make arrangements for supply of power and water and provide jobs to the labourers so that they may be saved from starvation otherwise entire North Bihar will be in grip of severe famine. Today people of North Bihar are repeatedly crying for help. I urge the Union Government to save North Bihar and take some special steps and provide special assistance to the Government of Bihar for saving the lives of famine affected people of North Bihar.

[English]

SHRI HARADHAN ROY: (Asansol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the workers of Raniganj Group of Works of Burn Standard Company Limited, a Government of India undertaking, were enjoying encashment of unavailed sick leave by virtue of an agreement dated 30.4.1964. Suddenly the management stopped the encashment facilities causing serious tension in the units. Also the management is refusing to discuss wage revision issue for the last 13 years though the country is experiencing high price rise during the period in question. The management is not even willing to sanction interim relief for the workers during the period as per B.P.E.'s circular and hon. Calcutta High Court's orders. All these are causing hardship for the workers who are doing their best to maintain the production line and point.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to impress upon the management concerned to be reasonable and settle the issues amicably soon so that industrial peace in the unit is maintained.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the condition of the Ranchi University, Ranchi in Bihar State is worsening day by day. The employees have been on strike there for many days. The examinations are not being conducted in time which causes delay in the declaration of results.

It has turned into a centre of corruption and goondaism. There is nothing in the name of administration there. All this is going on due to the Vice-Chancellor. The staff there do not get the salary in time and the same is delayed for many months. All these reasons led to strikes and movements due to which the teaching work has come to a stand-still and the future of the students has been darkened. Therefore, my submission to the Central Government is that it should intervene and the action for the removal of Vice-Chancellor should be taken.

Alongwith it, I want to draw the attention of the Central Government towards the whole of the Chhota Nagpur Santhal Pargana. Severe drought has hit this area as this year there were no rains. This area is surrounded by hills and jungles. The cultivation has been affected as there has been no rains and the people are compelled to move away to some other places. Therefore, my submission to the Government is that the whole of the Chhota Nagpur Santhal Paragna should be declared a drought hit area and the relief work should be started. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BEEHRU LAL MEENA (Salumbar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the rail facilities in Rajasthan is not sufficient and there is not even a singal fast train. Despite many assurances by the Rail Ministry the meter gauge lines have not been converted into broad gauge. All the express trains which pass through Rajasthan have old engines due to which the trains reaches by 4 to 6 hours late. I represent the tribal dominant district Udaipur. Whenever I have travelled from Delhi to Udaipur or Udaipur to Delhi, I have often observed that the train reaches by 4-5 hours late. The distance between Udaipur to Delhi is 750 Kms. Only but the train takes 24 or 26 hours, whereas the distance between Delhi to Calcutta is 1500 Kms. and the train reaches its destination from 17 to 24 hours. Therefore, my submission is that conversion into broad gauge line should be done in Rajasthan and in the meantime new rail engines should be provided to all the express trains so that the trains can reach their destinations in time and the passengers should not face any problem.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, due to the disorder in the public distribution system of the Central Government, there are many States to which the desired quota of foodgrains is not being supplied. Due to that those states, specially Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, are facing severe problem. Regarding Madhya Pradesh, I want to submit that the quantity of foodgrains demanded by the State Government has not been made

available, therefore, there is the problem of proper functioning of the public distribution system. The State Government has recommended to fix the quota of 1 lakh 98 thousand and 400 metric tonne for the whole state instead of three kilogram per person. The State Government has also demanded to set up foodgrain depot in 10 districts, where these have not been set up. Besides it, the transport rate for the foodgrains should be raised from 25 to 40 rupees to meet the enhanced expenditure on transportation these days. These rates for transportation are applicable since 1986. Once again I submit that the scarcity of rainfall is there and the problem of foodgrains is severe therefore the Central Government should make available the foodgrains in proper quantity. I want that the hon. Minister should give a statement on it.

**SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA** (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, Madhya Pradesh is the largest producer of soyabean in the country. Due to spraying of *Die Uran* medium 80 W.P. class for protecting it from the weeds in a tehsil of Ujjain district, the soyabean crops of more than one crore has been destroyed. The manufacturer of this medicine, *Die Uran* 80 per cent class, West Company had advertised and marketed this medicine to protect it from the weeds. I had submitted to the hon. Agriculture Minister about the which have been crops destroyed due to the use of this weedicide and I want to submit once again that they should be compensated and the medicine, which has caused destruction should be banned and legal action should be taken against its manufacturers.

**DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA** (Etah): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister towards an issue of public importance. There is a special importance of sports in our country and there is the need to set up a sports centres for the organisation of sports activities. Therefore, the Government has set up sports centres at Calcutta in the Eastern area, at Board in the Western area, and at Bangalore in the Southern area. Keeping in view the importance of sports.

The Sports Authority of India had passed a resolution in 1989 through which the demand to set up a centre Lucknow was put up, but it has not been considered so far. In this regard, I have come to know that the Uttar Pradesh Government has drawn the attention of the Central Government towards it I would like to submit to the Hon. Prime Minister through you that the sports centre for the Central area should be immediately set up at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

**SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA** (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister in his speech delivered on 15th of August from the rampart of the Lal Quila and even the hon. Agriculture Minister in his speech in the House had said that there is good situation of the country in the field of agriculture due to the rains. Under such circumstances I do not believe it. The major part of the Northern Bihar is under severe drought condition. In 1933, in my childhood I had witnessed that it was a flood prone area. There are rivers like Bagmati, Budi Gandak, Kamla and Kosi. I have suggested to the hon. Agriculture Minister as to how the irrigation should be done there. Many rivers have dried up which were once a major cause of floods. But still there is enough water in these rivers. Water can be drawn out from these rivers, if the pumping sets are provided. The branch canal of the Western Kosi canal has not been constructed, that is why the people can not take the advantage of the water of that canal but if water is provided specially from branch canal then the land of that area can be irrigated. If private tubewells are provided then they can be saved from the famine. Therefore, my submission is that the irrigation facility should be provided in Madhubani Darbhanga, Sitamarhi, Champaran and Saharsa districts. In the present circumstances the arrangements should be made immediately. Paddy can be grown there since the soil there is good for paddy crops. The yield will be 80 per cent if not hundred per cent. But it can be achieved only when the irrigation facilities are provided there. When I said to the officers they replied that they would try. You construct an earthen dam, which can irrigate 10-20-50 thousand acre of land and

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

. [Translation]

the officers said that it can be possible but our services will be finished if the floods hit the area. I have assured them that it is my responsibility. Therefore, my submission is that they can still be saved from the famine. Dams can be constructed on the rivers and water can be released in the canals and by providing subsidy on the private tubewells the P.V.C. tubewell can be installed since iron is very costly. If all this is done then not only the Rabi crops but also the paddy can be grown. My submission to the Government through you is that the Government should pay special attention towards it.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Vijayawada is an important city next only to Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh. It is located centrally in the coastal Andhra district. East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna Guntur and Prakasam districts have achieved considerable agricultural development because of more than century old irrigation system of Godavari and Krishna rivers made by the eminent engineer Saradar Cotton. This has resulted in the progress on economic, social and educational fronts. People of these districts who are having savings with them are contributing substantially to the developmental projects by way of bonds, shares in the companies or mutual funds etc. In addition to the Share Brokers Welfare Association which was inaugurated by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission sometime back, four more organisations have come up to help the investing public. There is an urgent need to open an authorised Stock Exchange under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act. I urge upon the Union Government to immediately take note of this issue and take further steps for opening of an authorised Stock Exchange at Vijayawada under the Securities and the Exchange Board of India Act to streamline and protect the interests of the investing public of coastal Andhra districts mentioned above.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while discussion on drought and exploitations are going on in this House, a reference to music may sound odd; but when a policy regarding the culture is laid out by the department of Human Resource, it is my duty to point out the wrong things that are being done in the departments of the Government.

16.00 hrs

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of regret that the tradition of Indian Culture is not properly followed in the country even after repeated assurances. Music is the life of Indian culture. The cassettes which are played in trains and airlines represent the core and kernel of Indian culture. Not only this the niceties of music and moods of the musician is also highlighted. If these things are violated it would amount to insulting the whole of Indian culture. There are, at times, many tourists from abroad who travel through these trains and airlines and relish the Indian music. I would like to cite an example of my experience while I was taking a journey by Rajdhani Express. The reception started with the tune of Shanai. It is something really very good; but there is a rule of playing 'ragas' as to which 'raga' should be played at which time. If that is not followed, it is an insult to both music and to the musician whose cassette is being played. That day it was the cassette Bismilla Khan who is a musician of national and international repute. I remember, with the dawn of evening travel the cassette of rag 'Bhairavi' was played. Similarly, once I was returning from Bombay by Rajdhani Express, the tune of music that the cassette was playing that day was melodious enough, but it was an untimely 'Jogia raga' being played around 6 o'clock in the evening. Evening is the time of playing decent 'ragas', but the playing of 'Jogia raga' during that hour spoiled the mood. I also watched that many tourists from abroad were also undertaking the journey at that time. The importance of music may be neglected in our country, and we may tolerate

this sense of negligence of music, but the impacts of music are being recognised in foreign countries too. A research has been tried out to assess the medicinal impact of music on the health of mankind. In the light of these facts, violating the rules of music is a great insult to Indian music. Even in many ships, a popular cassette is played during noon time which should, as a matter of fact, be played during evening. What I am speaking may sound very odd, yet, I would like to submit that what I am speaking should be conveyed to the concerned Ministries. And when crores of rupees is spent, I would like to submit that an Advisory Committee on Indian music should be set up to protect our culture.

**SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA** (Firozabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards my constituency of Firozabad. In Shikohabad Assembly Segment of Firozabad there is a national highway which is one of the largest national highways of India. There is a railway crossing across the national highway in Shikohabad. The level crossing is usually closed for many hours every day. Many trains go through this line. Because of the closure of the level crossing traffic movement on this national highway is suspended for many hours. This results into much wastage of time for those who go through this way. If some one is seriously ill and he is being taken to hospital through this way and if at the same time the level crossing is closed the patient dies in that case even before he is taken to any doctor. Many such events have already taken place on that spot and it is regularly taking place. I would, therefore, like to demand from the Government that keeping in view the demand of the people of Firozabad Parliamentary Constituency an overbridge should be constructed so that the problem of the people may be solved and they may be saved from facing troubles.

**SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV** (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an issue of urgent public importance. A mysterious fatal disease is breaking out among the poor pig keepers

of Patna for the last three days. The hon. Chief Minister of Bihar apprised the hon. Prime Minister of the alarming situation by sending him a S. O. S. message yesterday. He told that the situation was going out of control so a Central team should be sent there. Through you, I would like to request the Central Government that a team of experts should be sent there immediately to prevent this mysterious disease which may cause death to lakhs of people. A few people have been hit by this disease by this time. The doctors there have not been able to diagnose this disease which is rapidly spreading. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Central Government should send a team of experts and make the immediate arrangements for proper medicines to check this disease. The Government should take up the needful steps on war footing to check the spread of this mysterious disease. The people are frightened like anything. People are worried, but the cause of this disease has not been traced, No medicine is effective on the patients. This is, therefore, a very important question. It is a question of life and death for those who are hit by this disease. They are poor pig keepers who belong to the category of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The pig keepers belong to both the categories. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There is every possibility that this disease may also spread to other places.

Through you, I therefore, would like, to request the Central Government to take this issue seriously and make the necessary arrangements to prevent the spread of this mysterious disease by sending a central team.

**SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR** (Faridkot): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to express my thanks to you for providing me time to speak through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very important and sensitive issue. Since my turn has come very late, I may kindly be given two to three minutes definitely to speak.

The 'Operation Blue - Star' took place

in Punjab in 1984. A very tragic event took place at that time. With that the Sikh Reference and Research Library has been shifted. This library had many books of historical importance and there were reference on freedom struggle and Anglo Sikh war. It contained references on sacrifices made by the people of Punjab in the freedom struggle. Besides, there was a telegram sent by Mahatma Gandhi himself in which he had congratulated the freedom-fighters and wrote.

[*English*]

"We have won the first battle of freedom.

[*Translation*]

All the documents and journals of the Sikh Reference and Research Library were collected and a list thereof was prepared. But it is very regretful that even after 8 years all the historical assets which we related to freedom struggle, have been shifted to Meerut Cantonment and placed at the disposal of the headquarters of the 15th Infantry Battalion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to submit that all the Sikh traditions have been totally ruined. But there were some historical records. There were records about the first Lahore conspiracy case in which martyr Kartar Singh Sarawan was hanged to death in 1919. Complete records of this historical event were available in the Library. Records of history of Gadri Baba, Jalianwala Bagh Massacre and two years imprisonment given to Jawaharlal Nehru by Britishers in 1921 and 1924 at Jaiton in Punjab have been shifted to Meerut. The records of events of freedom struggle in which thousands of people sacrificed their lives and sang:

"Mufahamat na sikhao jabro narwan se mujhe,

Ki main sarbakaf hoon. lada do kisi bhee bala se mujhe "

On our part, we have been approaching the Government for last 8 years in this regard. We approached the then Prime Ministers, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri Chandra Shekhar and others but those records have not been returned to the Shiromani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee.

Through you I would like to request the Government that the army has the list of all the records. In the absence of these records the research scholars too are facing great inconvenience. In order to solve the Punjab problem and assuage their wounds, at least, their records of history and traditions should be returned.

Finally, I would like to say that if this suggestion is not accepted, as I told here.

[*English*]

"Many are those who talks like the roar of the sea but their lives are shallow and stagnant like rotting marshes "

[*Translation*]

This impression will go to people of Punjab who still love their country and who are ready to shed even the last drop of their blood for the sake of the country.

[*English*]

SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI (Hindupur) : Sir, during this monsoon, we are witnessing heavy rainfall in all the regions of our country whereas my constituency in particular and Anantapur District in general have received scanty and erratic rainfall. In my Hindupur constituency only 50 per cent of the farmers have sown the groundnut, the remaining 50 per cent have not. Groundnut is the main commercial crop and chief source of employment generation and is the main source of income to the poor, small, marginal and big farmers.

It is the main nutritional fodder to animals.

Now the sowing season is over. All the farmers and agricultural labourers are in disarray. Employment in rural areas has come to a standstill. Hence I request the Central Government to send a team of experts to my District and survey the conditions prevailing there, and sanction special grants from the Central Government to the victims of drought, and provide employment to the agricultural labourers through alternative means. And also, supply of fodder to the cattle should be looked into.

[*Translation*]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India to Milk and Milk Products Order, 1992 which was issued on June, 9, 1992. On account of this order there is great resentment among the people engaged in milk production. This order contains the following unusual things.

1. The milk sellers will lose their freedom to sell milk on their own and they will be paid arbitrarily by the institution and they will be exploited because the monopoly of the institution will be established there.
2. With the enforcement of this order lakhs of people engaged in dairy industry and employed in milk marketing management will be on the verge of unemployment. They will not be permitted to purchase milk. Small entrepreneurs and milk-sellers who are directly linked with milk-consumers will be deprived of their occupation. The number of such people is 7 lakh.
3. Consumers will be made available milk and milk products at comparatively higher or prices.
4. This order will create an atmosphere of corruption, politicisation,

criminalization and financial criminalization.

5. Under this order the bureaucratic control will increase in dairy industry and consequently the cooperative sector too will be affected badly.

Therefore, I request the Government to reconsider it because this order will encourage corruption and redtappism

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV (Machilipatnam): Respected Deputy-Speaker, Sir, though this House has discussed the bank scandal many times, I want to bring a specific issue before this House. I have gone through the references made to the JPC in which an important thing was missing. It was not referred to the JPC. In the case of JPC, the references made are : to identify the persons who are responsible for committing these offences etc. One thing is missing. The Government have lost Rs. 4000 crores. In the reference it was mentioned how to get back the money etc. But the middle-class people, the lower middle-class people who have purchased the shares during this year, during the complete 12 months, they have invested about Rs. 50,000 crores. We do not bother if the Government loses this Rs. 4000 crores. It can afford. But the middle-class, the salaried people, the lower-middle-class people have lost nearly Rs. 40,000-50,000 crores in this country by way of share purchase and no reference was made or given to the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

I want to be on record once again, Sir,

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): This is not correct.

MR. DEPUTY -SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Reddaiah Yadav, it is not fair. If you have got any allegation, you can talk to them; speak to them, give it to them in person. It is not fair to allow it to be on record. To that extent we are removing it.

(*Interruptions*)



SHRI K.P. REDDAIAH YADAV: You delete it. I am not going to protest against it. *(Interruptions)*

Immediately, the Government should take a decision to take over all the share registers from the Registrar's office and also the registers in the stock exchanges in which the names of the purchasers and sellers will be there. If we take a share of Swaraj Mazada, one share off Rs. 100 went up to Rs. 600. Now it has come down to Rs. 80 or Rs. 100. They have got Rs. 400 as the profit. Now where has this Rs. 400 gone? Even the cement company's share of Rs. 10 has gone up to Rs. 200 or Rs. 500. Where has the difference gone? The Government should immediately locate that money and after the settlement of this share market, the difference should be given to the lower and middle class salaried class people of this country. The Government may forego Rs. 4000 crores but the people of this country are not able to forego Rs. 50000 crores.

SHRI SARAT CHANDRA PATTANAYAK (Bolangir): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the adult programme which was continuing in the Kalahandi District of Orissa during 1985-89 was stopped after 1989 when the Janata Dal Government came to power. But I am sorry to say the State Government has not sent the proposal to the Central Government regarding the adult programme. When late Shri Rajiv Gandhi had been to Bolangir district of Orissa, he has expressed his views in a public meeting stating that adult programme should be extended from Kalahandi District to Bolangir District. Without that programme, the people of Bolangir district are migrating to other neighboring States for their livelihood.

That is why, I request the Government through you that they should pressurise the State Government and the State Government should send the proposal regarding adult programme in Bolangir district and the adult programme should be implemented in the Bolangir district of Orissa.

SHRI M. KRISHNASWAMY (Vandavasi): In Tamil Nadu the sugarcane

growers are suffering due to inadequate sugar mills particularly in Tiruvannamali, Sambuvarayar District, North Arcot Ambedkar District and Chengatattu District. The farmers are suffering very much since the sugar mills are not able to weigh the sugarcane in time after cutting. And mills authorities make the farmers to wait for two to three days for weighment. Therefore, the part of tonnage of sugarcane is reduced. The farmers lose their income. Permission for letter of intent for Pollur Cooperative Sugar Mill is pending with the Central Government for a long time. I, therefore, request the Central Government to grant the letter of intent for starting a cooperative sugar mills at Pollur T.S. District where sugarcane is available more. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore): Two or three days back Government offered the House to have its policy on NTC mills discussed. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not make cross talks.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI:.. But unfortunately, we have no time. So, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government on some of the major ailments that are afflicting NTC mill of the eastern region in the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam. Adequate fund which is needed to run mills has not been provided to the mills there. There is no modernisation and no comprehensive scheme has been materialised either for modernisation or for renovation at any point of time to the mills of this subsidiary so that the Eastern region subsidiary can run independently.

Secondly, there is a dearth of supply of raw materials to the industry like cotton, coal and other inputs. These have been tremendously affecting the production of the mills and as a result losses are increasing every day. Under the circumstances we request the Government of India particularly the Textile Ministry to ask the Cotton Corporation of India to increase its credit limit. The annual credit limit has come down

from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 250 crores. That should be increased to the limit of Rs. 10 crore per year so that the mills can get at least the cotton and they can be run. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Chetan Chauhan to speak. You should be very brief so that other Members could also be accommodated.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I convey my appreciation to Minister of State for Youth Affairs and Sports for bringing out the new Sports Policy. It has been mentioned in the new Sports Policy that incentives will be given to the sportsmen to both young as well as youth. Also, for the first time companies - private as well as public sector companies - are being roped in for the promotion of sports in the country. In this regard, I would like to make two suggestions to the Minister, who is present here. One is that because the sportsmen spend most of their youth in the sports, I would suggest that reservation should be given in the jobs to the sportsmen because that will look after their future. Also, instead of giving money by way of incentives for winning the medals, I suggest that giving pensions should be thought of for the sportsmen, once they stop playing or once they retire from sports. These are the two suggestions and I will appreciate if the Minister who is present here could consider them. Thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): Sir, I appreciate his sentiments and whatever that he has expressed regarding the job reservation, we have already included it in our policy. If he goes through the policy, then he will find it. Also, we have set up one Rajendran Committee for this matter and he has already submitted his report and that is why, we are in favour of it.

Regarding the pensions, whatever he has said, that we will look into it..(Interruptions)

Please do not play politics with sports O.K.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think Mamataji does not reserve her opinion until tomorrow,

Now Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat to speak. Rawatji, we have taken lot of time, so please be brief.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I will finish my speech in two minutes, Sir.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, NOIDA is an industrial area in Ghaziabad district of Uttar Pradesh. The Central Government is discriminating with the Government of Uttar Pradesh. A model industrial city was proposed to be set up there with Indo-Japanese collaboration. For this purpose, the Japanese team selected NOIDA as an ideal site. Though all requisite resources were available there for setting up industries, the Government of India shifted this project to Gurgaon under political pressure. I demand from the Government of India not to overlook the interest of NOIDA particularly of Uttar Pradesh due to political adversity and shifts this project to Gurgaon. It should examine this suitability on Gurgaon and NOIDA on merit basis, and set up this project in NOIDA only.

[English]

SHRIE. AHAMED: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to bring a very important matter to the notice of the Government. Several passengers have been harassed by the security staff at Bombay Santa Cruz Airport. Those who have to go to places like Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum, while passing through the security checks, will be extorted money by the security staff, and many of their materials are being pilfered during the X-raying of their luggage.

[Sh. E. Ahamed]

This has been on and even in this House I have raised this matter several times. Only five days back, when some of the passengers have been harassed by the security staff, one lawyer who happened to see it, filed a complaint with the higher authorities at that time. And those police officials have been suspended by the security officials then and there. *(Interruptions)* Sir, I may be protected. I am raising a very important matter about the passengers coming from the Southern States. Those passengers who are coming from the Gulf area and going to places like Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin and Trivandrum will not have enough time to file the complaint. Only when a vigilant passenger like the advocate who happened to see it, complained about it.

This matter has been raised in the Rajya Sabha yesterday. The Chairman who was in the Chair directed the Government to make an inquiry and necessary report should be brought before the House. I may avail this occasion to plead with you that you should also give a direction to the Government because these innocent passengers have been duped and harassed and also put to hardship and difficulties by the security personnel. Therefore I shall be very much thankful to you if you would direct the Government to make such an inquiry about the ill-treatment of the *bona fide* passengers. The Civil Aviation authorities should also be directed to take care of the passengers.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Government has sufficiently heard it and they will take all necessary measures.

SHRI E. AHMED: Once the Chair will give the direction, the Government will definitely look into it Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Both the Ministers are here, there have heard it.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I will pass on this information to the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Padrauna): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been trying to raise my point for the last three days. I would like to draw your attention towards a serious issue that there are 30 lakhs farmer families in Uttar Pradesh which cultivate sugar-cane. The existing condition is that billions of rupees of sugar cane cultivators is outstanding against the sugar mills. Today the sugarcane cultivator wants to hypothecate their slips but the credit of that slip has fallen to such an extent as no businessman wants to hypothecate these slips. Intensive agitations are going on and the mill managers are being *Gheraod*. I came to know that in comparison to other States 12 percent less sugar has been released from Uttar Pradesh last year. Godowns are full of sugar and the sugar is not being released causing non payment to the farmers for their sugarcane supplied to sugar mills.

In comparison to sugar released from Maharashtra and Gujarat six per cent less sugar has been released from Uttar Pradesh this year and godowns are full of it. I request to the Government of India to release sufficient sugar from the Uttar Pradesh so that the farmers may get their payment of sugarcane. prior to it loan worth billion of rupees has been waived off. The slips which are given to farmers are like cheques. Therefore, I would like to submit that payment should be made to the farmers by hypothecating their slips. And afterward the Banks may get their payment from the mills along with the interest on the basis of these slips. In this way the mills can adjust their accounts with the Banks. It is very essential. Sugar cultivators will get relief from this step otherwise they are very much puzzled.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I shall inform the Minister of Food.....*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM (Inner Manipur): There is a great necessity for

opening a Railway Booking Office at Imphal in Manipur to facilitate the passengers who travel by train and board it either at Dimapur or Guwahati. For passengers who board the train at Dimapur, facilities for reservation of their seats and berths at Imphal are to be made available. For the passengers who have to travel by air from Imphal to Guwahati and board the train at Guwahati, facilities for reservation of their seats and berths in the train must be provided at the Booking Office at Imphal. If these facilities and conveniences are given, the number of railway users will increase. I urge the Railway Minister to take necessary action promptly in this regard. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is my experience that nobody is completing his speech in one minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Your name was also called but you were absent then.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a limit for it; and the time extended should not result in abuse of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anna Joshi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a news item appeared in Times of India dated 17th August, 1992 with the caption "Pakistan Troops firing frequently" which states that the Pakistan troops fired 337 times on Indian position from January to July this year as compared to 300 times in the same period last year in Jammu Rajasthan Secretariats whereas the Indian forces replied only 84 times during the same period to quell to Pakistan firing in the same period.

Sir, in this connection, I would like to

mention that on the one side the Pakistani Foreign Secretary has emphasised that Pakistan is willing to settle the Kashmir issue within the ambit of Shimla Accord, in bilateral relations, during his five day visit to attend the sixth round of Foreign Secretaries level talks and on other side, the Pakistani talks are frequently increasing their anti-accord activities firing on Indian positions. So, it should be taken very seriously and I demand a statement from the Defence Minister in the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up matters under Rule 377

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Zero hour cannot be extended for the whole day.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is a limit for this.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We should not subject ourselves to bitter criticism.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House shall now take up

Matters under Rule 377. Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (1) **Need to allow U.P. Government to set up a Agricultural University in Bichpur, Agra**

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: (Agra): Balwant Singh College located at Agra is one of the oldest Agriculture Colleges of the country. After independence more agricultural colleges and agricultural

Universities have been opened in Uttar Pradesh but Raja Balwant Singh College of Agra has not so far been converted into an Agricultural University.

Seeking permission to set up Raja Balwant Singh Agricultural University, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has requested the Union Government and its institute I.S.R. but the permission has not been given so far.

Therefore, I urge upon the Union Government that it should give permission to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to set up an Agriculture University in Uttar Pradesh and permit it to convert Raja Balwant Singh College Bichpuri, Agra into an Agricultural University.

(ii) **Need to lay new rail line in Beed district, Maharashtra**

SHRIMATI KESHARBHI SONAJI KASHIRSAGAR (Beed): Beed district is the most backward district of Maharashtra. The population of Beed district is 20 lakhs. Due to lack of rail line, the development of the district could not take place. The Government's policy is to develop backward districts on priority basis. In Beed district, Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parli new railway line has not been given any recognition so far. I always tried in this regard. Primary survey has also been conducted. Unless there is railway line no industry can flourish there. The number of unemployed persons is therefore increasing day by day. I, therefore, request the Union Government to give recognition to the Ahmednagar-Beed Railway line and to make provision for laying a new Railway line also on priority basis in Beed district for the development of the district.

(iii) **Need to improve the telephone services in the country, particularly in Sitapur district, U.P.**

SHRI JANARDAN MISHRA (Sitapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today on the one

hand telephone facility is being provided rapidly in the different parts of the country by the Government, but on the other hand telephone consumers are facing a lot of problems due to inefficiency and inactiveness of the telephone department. Defective telephones non-materialisation of S.T.D. calls and the negligence of telephone staff towards the trunk booking calls have become a general complaint these days all over the country. Sitapur district in Uttar Pradesh is also not spread from this problem. Telephone of the consumers here are mostly remain out of order. Telephones in rural areas are mostly in dead condition and it is a matter of regret that despite making the complaints there are not repaired for weeks. Trunk booking facility has become worthless. There is no response from the exchange for booking the calls despite the continuous ringing of bell. Tired of this, the consumers of Biswa, Maholi, Hargaon and Laherpur have to come to Sitapur causing wastage of money and time. And they are compelled to think that telephones are only for local calls.

Therefore, I urge upon the hon. Minister of Communications to take stern action so as to improve efficiency and competence in the department so that telephone users may take its full advantage and provide S.T.D. facility at Biswa, Maholi, Hargon, Laherpur in Sitapur district.

[English]

(iv) **Need to expedite the work of various Power Projects in Orissa**

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): Sir, the bleak power situation in Orissa stands on the way of its industrial growth. The State now represents a power deficit of 43.3 per cent as against the all-India average of 7.9 per cent. But power generation is indispensable for both agriculture and industrial growth. Provision of adequate power in the State will provide an important role for future economic development. In spite of the best efforts and substantial investment made by the State Government; the estimated unrestricted power demand

will represent a deficit of 22.7 per cent at the end of Eighth Five Year Plan. Hence, Central Government should taken up the following power projects of the State forthwith on priority basis: the IB Thermal Power Project, Stage -II; Talcher Thermal expansion ' B ' Project ; Baragarh Head regulation Project; and Baimela extension (7th and 8th Units) projects.

- (v) **Need to introduce direct trains from Bareilly to Bombay and South India**

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Bareilly is a major industrial metropolis of Uttar Pradesh but there is no train service either for Bombay or for the Southern part of the country from here. Moreover the various trains passing through Bareilly does not have adequate reservation quota from Bareilly. As a result of it the passengers at Bareilly station have to face a great inconvenience. I urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to introduce trains between Bareilly and Bombay and the Southern parts of India. The reservation quota should also be increased in all the trains passing through Bareilly.

- (vi) **Need for early clearance to thermal Power Stations at Kharagprasad and Durgapur in Dhenkanal district Orissa**

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, the State of Orissa is facing severe power crisis and is affected by power-cut every day. While power deficit is the main factor for the power crisis, the unplanned power-cut for several hours, both during day and night, has added to the misery of the people. Due to this, the people remain confined to houses and the students are not able to study. The farmers in Orissa do not get electricity for irrigation. Industries are

falling sick due to shortage of electricity. Rural electrification has not made much progress in that State as compared to other States.

In order to remove the power crisis, it is essential to take immediate steps to generate additional power in the State. The proposal to set up several power stations in the State, including the coal-based thermal power station at Kharagprasad and Durgapur in Dhenkanal district, has been pending since long. I request the Central Government to clear these two thermal power plants immediately and set up during the current financial year.

- (vii) **Need to repair the bridge on N.H. 17 across Sharavati at Honnavar expeditiously and to instal weigh bridges to regulate transit of vehicles**

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): Sir, before proceeding to the subject matter, I would like to congratulate you for allowing every Member sitting here to speak in the Zero Hour. I hope the House will appreciate that you have been in the Chair for more than five hours without even breaking for lunch.

The transit of passengers and cargo between Mangalore and Bombay is totally paralysed on account of the prohibition for passage of heavy passenger vehicles and goods vehicle through the bridge across Sharavathi river at Honnavar on N.H. 17. The prohibition is imposed under the guise of savage caused to the bridge and provision is made for transit of smaller vehicles with unladen weight upto six tonnes. Iron girders are erected on either side of the entrance to the bridge and heavy vehicles are carried in Barges. It is experienced that vehicles carrying weight of more than six tonnes are allowed to pass through the bridge during night by taking bribe. The Barge operators are swindling the public. A heavy passenger vehicle with 35 passengers would weigh much less than six tonnes. Therefore, it is

proposed that transit facility for bonfide passengers through heavy passenger vehicles may be provided by removing the iron girders and to regulate traffic movement in conformity with the permitted load, weight bridges may be set up on either side of the entrance to the bridge. Necessary steps to complete the repair work of the damaged bridge may be expedited.

(viii) **Need to set up more L.P.G. outlets in Salumber Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

[Translation]

SHRIBEHRULAL MEENA (Salumber): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my Parliamentary Constituency is a tribal dominated and hill area. The indiscriminate cutting of jungles is continuously increasing here. In the absence of any L.P.G. Gas Agency, in rural areas, the people are facing great difficulties in cooking food. 85 percent people still live in villages. In many legislative assembly constituencies in urban areas, 8 to 10 gas agencies are functioning. In my constituency, Pratapgarh, Tagwara, Salumber, Kherwara, Gircha and Javar Mines are all big towns and in each town, there is a population of about 30 thousand. The population of the surrounding villages of these towns is apart from that. Municipal Committees, educational institutions, Government officers and medical centres etc. are situated in these towns. I urge upon the Central Government that a survey should be conducted in all the above mentioned seven tribal dominated areas to provide the facility of Gas Agency so that the people of my constituency can avail the benefit of this facility and the jungles of this tribal area can be saved from being cut down. I urge upon the Government that keeping in view the protection of the environment, immediate attention should be paid towards it.

(ix) **Need to formulate a comprehensive plan for the development of Pushkar Sarovar, Rajasthan**

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under rule 377, I would like to state that Pushkar, in district Ajmer (Rajasthan) is major pilgrimage place. It is also a place of faith of corers of Hindus. Lakhs of people from each and every corner of the country and even from foreign countries come to Pushkar on various religious occasions for religious purposes. It is the only temple of Brahma in the world. From the point of nature and environment also, Pushkar is an attractive place and here is the holy Pushkar sarovar in which the lakhs of devotees take religious dip.

Due to the continued extension of Thar desert and the cutting of trees on the Arawli hills, the eroded soil of the mountains which flows with the seasonal drains has been continuously sedimenting in the Pushkar Saraovar. The water of the sarovar has dried up and the natural sources of the sarovar have also been blacked. As a result of it, the lakhs of pilgrims who visit here for the purpose of taking bath in the sarovar, are unable to take bath and this their religious feelings are getting hurt. The thousand of priests have been rendered jobless. A number of foreign tourists also come to Pushkar on the occasion of fair and other occasions, thus the country is earning a lot of foreign exchange. Pushkar is of great importance from the point of tourism also. Since the ages the significance of Pushkar has always been in the history and culture of our country. It is also very important from the point of history, religion and social unity.

Therefore, to protect the religious, tourist, historical and cultural importance of Pushkar the Environment and Tourism Department of the central Government should prepare an integrated programme to dredge out the sedimented soil from the Pushkar sarovar and to stop the further erosion of soil; afforestation should be started on the hills to stop the growing desert, check dam should be constructed and a "Pushkar development

scheme" should be formed. The State Government has also sent a comprehensive scheme in this regard to the Central Government.

Therefore, to save the identity of Pushkar, the Central Government should prepare a Pushkar Area Integrated development Plan and it should be included in the ' Aravli Development Scheme and Desert Control Scheme 'being operated with the help of the Government of Japan and the World Bank.

- (x) **Need to formulate a scheme for the farmers of Bihar to enable them to cope with the natural calamities**

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, though the main source of livelihood of the people of Bihar is agriculture yet most parts of the State depend on rain to meet the requirement of water for the purpose of irrigation. The irrigated land of Bihar State is not more than 20 per cent and the remaining land depends on rain. This year, there has been a little rain. Here paddy is the main crop of kharif which is sowed in 60 per cent area of the State. But this time there is a shortage of water due to scant rainfall in the State. Some agriculture experts have advised the farmers to sow paddy crop even if there is insufficient water. It is better to produce whatever is possible than not to produce. It is the opinion of experts that 20 to 40 per cent production can be had from the paddy crop sowed even in insufficient water. In Bihar State, agricultural production is below half of the production of advanced states in the country. Therefore, the financial position of farmers there has not been good. This year, the average rate of production is likely to decline further.

Therefore, through you, I request the Government to introduce at least one new scheme to this year to provide relief to farmers of Bihar so that they are able to cope with the natural calamities.

DR. P.R. GANGWAR (Pilibhit): Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is true that it is decided through ballot as to which issues are to be taken up for discussion. But I had given a notice under Rule 377 with a view to rise the problem of my constituency. That matter did not come us in the ballot. I would like that every Member should be given opportunity to raise the problem relating to his constituency. Of balalot system is to be continued then some method should be evolved so that all the names are covered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have expressd you feelings here. I thank you for that.

16.48. hrs

[English]

INFANT MILK SUBSTTTUTES, FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE):

On behalf of Shri Arjun Singh, I beg to move.

" That the Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breast-feeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration".

The salient features of the Bill are as follows:

- (i) It regulates the production, supply



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extends even to three years imprisonment with fine upto Rs. 5000/-

and distribution of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles and infant foods (also meaning weaning foods)

(v) Offences under this Act have been made cognizable and bailable.

(ii) It attempts to regulate the sale and sales promotions of breast milk substitutes through the following set of measures:

(a) Prohibiting advertisements for sale or supply of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles.

(b) Prohibiting promotion of use of infant milk substitute

(c) Prohibiting donations (except in orphanages) and distribution of samples of infant milk substitutes or feeding bottles.

(d) Prohibiting donations of information or education, equipment relating to breast milk substitutes of feeding bottles.

(e) Stipulating compulsory labelling of all containers of infant milk substitutes and infant foods with the interalia the following statement:

(f) Banning pictures of infant or a woman or both on containers of infant milk substitutes.

(g) Making it compulsory to add to every educational material dealing with pre-natal and post-natal care, the superiority of breast feeding and the harmful effects of the bottle feeding.

(iii) The Bill also provides for powers of entry, search, seizure and confiscation whenever there is contravention of the provisions.

(iv) The Bill provides for penalties for the contravention of various provisions and the highest penalty

Sir, I request hon. Members to give their suggestions to this and support this Bill. This Bill is pending for the last 10 years. In 1981, the world Health Organisation adopted the International Code for Marketing of Breast Milk Substitute. After this the Government of India after having consultations with various organisations adopted the Indian National Code for Protection or Promotion of Breast Feeding. In 1986 the Parliament passed this Bill in Rajya Sabha but due to dissolution of Lok Sabha it was not passed. This Bill was again introduced in 1991 but again due to dissolution of Lok Sabha it could not be passed. We introduced this Bill again on the 8th May of this year. Shri Ram Naik also brought a Private Member's Bill in this regard. At that time I assured the House that we will bring this Bill from the Government side.

I am not an expert in this field. I would like to be guided by your suggestions. I would like to say that this being the last day of the session, and many business lobbies are against the passing of this Bill, for the future of our children we should pass this Bill today.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

" That the Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distribution of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breastfeeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration "

Now there are amendments to motion for consideration.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): I beg to move:

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"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15 October, 1992."(1)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support and welcome the 'Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of production, Supply and Distribution) Bill, 1992.'

Hon. Minister of State Mamataji has explained that she was not an expert; therefore, any suggestion relating to it will be welcomed. I would like to inform the House that I have given 76 amendments to this Bill. After introduction of the Bill, I contacted many doctors, societies and discussed these amendments with them. So these 67 amendments are based on the advice and information provided by them.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no quorum in the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let the Quorum bell be rung...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, there is Quorum.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: (Bombay North): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I was saying that there are some issues which are always above party politics. It also falls under the same category where political parties have no difference and it can be passed unanimously. I feel happy while supporting the Bill. I had introduced a private member Bill in the House on 30th August, 1991, on the same subject. At that time, the hon. Minister had assured that the Government would bring forward a comprehensive Bill on it. One year has passed. No doubt, it is a long period. But it is better late than never. I am glad to see that the Bill been brought forward

in accordance with the assurance given by the Minister. Along with this, two important things are associated with it. In the entire world, the week from 1st to 7th August is celebrated as Breast Feeding Promotion Week. You might have seen 15 days ago that programmes relating to this week were being celebrated at several places in India.

I believe that people are now conscious to the fact that these things got much importance. The hon. Minister has probably forgotten, but I would like to remind him that the newly elected President is going to inaugurate the National Child Survival and Save Motherhood programme at 5 O' Clock today. This Bill has, therefore, come for discussion on a right time. I support it.

16.58 hrs.

[SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG *in the Chair*]

The World babyfood code was adopted eleven years ago and it took eleven years to us as to reach this stage. I therefore, believe that now there should not be any further delay in passing the Bill.

1 7.00 hrs.

In English I would say

[*English*]

The battle of breast and the battle of bottle is finally coming to an end.

[*Translation*]

I believe that this battle is now coming to an end. This Bill was brought forward time and again but it could not be passed. I was passed by Rajya Sabha and then come to Lok Sabha but Lok Sabha was dissolved. Last year it was again introduced in the Lok Sabha, but again the Lok Sabha was dissolved. For the third time, I brought forward my private Member Bill which was supported by the Government. I withdraw that and now it has again been brought forward. I would like to submit that the Bill

[Sh. Ram Naik]

should be passed by the Lok Sabha today and should be sent to the Rajya Sabha. In case, the Lok Sabha is dissolved for any unforeseen reasons, it will be passed by the Rajya Sabha which is a permanent House. In this context, I welcome this Bill.

There are many important things in it. As I said earlier the work of breast feeding promotion is being done by many non-Government organisations. Many campaigns for this cause have been launched by them in the last ten years. I on behalf of this House, would like to thank those organisation for their contribution.

[English]

(1) Association for Consumers Action on safety and Health, ACASH, Bombay. (2) Voluntary Health Association of India, Delhi. (3) Coalition of Protection of women and Children. (4) Consumers' Guide Society of India. (5) Indian Academy of Pediatrics.

[Translation]

The contribution of these organisations in this regard is commendable. I would like to express my gratitude to them. They have done the work of awakening the masses. To get mother's milk is the birth of every child. For mothers it is a matter of duty.

[English]

It is not only a duty but also a privilege

[Translation]

It is very important for the children to get mother's milk. Mother's milk is one of the blessings that nature has bestowed upon mankind. It is, therefore a duty of mothers to breast feed their children. The child who does not get mother's milk is unfortunate and the mother who for any reason, does not breast feed her child is also an unfortunate mother.

Breast feeding is a natural process, In

some cases, mothers do not have in their breast milk. We cannot do anything in such cases, but the most objectionable trend found among mothers is that the mothers refrain from breast feeding from beauty point of view. They believe that their beauty will be lost if they breast feed their children. This is a misconception which is prevailing among women. The case of mothers refraining from breast feeding is found more among such educated women. A general survey was conducted in this regard in the city of Bombay. According to the report of that survey 80 percent women belonging to economically upper class refrain from breast feeding. Besides, 64 percent among working class educated women refrain from breast feeding. On the otherhand, there are only 10 percent such cases when the poor class women who serve as maid servants and who do physical labour refrain from breast feeding.

The infant food producers launch and aggressive and effective advertisement and publicity. They publicise it as if their product is the substitute to mother's milk. They give the impression that breast feeding spoils the beauty of mother and therefore, mothers should adopt some substitutes. This aggressive publicity is launched throughout the country. It is being carried out in India even today. Many multinational companies are doing it. We have in our country an infant food producing company like Ammul. I think that people are influenced by the advertisements launched by these companies. The present Bill is an important one for reducing the impact of such advertisements.

We observe that the culture of feeding the babies with bottles is prevailing among the educated persons of the society. When a baby is born, the mother prefers bottle culture and aims at awakening the people of the society.

I think that the message regarding the value of breast feeding should be conveyed to the society from here. It should also be conveyed from other platforms because a mother and a child ultimately form one

biological unit. When a baby is born the milk of its mother is naturally suitable for the baby from every point of view. Mother's milk is, therefore, a complete food for babies. Moreover, it has been observed that when a baby is fed nothing else except on mother's milk for four, five or six months, the baby is more healthy. It has also been observed that in India the per year cases of infant mortality within one year of birth is 10 lakhs. If mother's milk is properly fed to babies, the immunity in them to fight against diarrhoeas that can cause even death, develops in them. In this context there is a great importance of mother's milk.

There is one more point which is of great importance. When a mother carries breast feeding it automatically gives promotion to the family planning programme. During the breast feeding period of, say, nine, ten eleven or twelve months, that is to say the time by which the baby is grown up, there is no chance for the birth of a second baby. Breast feeding, therefore, is a natural way of family planning. Secondly, there is a much more chance of diarrhoeas and other diseases when the baby is fed with a bottle. The water used for making milk in bottle may be contaminated, the food being fed to babies may also be unhygienic. The nipple used in feeding bottles may not have been properly disinfected. At times, the mother gives the bottle to the elder brother sister to feed the baby who do not do that job carefully. All these lapses may invite diseases. Some persons have gone to the extent of saying that if mothers are sincere to breast feeding to their babies, it will help save the electricity or other fuel that is used for boiling the milk. This 'Bill is important even from this point of view.

From the health point of view such advertisements should be banned legally. It would however, not be a complete legal ban because there are some laws that support it. Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know the infant food of worth Rs. 720 crore is sold here. It is right that when a mother is incapable of breast feeding, she has to feed artificial milk to her baby. If

we take account of food being consumed by mother and the milk that she breast feeds, we will come to know that mother's milk is economically cheaper.

[English]

It is more profitable economically also.

[Translation]

This is so even from health point of view.

Mr. George Fernandes is not present at the moment. When this Bill was introduced in the past by the hon. Minister, Mr. George Fernandes protested it. He opined that if such a type of Bill is passed it will help the international advertisers, for example, star T.V. etc. they will make advertisements and consequently, Indian Television and Indian Radio will not get offers for advertisements. This will suffer loss to the country. All the countries of the world have now come to accept it that under the provision on the international code they will not do advertisement for such baby food manufacturers.

I feel what Shri George Fernandes had said at that time is not correct in present context. All right, advertisement has been restricted. It appears from it that it will lead to less production baby of food. It is not being prohibited due to it. There is restriction on giving baby food to one old child. I do not think that this will render workers jobless.

I have given several amendments of the 67 amendments, three are important. This Bill is mainly about infant food and feeding bottle. I have given an amendments to the effect that pacifier must be added to it. When a child feels hungry and weeps, mothers put a treat into its mouth, which gives a feeling to the child as if it is sucking milk and it stops weeping. Pacifier should be included in it. This is my first amendment. My other amendment is that there is use of three or four words like infant food and feeding bottle. I have given a separate definition of prohibited goods. Repetition of same words is not good. The definition of infant food is

[Sh. Ram Naik]

17.13 hrs.

incomplete and vague. The definition of infant food given in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. I want that the definition of infant food is given in that Act must be the definition of infant food. That is the agency to implement this Bill. If an inspector acts under the provisions of the prevention of Food Adulteration Act and if the same inspector acts under the provision of infant food law, then it may create confusion about the definition of infant food. So, the definition of infant food is appropriate from all angles in the existing law. My last suggestion is that generally infant food is distributed free to the doctors and maternity hospitals. There is a provision in it to stop it. I have given an amendment to the effect that giving and taking of such food should be made a crime.

In view of all these points, its definition should be made conspicuous only then it can be implemented properly.

The Bill provides that a complaint should be lodged with the Food Inspector to ensure its proper implementation. Who will lodge complaint. I have given amendment to the effect that the registered voluntary organisation working for the child welfare, and the protection organisation, and any such organisation should be empowered to lodge complaints in cases where law is violated. This is subject to be dealt with in details and I have made a long speech. I thank you for giving me time to speak on it and support the Bill.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I call the next speaker, I would request the hon. Minister, Shri S.B. Chavan to make a statement.

Shri S.B. Chavan.

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Enhancement in Pension of Freedom Fighters in Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Freedom fighters in Delhi are getting a State pension of Rs. 100/- p.m. for those whose jail sufferings are three months or more and Rs. 75/- p.m. for those whose jail sufferings are less than three months. In Pondicherry, freedom fighters are drawing State pension of Rs. 250/- p.m. In addition, those freedom fighters in Delhi who are getting Central pension are being paid Rs. 150/- p.m. In Pondicherry, 272 freedom fighters are getting Central pension. Out of these, 247 are getting an amount of Rs. 100/- p.m. as State pension in addition to the Central pension.

In this Golden Jubilee Year of the Quit India Movement, the Central Government has already increased the monthly Central pension of the freedom fighters by Rs. 250/- p.m. It has also been decided to increase the State pension of the freedom fighters in Delhi and Pondicherry. In respect of freedom fighters in Delhi, monthly State pension will be as under:-

- (i) Rs. 400/- p.m. in case of freedom fighters who had undergone imprisonment for at least 3 months and below 6 months and who are now being paid @ Rs. 100 p.m.
- (ii) Rs. 300/- p.m. in respect of freedom fighters who have undergone imprisonment for less than 3 months and who are now being paid @ Rs. 75/- p.m.
- (iii) Rs. 250/- p.m. in case of freedom fighters who are getting Central pension.

In case of Pondicherry, the State pension

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- (i) State pension @ Rs. 400/- p.m. as against Rs. 250/- p.m. at present.
- (ii) Rs. 250/- in case of those freedom fighters who are at present getting Rs. 100/- p.m. In addition to the Central Pension.

It is proposed that this increase be effected immediately. By this small token the nation renews its gratitude and respect to those who dedicated their lives to the cause of achieving India's freedom.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, kindly allow me one minute. What about the pending cases which are accompanied by adequate documents? Please given an assurance on that...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing goes on record.

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Let me run the House according to the procedure and rules. Madam, you are a pretty Senior Member of the House. You know the rules. Please take your seat.

Now we will continue with the item no. 27-

17.18 hrs.

INFANT MILK SUBSTITUTES, FEEDING BOTTLES AND INFANT FOODS (REGULATION OF PRODUCTION, SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION) BILL

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Girija Devi.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI (Maharaj Ganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, no doubt the "Not recorded.

question of Freedom Fighters is an important one but the question of mothers and the posterity is more important. Therefore, I wish you to maintain the dignity of the House and permit us to say something in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to welcome and support this Bill. This Bill aims at maintaining the dignity of motherhood and also at envisaging the protection of posterity. It is really something pinching that in our country where mother is considered greater than God, a Bill regarding breast-feeding has to be brought. But what has been provided in this Bill, clearly shows that the Government has shown a responsible attitude. But as an hon. Member has already said that the mother who do not breast-feed their infants include the educated mothers and working mothers. This may be a topic for reserch for newspapers. I am speaking here as a mother and I am saying on the basis of what I have gained through my life time experience.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the provisions of this Bill are good as it has opposed the promotion of sub-standard milk and milk powder among mothers through advertisements by exploiters who no only exploit mothers inducing them to squander their money but also deprive the posterity of health. This is a welcome step. But what led to this situation? This aspect has not been given much thought. The presentation of this Bill took a very long time. In 1981, the then Prime Minister Late Smt. Indira Gandhi signed an agreement with the World Health Assembly and at that time we made our presence felt there that we prefer breast feeding to powder milk. But this decision of ours and that of UNICEF could not be enforced on manufactures of infant milk substitutes so far. And to what extent it will be implemented after this Bill is passed is to the seen. In 1983, some efforts were made in this direction and a Bill to this efect was brought in 1986. But after being passed in the Rajya Sabha, that Bill could not be passed in the Lok Sabha. Since then we have been observing that there has been laxity on the part of Government on such an important issue or task for the last eleven years and today we are going to pass this Bill unanimously. Today everybody is eager

[Shrimati Girija Devi]

to pass this Bill in a responsible manner. Why do the mothers not breast-feed, there are so many reasons for this. In Italy a mother gets two months maternity leave before her delivery. She also gets four months' leave for breast-feeding her baby, which can be extended, if she wishes so. But what happens in our country? If she is a permanent employee, she may get a maternity leave for three months and if temporary, then she cannot get three months, leave. The mother joins her duty even after two days of her delivery so that she may earn her bread to enable her to breast-feed her baby. In this situation, if we say that in order to maintain the beauty, mothers do not want to breast-feed their babies, is a gross aspersion cast on them. Members may kindly for give me, there may be some exceptions amongst mothers but when even an animal gets restless to breast-feed its baby, then why would a much more intelligent mother not like to breast-feed her baby? It is not merely a question of satisfying one's hunger but the Department of Health has proved that breast-feeding is quite useful for baby's health and life. It also prevents infectious diseases. If mother continue breast-feeding, it may delay the next pregnancy. But at the same time it also causes a great loss to their health. This fact has been included nowhere in this Bill. But some provision should be made to protect the health of lactating mothers.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when the mother joins her duty in office or in college after a month's leave, she finds no room in such places where she could breast-feed her baby. She work in her office for 4-6-8 hours but there is no provision for her to breastfeed her baby. I recall a couplet:

"Tiff mein boo aye kyon maa baap  
ke etbar ki,

Doodh dibbe ka piya, taleem hai  
sarkar ki"

After all, it is our helplessness. The Government should think over the

circumstances in which the working mothers cannot manage to breast-feed their infants and should think as to what provisions have to be made for them. Just as the Government opens child care centres and provides many other similar facilities like lavatories inside the officers, it should provide clean retiring rooms where lactating mothers may be breast-feed their infants. Relaxation should be given to lactating mothers in the duration of leave. If maternity leave is not extended for four to six months, then the period of casual leave may be increased. If not, my other suggestion is that they may be allowed two hours' or four hours' leave during their working hours so that they may go out of office and breastfeed their infants during working hours.

The is another important question. There are mothers who can afford to breast-feed their infants many times as they want throughout the day but fail to satisfy their infants because they themselves don't get nutritious diet to produce breast milk. In such a situation the baby goes on weeping and then the only alternative left for the mother is to but infant milk substitutes available in the market. In such a situation if this legislation is enacted, it will not be useful unless and until the prevailing situation continues and the mothers won't be able to breast-feed their infants unless they get nutritious food. This is a fact based on science and I am not talking anything meaningless since I am myself a mother. Therefore, the Government will have to take responsibility also. With these words, I support the Bill.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadavpur): Sir, this is a long awaited Bill and as the previous speakers have said, more than once it was about to be introduced in the House. There was also Private Member's Bill on this. But for one reason or the other, this Bill has been postponed for several years now.

The World Health Assembly accepted the International Baby Food Code in 1981

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and India was one of the signatories to that Code. Subsequently in 1983, India adopted a national code for the protection and promotion of breast-feeding. This long period between 1983 to 1992 has elapsed. But a Bill for the realisation of that Code, for the reinforcement of that Code has not been brought. I think that there is an implicit pressure at work behind this and that pressure represents a very strong lobby, the lobby of multinational producers of baby food who are trying to hard sell their products in the market. So I welcome this Bill.

I would also like to say that some of us have brought certain amendments to the Bill. But we have not brought these amendments to obstruct the passing of the Bill. We are very eager that the Bill should be passed and it should be passed today. We have brought these amendments only to strengthen the Bill and to give it more teeth so that it can be truly effective.

The need for the Bill lies in the media explosion which has taken place not only in our country but all over the world. The terrible power of multinationals to use the media to work upon the consciousness of possible consumers cannot be denied. And what these hard sellers do is that even before they sell their product, they have to sell through preaching the absolute necessity of a product. So, we are convinced through advertisements that if we do not use such and such shampoo or such and such soap or if we do not feed our children such and such brand of baby food, then we are leading useless lives. In this way the absolute essentiality of the product - which is not really essential - is preached through the advertisements. Baby food, of course, is a very special kind of consumer product. It is not just bought by individuals but it is also distributed through the health system. It is prescribed by doctors. It is given to the mothers through the agency of health workers. It is used in orphanages for babies who cannot have mother's milk in any way. As such there is need for a special Bill for the proper utilisation of baby food and to prevent the mis-use or the inappropriate use of baby food.

We find that it is not just milk powder which is produced by these big companies but also cereals and weaning foods are produced. It is very important that they need to advertise not only powdered milk for infants but also the cereals and the weaning foods which are propagated as being absolutely necessary for the health and growth of your child. Parents are very protective of their children. They think that their children are very special, the best children in the world. Therefore; this weakness in parents is used by the advertisers to convince us that the cereals and weaning food are essential for the children.

However, any qualified doctor can tell us that the cheapest and the best most nutritious weaning food can be made at home and it is not necessary to get from outside. Apart from the mystique of the bottle or the tin, there is nothing special about these tinned baby foods which home-made weaning foods cannot supply. As such it is necessary that not just powdered milk but also weaning foods must not be advertised in this way. It has been said that this powdered milk - or infant milk as it is called - is to be used only when mother's milk is not available. That is, in other words, it is not something absolutely essential where the mother's milk is available. It is not essential.

But there is another side to this. It is not just this that these baby foods are not essential. But under certain context, particularly in the context of a developing country where a large section of our population are still illiterate, still - through no fault of theirs - are groping in backwardness, in that context they can become positively harmful. Please think of the rural women who have been given these tins of baby food. You are supposed to mix one spoon of baby food to one ounce of water. That water has to be properly purified. Now without that kind of education of how the water is to be purified and how much baby food is to be added to how much of water etc., the children cannot be properly fed. As a matter of fact there are thousands of children not only in our country, but also in other developing



countries where this baby food is thrust down their gullets, but because of this inadequacy in mixing food or because of impurities the children suffer from malnutrition and from other health hazards, infections of all kinds.

Another point has been made by the previous speaker, I wholly agree with it, that not only is mother's milk is the best for the baby, but also when the mother feeds a child that also prevents certain diseases in the mother and it goes as a kind of natural family planning measure because so long as the mother is feeding the baby, pregnancy is not there. So, the intention of this Bill is not that these foods should be prohibited, but it has to stop unscrupulous and untruthful advertisement and promotion that the necessity of the Bill is there. At the same time, Sir, I would like to ask why is it possible for these big companies to promote their products so successfully. Sir, it is just the affluent families who use these milk foods, but also they go down to the poorer reaches of our social life. Among the middle classes, among the poorer sections of the population, what are the conditions in which woman live and work? Sir, 90 percent of our working women are in the unorganised sector. Maternity benefits even are nil, they do not get any leave from their work when they give birth. Again, the nutrition of the mother is something which is not provided for in our social system at all. It is very very inadequate. So, when the Women and Child Development Department has brought this Bill, at the same time it becomes incumbent upon the Department, it becomes a responsibilities on the part of the Government to ensure that mothers get sufficient nutrition so that they can feed their children, that in their working places they are allowed those kinds of benefits, those kinds of facilities which enable them to feed their babies.

Finally, Sir, I will talk about some of the amendments which we have brought. One of the amendments that we would like to move seeks a change in the title itself. Whereas the title is "Infant Milk Substitutes,

Feeding bottles and Infant foods". we would like to substitute this by "Infant Foods, Feeding Bottles and Pacifiers". And the other amendment, amendment No. 108, is related to this because here we are talking specifying the meaning of 'infant food' and we have said that 'infant food' shall have the same meaning as defined in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954. Now in the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 certain kinds of complimentary food including substitutes of breast milk are included weaning foods are included and this infant food is a comprehensive term which is accepted by our legal system to cover all the different kinds of baby food including milk and weaning food whereas infant milk substitute is a vague term which is not really accepted in medical terminology. As such, we want a change in the title.

Secondly, the other amendment that we have suggested is amendment No. 114. In that, we have suggested that:

"Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to the donation or distribution through the health care system."

Basically this should be removed, because in accordance with the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast Feeding, it has been said:

"No facility of a health care system should be used for the purpose of promoting infant formula etc."

We have suggested this amendment so that this Bill may follow this directive which is given in the National Code. We have given it also because the health system is likely to be misused by the promoters, by the producers of baby food.

Then, there are two other amendments. Amendment no. 123 is for the same purpose so that the health system cannot be misused for promotion of these products. This is why we have brought in this amendment.

Finally, the amendment no. 137 specifies

who are the people who make a complaint in writing against any violation of this code. The Bill says:

“a person authorised in this behalf under sub-section (1) of Section 20 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.”

This is how it is present in the Bill itself. It is also Now Section 20. Sub section 1 of Food Adulteration Act says:

“No prosecution for an offence under this Act not being an offence under Section 14 or Section 14 (a) shall be instituted except by or with the written consent of the Central Government or the State Government or a person authorised in this behalf by general or special order by the Central Government or the State Government.”

This is left unspecified and in our amendment we have specified it. We have said it should be a representative of a registered voluntary organisation engaged in child welfare and development, child nutrition and consumer protection, so that the complaint which is lodged becomes a serious complaint. If you do not specify it, the rules may not be enough for giving us an idea as to the way in which the different consumer organisations, women's organisations who have been fighting for this cause for years together may intervene effectively and they cannot intervene in this if you do not take this amendment into this Bill.

With these few amendments, I welcome the Bill and I hope that everyone will join with us in ensuring that the Bill is passed unanimously and after the Bill is passed, we can indeed ensure better health, better nutrition for our babies and better working conditions, better living conditions for our mothers as well.

[Translation]

DR. G.L. KANAUIA (Kheri): Mr.

Chairman, Sir, it is a very important matter. I have been associated with it throughout my life. This Bill was introduced first in 1981 and then again in 1983 but could not be passed. All the hon Members including myself feel that this Bill should be passed, however, it has many defects if viewed from medical point of view. The Bill has been introduced when the current session is about to be over. Therefore, extensive discussion cannot be held on it. However, I would move only a few amendments before I support the Bill because it is already too late. When I read the Bill, I found a lot of shortcomings. I have been in Government service for 37 years. Food inspectors worked under me during all those years. I also held the post of Chief Medical Officer for 8 years in my own State.

There are different opinions in the world on the question of health. However, the effect of our modern science, advertisements of baby foods and the influence of foreign culture have diminished the importance of breast feeding, which was considered most essential so far.

I would only submit that efforts should be made to enforce the Bill effectively and convince the people of the important aspect of it. Mamata ji has said that the Bill was introduced first in 1981 and then again in 1983 but was not passed and that the Bill must be passed now. I understand her feelings. It is true that the mother is closer to her child. But the Government should also take the initiative in this regard and impose restriction on advertisements and sale of baby food with an assurance that fine will be imposed on infant milk substitutes.

I studied abroad for five years and still go there almost every year. I have seen the women in our country as well as those in foreign countries. As the hon. Member has already demanded that the working mothers should be given three hours interval in a day in the office to enable them to breast-feed their infants.

I would not discuss the matter pointwise because it will take a long time. I would like to conclude as early as possible. A specific

[Dr. G.L. Kanaijia]

[English]

point has been made and it has been proved scientifically that chewing of teat by an infant is harmful health point of view as it creates gastric trouble. Therefore, it should not be given. Some mothers give "ghutti" to their infants which is good from one point of view but harmful from the other-good because it contains morphia and thus it is disgestive but its over dose works as sedative. It also proves harmful when the child is unfed. Secondly, we will have to see how the proposed Bill will be implemented. Just now I was going through the Bill which reads.

The inspector is not even a Gazetted Officer. He is a Non-Gazetted Officer.

[Translation]

My submission is that the accused, no matter he is a Class-1 Officer, should be given severest punishment. Nehru ji had also said that the food adulterators deserve to be severely punished. There may be other reasons behind the food adulteration when the infant is given infant milk substitutes but the private and multinational companies are deliberately involved in adulteration. Once Pandit Nehru had said that the persons guilty of adulteration should be tied to a pole and gunned down. It indicates that he considered adulterators as the most wicked criminals, and if taken from his point of view, the provision for punishment in this Bill is inadequate.

[English]

"Any food inspector appointed under Section 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954..."

Secondly, as the hon. Lady Member has said that mother needs pre-natal and post-natal care but I would like to say that the mother should not take much rest before delivery.

[Translation]

Now, the matter to think is that what post the officer was holding at that time when the Act was enacted in 1954 and what post he is holding now.

[English]

That is the period when the mother should be much more active.

[English]

"Any food inspector appointed under Section 9 of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 (Hereinafter referred to as the food inspector) or any officer not below the rank of a Class -1 Officer authorised in this behalf by the State Government (Hereinafter referred to as the authorised officer) may, if he has any reason to believe that any provision of section 6 or section 11 has been or is being contravened, enter and search.

[Translation]

However, in addition they must lead tension free life and have good quality food because

[English]

She is feeding herself and to the child. It must be very good and a balanced one.

[Translation]

What I mean to say is that we want to keep the inspector away in this matter pertaining to food. The class -1 Inspector in it.

[Translation]

For this the Government should make the provision of subsidy allowance, two-three months in advance, for the expectant

mothers so that they can properly feed the new born infants.

Secondly, how will this be done? I have seen during my tour that still advertisements are being made to promote this feeling. Modern ladies, especially young girls are preoccupied with the feeling that breast feeding is harmful to their beauty and physique. I would like to submit that this view is totally wrong because breast milk supplies antigens and antibodies which are good for the child and this also develop strong bonds between mother and child. On this issue enough literature is available. Therefore, this feeling needs to be rooted out because breast milk is the best feed.

Thirdly, I would like to submit as statutory warning is just printed on the cigarette and liquor cartons regarding the adverse effects of their intake. Similarly message that the breast milk is the best feed should also be printed on the infant food cartons. No doubt the message is carried on the cartons but ways and means should also be envolved to enforce it. Fourthly, I would like to submit that we are hesitant to bring forward a modern comprehensive Bill in the name of modern civilisation and modern culture and also because we had been for a long time influenced by the capitalism, which has changed our food habits and lifestyle.

For shortage of time I would like to just submit that bottle feed in certain cases can prove to be substitute, but attention must be paid towards creating an awarness as to how to feed with bottle.

Regarding mother care, I would like to submit that it should not be ingrained among women that 4-6 months leave is essential, as in no other country such a long leave is granted. However, in some countries like France and England and recently in USA too it has been mandatory, that mother care upto two children is the responsibility of the State.

Similarly about family planning I would like to submit that ladies who breast feed their children have belated pregnancy less

children. This is good from this point of view also.

With these words, I support the Bill and also submit that these should be strictly enforced. In addition to it advise of the scientistis should also be taken on other remaining issues and implemented.

[English]

**SHRI GEETA MUKHERJEE** (Panskura): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I first thank our young Minister for officially being able to bring the Bill for its passage. On our part, we have tried to help; her because of the necessity of this Bill being passed in the World Breast Feeding Week which began in September. We also wrote to the Prime Minister. Ad I think, all of us together probably today have succeeded in getting this Bill brought in here.

First thing is that this breast feeding is our own culture very much. And it is strange that the West is falling it and they are declaring first the World Breast Feeding Week. We are pround of our national tradition, And I think, those who would support this Bill should support with that idea and also with that idea of getting it executed.

I would not repeat many things which have been said very congently by most of our colleagues. But I shall point out one or two things. Firstly, I will point out that according to the UNO estimate; in the under-developed countries one million death of infants per year takes place because of health associated problems with bottle feeding. Imagine the seriousness. I would like to mention that in our country Nestle is one of the multi-nationals; Glaxo is the other multi-national. But Gujarat Amul is no less in this regard. All these industrialists have combined in this affair. I think, here itself we have to be careful about certain things. I am not repeating the amendments which have already been mentioned by Malini ji. Another thing which I am saying is about the deterrent punishment, We have suggested that the punishment has to be more. With all respect to feeding inspectors, our experience with

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

the Adulteration Act and the adulteration is not very good. Therefore, they must understand that if they go on with such things, then they will have to pay heavy price. This is very necessary.

The other thing is the question of monitoring it. who will monitor it? Ultimately the result of the Bill will depend on the monitoring machinery. I hope that this monitoring machinery will be thought of very seriously so that this Bill can be effective. Thank you.

18.00 hrs.

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to promote the breast-feeding and prohibiting the excessive use of infant milk substitutes and feedings bottles and infant foods. If you go through this Bill, you will realise that there are three objectives which are envisaged in this.

The first objective is prohibition of certain incentives, donations, information, samples etc which are usually used for promoting the sale of infant substitutes. That is one objective.

The second objective is when marketing of these infant milk substitutes usually takes place in the market, it should not carry an impression that it is better than the breast-feeding.

The third objective is, Government has envisaged some deterrent by which Government wants to ensure proper compliance of this legislation.

Sir, if you go through the Bill, clauses 10-26 are provided only for the deterrent measures. Now, as you know, in our Indian system, the deterrent measures are definitely going to involve lot of court litigations and the court litigations are a time consuming process. Therefore, if you rely on these clauses, over sometime, this may loose its edge over achieving the objective. Therefore,

I feel that we should give lot of emphasis on the second objective, that is creating an awareness among the women.

Sir, as Geetaji has rightly pointed out this is going to involve lot of multinationals also and Government should be cautious on this point as there is going to be lot of pressure on the Government, as is evident from the fact that 11 years have elapsed since India had voted in the World Health assembly on International code marketing these baby foods, wherein they had promised that they would bring the Indian legislation for regulating the marketing of infant milk substitutes. On two occasions, this Bill was almost passed but, somehow or the other, it was kept in abeyance. And obviously, everybody feels that it is because of the pressures that was affected by the multinationals.

So, I would like to caution the Government at this point that they should specify the exact date on which, when this Bill, after enactment would be made applicable. There have been instances in this House, when the Bill which has been passed in this House and also in Rajya Sabha, and also it had given assent by the President but it was not made applicable. This also we have seen. That is why I want to tell the Government that they should specify the exact dates.

I do not know whether earlier, Members had taken up this point, but similar problems had also arosed in Latin America, and in survey had pointed out that almost 70 per cent of the mothers, they were using the infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles. And there was a tendency to water it down because of the excessive cost of the infant milk substitutes. So, it had an adverse effect on the health of the infant. Many times, it was hazardous also. I think in West Bengal also, in a recent survey it was observed that almost 64 per cent of the mothers who are using these infant milk substitutes, there also, there is a tendency amongst them to dilute it because of the cost and of course, it is going to have its adverse effects. In Liatin Amercan, what they did was they had

undertaken vigorous campaign - two years campaign - wherein help of UNICEF was sought, the Doctors were involved, the community was involved, the health centres were involved and everybody was involved and a vigorous campaign was undertaken as far as creation of the awareness is concerned. And you would be surprised that almost the percentage came down to 20 per cent. This sort of efforts actually are required in this country also.

Therefore, I would propose to the hon. Minister that they should give stress in the second objective.

It has been observed by a paediatrician that:

"Studies reveal that with breast-feeding 98 per cent guarantee is assured for family planning. It is estimated that in India five million births per year can be prevented if mothers breast-feed their infants"

If this is true, this is going to have a very positive effect on the family planning programme of this country.

Even in the Latin American countries while creating an awareness amongst the mothers, they also had actually harped on one point that they want to increase the duration of breast-feeding. It amounts to the same thing. This is going to have a very positive effect as far as the birth control programme of this country is concerned. Therefore even investments in this area to some extent is not going to make a lot of difference.

Here we are lucky, as Geetaji has rightly said, that this was a part of the Indian culture. This part of the Indian culture can now also be seen in the rural areas. We have this problem only in the urban areas. Therefore we have a target of only 35 per cent while in Latin American countries, it was a target group of almost 70 per cent. So tackling a group of 35 per cent who are mostly residing in the urban areas is not going to be a problem. Therefore the Government has to

take a vigorous campaign as far as tackling this problem is concerned.

I would like to make one or two suggestions before I conclude. I have already said about announcing the exact date on which you are going to make this legislation effective because cloud of suspicion still hangs on this Bill. As I had said earlier, eleven years had elapsed when we had promised in the world health assembly that we bring this legislation. Therefore announcement of the exact date is very essential.

The second aspect that I want to mention is, if you go through the clauses of this Bill, a lot of importance and stress is given on the voluntary agencies and their participation. When I say that the second objective of creating a social awareness among the mothers is important, then the role of voluntary agencies must be defined and a greater role should be assigned to them.

Many things have been mentioned about the type of letters to be given and the type of advertisements to be followed. As everybody knows, we had also undertaken a programme which was called Anti-Smoking Drive. I would most humbly suggest to the hon. Minister that this programme should not become another Anti-Smoking Drive. We see the advertisements on the TV wherein a particular brand of cigarette is shown to be very good by some persons and the statutory warning which is supposed to form a major portion of the advertisement that cigarette smoking is bad for health is nowhere to be seen. Therefore I would urge upon the Minister that he should ban the advertisement of this infant milk substitute in the TV advertisements. If you are going to lose some revenue, that would off-set because earlier I had pointed out that this is going to have a very positive effect on the family planning programme of this country.

The Government should make efforts to show that breast-feeding is better than the infant milk substitute and the use of feeding bottles. You have a lot of infrastructure, you can prepare documentaries and you can

show them on the TV. Then only can you create this awareness.

If you go through these clauses, particularly clauses 6 and 7 of the Bill are worded in such a way that it gives a scope for ambiguity. If you go through Clause 6, it has been given that a particular manufacturer can undertake an advertisement provided he complies with all these things. It means in a way if he follows all these things, he can advertise. As you know, these manufacturers can always find avenues and loopholes to use them to their advantage. So proper precaution has to be taken.

The last point which I would like to make is that we have to evolve an effective mechanism which would monitor the sale of the infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles periodically. This is going to be the indicator. After taking all these measures, if we discover that the sale of infant milk substitutes and feeding bottles does not come down, then it means that we have to undertake review of everything. We have to think in fresh terms; and if the sale does not go up, then we can say that we are in the right direction and only vigorous efforts are essential so that we can solve this problem. Therefore, I would urge upon the Minister to have an effective mechanism which is the must to achieve the objectives of this Bill. An effective mechanism is a must and the Government should definitely consider all these suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRIMATISAROJ DUBEY (Allahabad):  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank Kumari Mamata Banerjee for introducing this Bill to safeguard the future of children of India. The Government has tried to establish emotional bonds between mother and child through this Bill. In addition to it, it will be a lesson to the modern mothers, born and brought up under the influence of Western Culture, who consider the breast feeding demeaning. In 1981, the former Prime Minister, late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, raised her voice in support of it while addressing the WHO wherein a resolution was passed for

initiation of steps to promote breast feeding and to discourage the use of infant milk substitutes so as to safeguard the health of infants. Unfortunately, since 1981 despite the introduction of this Bill, time and again in the House it could not even cross the preliminary stage even though once it was passed by the Rajya Sabha. Today, on the last day of the current session this Bill has been introduced. On such an important Bill there should have been comprehensive discussion in the House. However, better late than never. All of us welcome this Bill from the core of the heart because it tries to reverse the trend of the deviation of our society from its traditional cultural roots and the weakening of the mother child emotional bonds in India. This will also succeed in putting check on the artificial culture being developed in the society.

Under the influence of education and Western culture mothers in India consider breast feeding as a symbol of backwardness. Many misguided mothers shy away from breast feeding with a view to preserve their beauty and physique. Many mothers under the influence of advertisements of infant milk substitutes available in the market and the message engrossed on the cartons that it is more effective than mother's milk, do not breast feed their children.

I would like to submit that though enough provisions have been made in this Bill to safeguard the health of infants through quality feeding yet a mass movement would have to be launched to change the psyche of mothers so as to encourage them to breast feed their children. In this endeavour the Government will have to seek the help of women and voluntary organisations. It will be a long drawn affair to change the psyche of the people in the country. Otherwise this legislation also like the other legislations on women will remain unimplemented and the children will continue to die of malnutrition. Attractive advertisements must be banned. The views of women and voluntary organisations should be ascertained and included in this Bill after due consideration. Mere enactment of legislation to promote breast feeding will not serve the purpose.

India is poor and women in the country can be divided into various categories. Many ladies of uptodate and affluent families do not believe in breast feeding because of their extra fashion conceiousness and in the name of modernity. Working ladies of middle class cannot breast feed their children because they remain away from children at their places of work. Once they leave for office in the morning, leaving behind their children, the other members of the family somehow satisfy the hunger of children by milk powder and cow's milk. As the other hon. Members have suggested that in all the Government and private offices Mother-Child Welfare Centres should be set up so that mothers after every 3 hours can breast feed their children.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the schemes for improving the health of mothers, being run by the Mother and Child welfare Centres require to be improved a lot as you know that through Aanganwadi programmes and Mother and Child Welfare Centres, attention is being paid towards improving the health of the mothers in each and every village.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Maternity Benefit Act has come into existence but it needs some amendments as you know that these all programmes are on papers only. It requires monitoring to implement these programmes in the rural areas, then only we may expect some improvement. We will also have to consider about those mothers who are invalid and unable to breast feed their babies. Presently, baby foods are very dear in the market and poor people are not in a position to buy them. You will have to seek a technology which can make baby food available at cheaper rates. So that the poor can use it as an alternative. As per your arrangements, artificial milk can only be given to the babies on the prescription of the health visitor. But you will have to ensure that no fake certificate is issued in this regard and the relation between mother and her baby remains intact.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the companies which manufacture the artificial milk, if they violate the prescribed rules, are subject to stern

action. I am told that at the place of manufacturing baby foods, a inspector is deputed there to keep a vigil. But this is entirely an inadequate arrangement. You will have to make a group for this purpose. We can not entrust the future of children of India merely on the responsibility of a person. For this purpose you will have to constitute a committee, who will monitor it and then only you will get the right thing.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we do not telecast foreign illusory advertisements. As Sri George Fernandes has told that most of the foreign advertisements have a dazzling effect. We will have to put curb on them as they are misleading. If you do not stop telecasting them then people will continue to be mislead by them and the babies will have to depend on baby foods only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in our country we just now in the name of the mother. We invoke in the name of mother's milk. We are sentimentally attached to mother's milk. In the name of the mother's milk we are ready to sacrifice our lives, so in order to preserve that culture and to maintain that close affinity we will have to encourage this thing. I welcome the bill presented by you and hope that it will be implemented in a proper way so that the aim with which you have presented this bill is fulfilled in an earnest way. The children of today may become good and healthy citizens of tomorrow and earn laurels for the country.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to say a few words on this Bill. We extend our whole-hearted support to this Bill moved by the Hon. Minister for Human Resources. Several hon. Members who preceded me, especially the honourable lady Members, said many things. I will not, at length, go into what they have already said. But I would like to say that the Government must take all-out efforts to see that the child is fully protected. They are the future citizens of this country.



Unless their health is good and unless we decrease infant mortality rate, it is going to have adverse effect on population control also. When we bring down the infant mortality rate to a very very minimum level, as is happening on other countries, the parents will definitely have a confidence that their children, either one or two, will survive and they will definitely take all necessary steps to plan their family. In this context, the objects of the Bill are fully justified. Several provisions that have been made are good. This Bill ought to have been brought long back. Though the Government of India has recognised the code and adopted it as far back as 1983 and though it was passed in Rajya Sabha in 1986, unfortunately, this Bill lapsed and now it has been brought forward. We extend our fullest support to the Bill. Apart from prohibiting the manufacturers of the milk products from advertising, I suggest that the Government should enhance more funds to the mother and child care so that the mother who is poor and needy will be healthy at the pregnant stage. She must be healthy so that she will be feed her child and bring up a healthy child. It is most unfortunate that even today, after nearly 45 years of self rule, thousands of children are dying. Especially babies at a very infant stage so that the babies are grown up in a very healthy condition and it should also take steps to help both the mother and the child. I do not deny that there is a programme in this regard but much more funds should be allocated for it.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are discussing an important bill. I do not want to say much about it but it is certain that the way infant milk is discussed or advertised these days, is a matter of concern for all of us. At present, about 60 thousand metric tonne infant milk is being produce by all the companies in this field. On the basis of a market survey which was conducted sometime back it is evident that its production has increased by ten percent during the last two years, which shows that infant milk's consumption is increasing by and by. Apart from two prominent companies Amul and

Nestle, 25 other companies are engaged in the production of such milk. What is their position? The criteria adopted by them for producing infant milk is not known.

It is true that now we are going to control them in one way or the other. This bill provides for a statutory warning like the one written on the cigarette packets that smoking is injurious to health, like wise it will be written on the milk containers that breast feeding is best for the babies or infant food is not the only nutritious source. Although we are going to make this provision yet I felt that along with this step, there is a need of mass awakening in this regard. Unless we make the society suitable for that, we cannot make people understand that breast feeding is much better than the infant milk.

I would like to draw your attention towards one more important point that in 1981 there was a: International Conference on this subject. An International breastmilk Substitute Nutrition Code was made. A lot of points have been mentioned in that code. I would like to conclude my speech by referring some of the points of this code.

I do not know how far this Code has been implemented and I do not want to repeat those facts that breast-feeding promotes the health of children. I am a doctor and I know that artificial feeding may cause common diarrhoea, gastroenteritis, eczema and other diseases. But breast-feeding will save the children from these diseases. Children can be prevented from falling prey to these diseases because it increases the immunizing capacity against these diseases in children. But the artificial feeding with packet-milk available in market cannot increase their immunizing power. It is, therefore, essential that emphasis should be given on breast-feeding and people should be made to understand that breast-feeding along is suitable and fit food for children and it alone can develop emotional bonds between child and its mother. Women too should think over it and believe that breast-feeding does not affect their beauty. From every point of view, the development of child is essential. Therefore, I would like to let you know about that Code here. It reads:

1. Information and education - should be scientific and factual:
  - should explain the benefits of breast feeding and the costs and hazards of artificial feeding.
2. Central Public and mothers
  - No advertising to the public
  - No free samples
  - No promotions in health care institutions
  - No company nurses to advise mothers
3. Health workers
  - No gifts or personal samples
4. Labelling
  - No words or pictures idealising artificial feeding.
5. Quality
  - All products should meet BIS standards.
6. Implementation
  - All Manufacturers and distributors of products within the scope of the Code, non-government organisations, professional groups, institutions and individuals concerned are responsible for the implementation of the Code. Violation should be reported to the Government authorities.

voluntary organisations, medical institutions, paediatrics and nursing homes should be encouraged to promote such attitude regarding breast-feeding, so that we may use them to the best of their capacity for attaining our objective and encouraging the tendency of breast-feeding. Unless such a healthy atmosphere is created in our country, we will not be able to attain our objective and we cannot have healthy babies. Bottle-feeding is not good from any angle, because one has to take care whether the bottle is clean or not, whether the nipple is good or not etc.

Similarly, our hon. member Shri Ram Naik had introduced a Private Members' Bill in this House, and today it is materialising which is of course a matter of happiness for us. I want that this government Bill be passed so that we may be able to take further action immediately in this connection. Though this Bill has several flaws, yet I think those flaws can be removed afterwards. But today it is very essential to pass such a Bill in the House and it should become an Act so that people of our country could know the utility of breast-feeding. It should be implemented effectively and wide publicity should be given to it.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):  
 Mr. Chairman Sir, I fully support the Bill and I welcome the way in which it has been brought. I am happy that in this Session itself, this Bill is being brought and is going to be passed now. I have moved amendments. But I am not going into the details of the amendments.

As already stated by many of the hon. members, breast feeding is highly necessary not only for the physical development of the child, but also for its mental build-up. This is a basic fact. So, it is in the interest of the child as well as the future of India that this Bill has been brought and I urge upon the Government that all steps be taken to see that the implementation of this Bill is properly supervised. The Supervision or monitoring of its implementation should be done in a very strict manner.

[Translation]

I want that every person and institution should work to popularize this Code. All

As regards the punishments stated in Section 18, I feel that there must be some change. A mere fine of Rs. 500 for some of the offences committed, is too inadequate and I feel that it should either be clubbed with a mandatory provision for imprisonment of there may be some other punishment more stringent than what is envisaged in this clause.

With regard to another section of the Bill which deals with confiscating the articles, substituting items of food, etc. there is a proviso which says that after 90 days, they may be returned. I request that this proviso should be withdrawn because this will lead to many loopholes and there may even be a lot of corruption. Therefore, at this stage itself, this aspect should be considered very seriously and the provision which says that after 90 days the confiscated goods should be returned, must be withdrawn.

I am not going into the other aspects of the Bill because of shortage of time. I congratulate the Government once again and I hope that this Bill will be passed unanimously.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would not like to repeat it what all has been said earlier. But I am feeling a bit unhappy because even after 40 years of Independence we are under the influence of same thinking of foreign countries. Geeta Didi has rightly stated that we have not yet come out of the feeling that we were once ruled by the English and we are still under the influence which the British's had left upon us. We have the mentality that our children should be foreign returned. We do not like the classical things of our own country, but if it is said that some foreigner has approved or praised these things we will readily accept it. If some foreign organisations appreciate breast-feeding then we consider it very good, and we accept it. Such tendency is the product of our mental-slavery. This is the reason as to why we remained mentally handicapped. Today the educated people say that breast-feeding is very essential

because it helps to develop the mind of the child fully. Amino-aceto, which is essential nutrition component for the development of the brain of a children, is available only in the milk of the mothers.

I support this Bill whole-heartedly. But I would like to point out that merely the introduction and our support of this Bill in the House will not serve the purpose. It requires two pronged action at least. We should ensure that after the enactment of this Bill no advertisement of baby-foods should be allowed to be made. It should also be ensured that women are properly educated about it because circumstances in our country are not congenial to such things. Since there is lack of education in our country. On the other hand a mother will have to keep at least three or four sets of bottles and will have to work whole day for boiling these sets of bottles and nipples. Then she will feed the child with the bottle she will give the support of a pillow to the child and then insert the nipple into its mouth. They go for their job. Thus, the children do not get the company of their mothers. But if the mothers breast-feed their children and they sit with them covering the children with her 'Aanchal' for 15 to 20 minutes after every 3 hours then an emotional attachment is established between mothers and children.

Today there is a sense of insecurity in society. Our youth feel a sense of insecurity today. They are not able to maintain their mental balance. Thus their problem can be looked upon from a psychological point of view also. Further, I want to state that advertisements regarding artificial feeding should be strictly banned and the fact that after breast-feeding cow-milk along is the best of all child-foods, should be given wide publicity. If due to certain reasons, the mother does not have milk or to breast-feed the child then the child requires extra protein and not baby food or baby milk. It is suggested to give baby food to a child after he crosses the age of 4 months. If the child takes the milk of her mother who eats food then the child gets extra protein from it automatically and it need not be nourished protein separately. This should be given wider publicity by the social organisations also.

After giving birth to a child, every mother should be granted leave for at least six months. In order to ensure that mother is not being malnourished Madhya Pradesh Government has made some provisions and accordingly to which every pregnant women is paid Rs. 500 a month. Every possible help is being extended to ensure that the mother must not suffer from malnutrition after giving birth to a baby. We are thinking over it very well after so many years, though belatedly. I want to offer my thanks. Both things should go together not because this thinking is gaining ground in foreign countries nor because foreign doctors are saying that there are meager chances for the mother to get breast cancer who breast feed the baby. I would like to say that we should proceed with the thinking embodied in our culture, which may along side, help in fostering national feelings.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT) (KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE): First of all I would like to thank all those Members who have participated in the discussion on this Bill and obliged me. I would like to congratulate Shri Ram Naik, Shri Deshumku, Shri Rao Shri Thomas, Shrimati Gita Mukherji, Prof. Malini Bhattacharaya, Shrimati Girija Devi, shrimati Sumitra Mahajan etc. I would like to congratulate them not because the Bill has been brought and passed but because we have to think today that the cases of malnutrition and infact morality are increasing, Children are the future of the country.

[English]

Children are assets of our country.

18.39 hrs.

[MR SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

The Government had made efforts to

introduce this Bill on earlier occasion also. Shri Ram Naik had also made effort in this regard. But when Shri Ram Naik had made effort to introduce this Bill last year, I requested him that I would certainly bring this Bill. Therefore, I had introduced this Bill on the 8th May and it has been brought in the Lok Sabha today for passing. I would like to request the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, as Shri Deshmukh has said just now, that this Bill should be passed by Rajya Sabha also as soon as possible. The World Health Assembly had adopted a code in 1981 and the Government of India had adopted the Indian National code in 1983. In 1986, Rajiv Gandhi had thought about it. Today we are celebrating his birth anniversary. Today he is not amidst us. He always thought of the welfare of women and children. Introducing this Bill today itself we have paid him a true homage. He had convened a meeting in 1985, in which a decision was taken that we should do something in this regard. Therefore, he had introduced this Bill in 1986 but Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill could not be passed. The previous Government had brought this Bill in 1991 but Lok Sabha was dissolved and the Bill could not be passed. Saying unnecessary things in the House we waste time of the House but I request you that if any such Bill is introduced, it should be passed without any delay? Such Bill should not be left pending and should be passed as soon as possible because the future of country is linked with such Bill.

Shri Deshmukh, Shrimati Geeta and Shri Ram Naik have supported this Bill and said that this is an important Bill. They have also said that there should be an effective mechanism. I agree with them. I am thinking that monitoring Committees should be constituted at national and state levels. We can co-ordinate this committee. The Government enacts a number of laws but they are not implemented. The State Governments should lay more emphasis on the implementing authority. In this regard we will have a dialogue with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Law. The voluntary organisations, medical practitioners and UNICEF (New Delhi) are there. I would like to congratulate all the institutions, namely.

[English]

International Baby Food Action Network, Geneva, Association for Consumer Action on Safety and Health, Bombay, Voluntary Health Association of India, New Delhi Bengal Rural and Welfare Services, Calcutta, Kasturba Gandhi Memorial Trust Centre.

[Translation]

I want to congratulate all of them. We have introduced this Bill after consulting all these institutions. I am also thankful to all those members who gave their amendments which shows that they have taken interest in it. I am not against the Members who gave amendments to this Bill. As Malini Ji and Shri Ram Naik have said.

[English]

Pacifiers should be included. Inclusion of pacifiers would amount to interfering with the rights of women in rearing of their children.

[Translation]

This is included in the Bill but Shri Deshmuk, Sumitraji and Maliniji have said that there should be awareness also. I agree with them. A large number of illiterate people live in villages. This facility is not available to them while it is available to urbanites. They watch T.V., read newspapers but I would like to request all of you to make these facilities available at the grassroot level in villages. Geetaji has proposed that it should be linked with Literacy Mission. My department is competent enough to do this work. I would like to request the Ministry of Education in this regard. Maliniji has given amendment about infant food and infant milk substitutes. I am thankful to her but the consensus decision is that infant milk substitute and infant food are two different things. Therefore, they have been differentiated. Infant milk substitute is also mentioned in the Indian Code. An hon. lady member has said that it is not mentioned in the Indian Code but she may go through Article 3 of the Indian National Code for Protection and Promotion of Breast-Feeding. It has been clearly mentioned there.

We would like that we should promote breast-feeding instead of infant milk as breast milk substitute.

Besides, there should not be any advertisement for this, be they multi-nationala companies or any other companies. Those who give their advertisements in India will be punished. For it, it is essential to frame rules. That we will do, for it I want time. The Government has asked for identifying baby because a manufacturer can take undue advantage. They may write, "older than one year" and thus they will sell infant milk. That is why, the government has not given the definition of an infant. There is a provision of two types of penalty in the Bill. The first penalty is a fine of Rs. 5000 and a 3 years' imprisonment and the less penalty is a fine of Rs. 2000 and a 6 months' imprisonment. It is not a fact that there will be less penalty or no penalty for it but the reality is that we have reached such a stage that attention will have to be paid to the women and children. For this, a comprehensive programme-I.C.D.S. is going on in the country. You know, Madam Sarojini had said and Geetaji, Maliniji and Dr. Girija ji had also said that if our lactating mother did not get food, how the babies would get milk. That is way, we implement the I.C.D.S. programme which is the largest programme in the country under which the Government provides nutrition, education and referral services to 1.48 crore children including 0.39 crores mothers to who nutrition and medical facilities are given under this programme. Therefore, the Government is making every effort in this regard but even if they want any amendment to this Bill, then I would like to tell them that you have supported this Bill and I have listened to all of your points and even if it is necessary to amend it for the sake of strengthening it, we are ready to do so. There is no difference of opinion in it because this issue relates to the future of our children. I humbly request the hon. Members of the House that today is the last day of the session of Parliament so, they may kindly withdraw their amendments. Ghulam Nabiji, after passing this Bill here, please get it passed in Rajya Sabha as soon as possible. With these words I thank you all.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think you must compliment the Minister for making a good speech in Hindi.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I am grateful to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 1 moved by Prof. Rassa Singh Rawat to the consideration Motion to the vote of the House.

*Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the regulation of production, supply and distributing of infant milk substitutes, feeding bottles and infant foods with a view to the protection and promotion of breast-feeding and ensuring the proper use of infant foods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now take clause by clause consideration of the Bill. There are amendments by Shri Ram Naik, and Shri Thomas.

SHRI RAM NAIK: I would like to have a word so that I can try to find out a via-media. I have given 67 amendments. Some other Members also have given amendments.

Now, the hon. Minister has assured that if there are any shortcomings she would look into them. Now, I suggest that a small committee of members of Parliament may be formed. Some other voluntary organisations should be called in that committee and the Bill should be discussed in detail. If such a committee is formed by the Government, then we will not insist on the amendments. That Committee is necessary because there are so many shortfalls in these definitions given here. If this assurance

is given, then we will not insist on our amendments.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: I have already said that we are going to set up a monitoring committee.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Not a monitoring committee, there are so many medical points involved in this. You call a meeting for a discussion and if you find that some amendments are to be acceptable you can bring an amending Bill.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker Sir, this comprehensive Bill has been brought forward carefully after having consultations with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs. Even if the hon. Members have some suggestions to make, they may send them to me. I will look into them.

[English]

SHRIRAM NAIK: Sir, there are so many amendments. The Minister can call the MPs, who have given their amendments and other Members who want to be associated with this matter, and sort out this matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Madam, you need not form a Committee. But you discuss with them.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: When we set up the Monitoring Committee, we can discuss with them.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Please call the concerned Members of Parliament and discuss with them.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA (Jadvpur): What the Minister is talking about is different from the Committee suggested by Shri Ram Naik.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister can call the concerned members of Parliament for a cup of tea and discuss with them.

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, in view of the assurance and in view of your good offices that you have used, we do not insist on our amendments.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): In view of the assurance given and in view of the tea that the Minister offers to us, I also do not insist on my amendments.

SHRIMATIMALINIBHATTACHARAYA: If the Minister agrees with the suggestion made by Shri Ram Naik, I have no objection in falling in line with other Members. I want that the Committee should be formed immediately.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister has agreed to call the Members who have given their amendments, gives them a cup of tea, hear them and formulate her opinion.

There are amendments to other Clauses also. Does this apply to other Clauses also?

SHRIRAMNAIK: It applies to all Clauses.

MR. SPEAKER: Sudhir Giriji, are you moving your amendments?

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI (Contai): Sir, I am not moving my amendments.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: My amendment is same as Maliniji's. Our is a joint amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I put the Clauses to the vote of the House.

The question:

"That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That Clause 3 to 26 stand part of

*The motion was adopted*

*Clause 3 to 26 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*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is :

"That the Bill be passed".

*The motion was adopted*

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill has been passed but I would like to make a submission which is not related to it but which is a matter of gross national insult.

Mr. Speaker Sir, when the delegation of Uzbekistan came here, one of our Ministers...

MR. SPEAKER: No, such defamatory matters can't be raised here.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am not mentioning anybody's name.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not forming part of the record. You cannot fling surprises like this. Please read Rule No. 353. I quote:

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be

made by a member against any person unless the member has given adequate advanced notice to the Speaker and also to the Minister..”

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am not mentioning anybody's name.

MR. SPEAKER: Is it necessary for you to speak anything without referring to anybody's name?

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I am not speaking anything.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing. Why do you create this problem?

You shall have to give me a notice and to the concerned Minister and then you can raise it.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: I am placing before you what is in record. The hon. Minister has made a statement.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Notice should be given to the hon. Minister who has made the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Please see. I am reading out rules to you

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Several matters are allowed beyond rules.

MR. SPEAKER: We do it. We do it because all of you speak.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, You have over looked the rules in the matter of Constitution Amendment Bill which came up today. That was the question of national honour and this is in the question of national insult... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Hon. Member, what are you doing at the last moment without any reason.

[English]

Rule NO. 353 applies to this. You have to give a notice to me and to the Minister concerned. I am not allowing. Please do not argue with me.

18.56 hrs.

REHABILITATION COUNCIL OF INDIA  
BILL, 1992 AS PASSED BY RAJYA  
SABHA.

[English]

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE  
MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI K.  
KAMALA KUMARI):

Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the constitution of the Rehabilitation Council of India for regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals and the maintenance of a Central Rehabilitation Register and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The lack of trained manpower has been one of the major constraints in the expansion of rehabilitation services in the country. The training programmes in the country in the area of welfare of the handicapped are isolated and ad-hoc in nature with no standard syllabi, entry qualifications, duration of courses, level of degrees/diploma, etc. To overcome shortage of trained manpower, the Government of India carried out consultation with National Council of Handicapped Welfare and concerned Ministeries on the question of setting up an apex body to enforce uniform standards for manpower training programme in the field of



rehabilitation of the disabled in the country.

The consensus was that standard training should be given to professionals and that products of only recognised courses should provide services to the handicapped.

To achieve this objectives, an appx body called "Rehabilitation Council" was set up through a Resolution dated 31st January, 1986. This body was registered under the Societies registration Act, 1980. The council prescribes minimum standard of education and training of professionals, recognises certain insitutions for conducting training programme leading to degrees or diplomas. The Council also recognise foreign degrees, diplomas and certification on reciprocal basis and maintains a Central Rehabilitation register of persons who are allowed to practice or seek employment in rehabilitation services of the handicapped.

The Council has been finding it difficult to enforce the standard of training and to regulate the functioning of the rehabilitation professionals in the absense of the statutory powers. therefore, to confer statutory power in Rehabilitation Council on the model of Medical council of India, which regularises statutorily the training of medical professionals, the "Rehabilitation Council" is being vested with statutory powers to prescribe norms and standards for the rehabilitation professions and to regulate their training. In fact, the existing "Rehabilitation Council" is being substituted by a statutorily constituted "Rehabilitation Council of India."

19.00 hrs

As present budgetary support is provided to the Rehabilitation Council through grant-in-aid sanctioned by Ministry of Welfare. During the current year 1992-93, a provision of Rs. 23 lakhs has been made for the Council. The statutorily constituted Rehabilitation Council of India will be financed out of this budgetary provision of Rs. 23 lakhs and as such no extra financial implications are visualised. However, the

new responsibilities which will devolve upon the statutorily constituted Council may entail

\* Moved with the recommendaion of the President.

some additional expenditure, the quantum of which will depend upon the activities to be undertaken by the Council. Anyhow, as envisaged in the Bill itself, the financial and the administrative matters will be regulated and decided by the Ministry of Welfare in consultation with the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

Except for the matters in respect of which rules and regulations are to be made for covering matters of procedure and administrative details, the Bill does not envisage delegation of powers.

With these words, I request the august Houses for the consideration of the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of the Rehabilitation Council of India for regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals and the maintenance of a Central Rehabilitation Register and for matters connected therewith or incident thereto, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has issued an executive order on 31st July, 1986 to constitute the Rehabilitation Council and circulated it.

[*English*]

"The Council prescribes the minimum standard of education and training professionals, recognises certain institutions for conducting training programmes

leading to degree or diplomas.

The Council also recognises foreign degrees or diplomas or certificates on reciprocal basis and maintains the Central Rehabilitation Register of persons who are allowed to practice or seek employment in rehabilitation services of the handicapped.

The Rehabilitation Council is proposed to be vested with statutory power to prescribe norms and standards for the rehabilitation of professionals and to regulate their training."

[Translation]

The council did not enjoy any statutory Power when it was constituted. I have all regard for the hon. Minister. There is nothing objectionable in the Bill because a provision has now been made to vest statutory power to bring uniformity in training for the rehabilitation of the handicapped. Through this Council we are going to lay down the norms required for the training of persons who will work for the welfare of the handicapped. There are one crore twenty lakh handicapped people in the country out of which 77 per cent live in rural areas. After the formation of the Rajiv Foundation, the foundation has assumed the responsibility of rehabilitation of the handicapped. There are four institutions one is in Dehradun for the visually handicapped persons, other is in Secunderabad for the mentally retarded people, the third is in Calcutta for the orthopaedically handicapped persons and the fourth one is in Bombay for deaf and dumb. If income tax exemption is given to such voluntary organisations, which work in these agencies, on the money they get they would be able to work efficiently. The Government of India has constituted the institution like 'Tax Concession for Reinvestment of Profits in the Building of the Socio-economic Infrastructure' which will give cent per cent rebate in income tax. If these organisations perform development work in villages for the

people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and construct roads for them, they will get hundred per cent rebate in income tax. Six-seven months have passed since its inception. If the people, who pay income tax, get per cent rebate in income tax then they would invest their money in such organisations and the four leading institutions in India would be able to get funds and work efficiently. I welcome the Bill as it will lay down norms for the purpose of recognising and registering the handicapped people for imparting them training. His name is Sitaram Kesari, I hope he will accept my suggestions so that there can be welfare of the handicapped people with the funds so mobilised. With these words I conclude.

[English]

DR. SUDHIR RAY (Burdwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir the Bill is welcome. In India we have 40 million people who are handicapped - either they are deaf and dumb or they are visually handicapped. Both the society and the Government are indifferent to their welfare. Even the 3 per cent reservation in the services for them is not implemented properly. Therefore, it is definitely welcome that the Government has come forward with the creation of a statutory authority.

Now, I think the Bill has sought to create an authority which would have, more or less, official majority. This should not be so. There are 23 members out of which only seven are non-officials. The rest are the officials. Hence, I think that the State Governments should have one representative each. And not only this, the voluntary organisations should have representation on the council. Besides the council should maintain a register of the professionals and they should have, more or less, uniform standard because often quacks are very much active in the country and they often create so many obstacles.

I would also say that this rehabilitation council should give recognition to degrees, courses and certificates which are given to professionals. I would also say that the council should take care of the employment of the handicapped. I have already said that

[Sh. Sudhir Ray]

three per cent of the jobs are reserved for them. but I doubt how much they get.

I would also say that there is a provision in the Bill that it would meet only once a year. I think that it should meet at least thrice a year. But at the same time, my point is that the Government should lay emphasis on general literacy because if there is general literacy, there is more awareness in environment and then there is more awareness of ecology and it would mean less mortality of the children. It should be a holistic approach.

With these words I conclude.

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. speaker, Sir, thought you I would like to congratulate the Government because it has been able to discharge the responsibility of a welfare State by launching the welfare programmes under the Rehabilitation Council Bill presented in the House. These programmes are for the Welfare of those who are physically handicapped, impaired to hear and see or mentally retarded. Swami Vivekanand ji once said:

[English]

"To serve the suffering humanity is the real worship of the God".

[Translation]

Right from the ancient time, it has been the culture and motto of our country.

"Na Twaham kamaye Rajyam,  
Na cha Swargam Nacha  
Punarbhawam,

Kamaye Dukhtaptanam  
Praninam Art Nashanam".

Meaning - thereby, O, God, I do not yearn for rebirth nor do I yearn for heaven. I do not either want any worldly happiness,

prosperity or glory. "Kamaye Dukhtaptanam, Praninam, Artanashnam" That is to say, here it has been prayed to God to bestow the ability of removing the sorrows of the suffering humanity. Keeping this philosophy in mind the Government has opened several institutions and universities meant for the welfare of handicapped persons. Arrangements have been made for imparting training by different categories of professionals. The Rehabilitation Council has been set up with the motive of imparting education to all such persons and for bringing about uniformity in education. All these things have been done in right perspective. There are, however, some persons engaged in it who do not possess adequate professional knowledge. There was a regularisation of services of those who were in medical professions. Indian medical Council was set up. it was also clarified as to which universities can award what kinds of degrees, diplomas and certificates. Similarly, the Rehabilitation Council has also been set up. It has with it a list of the names of several institutions which are looking after the welfare of those who are deaf, dumb and blind. There should be an investigation into the matters like - what are the diplomas or degrees that should be awarded to mentally retard persons, what are the trainings that are imparted to the teachers who are working in these institutions, what is being done towards their rehabilitation. Similarly, issues like - what education is being imparted, whether there are proper institutions for that as also the issue of recognising the degrees awarded by such institutions have been dealt with at length in it. I think these things have been done thoughtfully. There are three aspects behind the structuring of this Organisation, members from the departments of welfare, health and Finance have to be taken in it by the Central Government. Besides, there will also be representatives of the University Grants Commission. There should also be representatives from Medical Science and Research Council because from research and academic points of view there is a requirement of including the experts who have specialisation in the areas of eye, nose and mental diseases. There is a dire need of research work in these areas. Why there are

large cases of blindness, persons getting hunch-backed in a particular region? The causes of all these have to be found by undertaking test of water, environment, foods that shape the human anatomy there so that they can be cured properly. The universities and institutions there will undertake these work. If the persons engaged in these institutions are not capable of imparting the desired level of training and if only forged degrees, diplomas and certificate bearing the names of forged universities are awarded, then there should be some provisions to prevent these persons from carrying out such activities. For that there should be arrangements of refresher courses to be conducted time to time under the provisions of the Rehabilitation Council of India Bill. It is due to new technologies being evolved. Research works are being done in every fields. If they are declared qualified after receiving diploma, then they may be allowed to work in those areas, but if they are not well versed in their respective branches of knowledge, they will not be able to perform the duty properly. Yet, I strongly support this Rehabilitation Council Bill, but I would also like to submit that attention should also be paid towards its shortcomings.

The provision of punishment for the forgers is not adequate in it. Efforts should, therefore, be made to make more stringent laws. A representative of Indian Medical Council, two Members of Parliament and one Member of Rajya Sabha have been included in it under the provisions of the Bill. In my opinion, the number of public representatives should be increased in the Council as stipulated in the Indian Rehabilitation Council Bill. With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Burh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Rehabilitation Council Bill which after being passed by the Rajya Sabha is now here before us for our consideration. There are training institutes for the handicapped persons in the big metropolitan cities. I would like to request the Government that such institutes should also be opened at least in the capitals of different States.

Mr. speaker, Sir, there should be a proper supervision of the work being done by voluntary organisations. There are more than four crore handicapped persons. The responsibility of rendering help to them and to look after their welfare rests on the Government. To think about their batterment is the responsibility of both the Government and the society. The Government should ensure standard education training. So the proper help may be made available for other welfare.

With these words. I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU (Secunderabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill because it is meant mainly for giving training for the professionals. In our country, there are a large number of handicapped persons like mentally retarded, physically retarded and visually retarded.

Sir, I want to give some suggestions for the consideration of the hon. Minister. With regard to the constitution of the Committee, the Chairmanship of that Committee should not go into the hands of the bureaucrats. We know from the functioning of many institutions as to how they are suffering in the hands of the bureaucrats. The Chairman should be a professional who has got a sympathy towards the weaker sections and the handicapped people. Another thing I want to mention is about the members of the Committee. A large number of handicapped persons are living in the rural areas and they belong to the weaker sections of the society. I request the hon. Minister to include some people from the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in that Committee while constituting the Committee. Then, a State-wise census of the handicapped persons should be undertaken, because so far, they have not been properly identified. That is why we do not know as to how many handicapped persons are there.

Then, regarding the allocation of funds, only Rs. 23 lakhs have been allocated for the research work in the training programme. This is a very meagre amount. I appeal to the

[Sh. Dattatraya Bandaru]

hon. Minister that more funds should be allocated for the training programme. Even though many schemes are there for the welfare of the handicapped persons, they are not properly implemented, because there are no trained persons to look after the handicapped persons. Even though this is delayed for more than 10 years now, this training programme is a very important one. I hope that the hon. Minister will accept my suggestions.

With these few words, I support this Bill.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI SITARAM KESRI): Sir, I welcome the suggestions given on Indian Resettlement Council Bill which are creative and based on experience and would like to make two-three submissions, through you.

So far as the composition of the Council is concerned, it is not possible to give representation to all the State. However representation to all the regions and also to voluntary organisations would certainly be above given. So far as universities are concerned, they will also be given representation. In regard to the sittings of the Council, a single sitting won't do. At least two-three meetings would be required. This is a good suggestion and it will be done.

So far as the proposal of Shri Nitish Kumar to constitute, such Councils in States is concerned, these would be constituted at the national level, but under the prevailing circumstances the government cannot assure as to the extent to which its constitution would be expanded. However, in view of its prevailing function in metropolitan cities, the Government would certainly take the matter into consideration.

So far as exemption in income tax is concerned... (Interruptions) I am very well aware ... you need not draw my attention to it... (Interruptions)

So far as the submission of the hon. members, Shri Giridhari Lal Bhargava and prof. Rasa Singh Rawat in regard to exemption in income tax for voluntary organisations is concerned, I would like to inform them that 90 per cent of the total expenditure of these organisations is borne by the Central Government and only the remaining 10 per cent is borne by the organisations themselves. That too only for the purpose that those who set up these organisations should also have some contribution in them. The Government monitors the working of these organisations thus helping to fulfil the objectives of their constitution. Despite our department having no concern in regard to income tax matters, - but so far as I know - Voluntary organisations already avail this exemption, though I don't know its exact percentage.

In regard to demand for providing hundred per cent exemption I can only say that I would recommend the case to the Ministry or Finance; but at the same time, since the country is passing through a severe economic crisis, I cannot assure that this demand would be fulfilled.

So far as providing employment is concerned, the Government would take the efficiency of the handicapped persons into consideration while giving employment to them. It would recommend the cases to various agencies, departments and the private sector. But I cannot say how far we would succeed in achieving the objective.

So far as human sentiments and Government's efforts to serve the people are concerned, it all depends on the attitude of people in public and private sectors towards these people. The Government would see that all of them have a soft corner in their heart for the handicapped persons. Keeping all these factors in view, the Government would make all out efforts in this regard.

In regard to providing 3 per cent reservation to them in services the Government has been trying its best to implement this provision. The government would be considerate if there is any proposal

*Formula and the long Title were added to the Bill.*

I think that I have given reply to all your questions. I am thankful to you for making suggestions and move that this Bill be passed by the House.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde, the hon. Minister has replied. I had called out your name. You were not there. I will give you a chance later.

The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the constitution of the Rehabilitation Council of India for regulating the training of rehabilitation professionals and the maintenance of a Central Rehabilitation Register and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto, 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. There is one amendment by Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram, who is not here.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 30 stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*

*Clauses 2 to 30 were added to the Bill.*

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the long Title stand part of the Bill."

*The motion was adopted*  
*The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting*

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill was passed

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Sir, I will be very brief. We fully agree with the Rehabilitation Council of India Bill. In this Bill, in clause 3, the representation to the States is very inadequate because in this it has been mentioned:

"two members to be appointed by the Central Government to represent the Ministry or department of the States or the Union territories dealing with Social Welfare by rotation in alphabetical order..."

That means, at a time only two Members will be there. This is grossly under representation to the States. I appeal to the

Hon. Minister to give reconsideration and enhance this representation to the States.

Also there is a provision which says that the council shall meet not less than once in a year. But there is no bar to meet more than once in a year as far as the council is concerned. At the same time it may meet even only once in a year. When so much work is to be done to help those poor, mentally-retarded or physically-handicapped or the visually-blind people, when there is no much work burden, this provision also may be changed. The hon. Minister in the Financial Memorandum has stated that it requires Rs.23 lakhs. I believe this amount is too small an amount.

Finally, I urge upon the government to take all necessary steps in some areas. Apart from prescribing the minimum educational qualifications to work as professionals on behalf of this Organisation, the human element also must be there. Whatever may be the degrees a person

[Sh. Sobhanadreeswara Rao Vadde]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):

But no reply is given to any letter. (*Interruptions*)

holds whether he is having a degree or not, his commitment, his service motto also should be there. That also should be adequately taken cognisance of. Right at the moment, the Government is spending a lot of money to help those poor, destitutes and physically-handicapped people and for their welfare. But many a time it is so happening that some voluntary organisations, some clever people who are receiving those funds, they are not really passing on the amount to the beneficiaries which you are giving to them to help those people. In this regard, you have taken some steps. Some Inspectors, some visitors would be there to find out whether those professionals are really competent people or not, whether work is being properly conducted or not. It is good. Similarly, I also suggest that the government should take necessary steps in future so that the amount which you are giving, spending from your Ministry of Welfare for the welfare and of those poor people, physically-handicapped people really reaches those people and not otherwise. Simply basing upon the audit reports which are being submitted for you technically is not sufficient. You know, every hon. Member of this House knows that large sums of money are going down the drain and only very very small part of it is going really to the welfare of such people. I hope the hon. Minister who is very much committed to the welfare of the weaker sections will take necessary steps in further.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Sir, I would like to reply all the points he has raised. So far as corruption is concerned, as he has pointed out, I would like to request the voluntary organisations and the hon. Member also that this department is closely associated with human life and symbolised Members' sympathy and desire to serve such people. I would request the hon. Members that if they find any malpractices being made in any of these organisations, they should bring these to the notice of the Government in writing. Our department is there to monitor.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: We do wrote letters but even acknowledgment is not sent.

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: Not only I sent acknowledgment to your letter but also I have done your work.

MR. SPEAKER: You should not have any objection if your letter is replied and work done.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SITARAM KESRI: It is also possible that such letters are not replied. He is saying just for the sake of entertainment and nothing else. Therefore, I have no objection to it.

The hon. Members have suggested that the Members should be humanists. Secondly, so far the matter in regard to sittings of the Commission, is concerned, I have already said in my previous statement that we will have a provision of three sittings in a year. As regards corruption I have conducted enquiries into the functioning of many voluntary organisations; but not taken any decision despite recommendations by certain persons. So far as the discontinuous of funds is concerned, decisions to this effects is taken only when there is some thing fishy.

I would again request that the difference between this department and others is that it is not only related with human feelings but also deals with such people who are physically handicapped, mentally retarded, deaf and dumb. Thus if the members notice irregularities being practiced in the working of any of the organisations, they should bring them to my notice. I will certainly take action on that.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

""That the Bill be passed . ""

*The motion was adopted*

MR. SPEAKER: Parliamentary Affairs Minister, would you like to say something?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIGHULAM NABIAZAD): The Leader of the House will speak. (Interruptions)

SHRIRAM NAIK (Bombay North): I have a small suggestion to make. We cover important debates on T.V. I suggest and request that not this time, at least from next time onwards, the concluding part should also be televised as that is an important event.

19.34 hrs

#### VALIDICTORY REFERENCES

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI P.V. NARASIMHA RAO): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me a few minutes when the House is about to adjourn *sine die* and the session is going to end. I was not here yesterday. But I was told that the House witnessed a few harsh exchanges on use of a particular word which had slipped in to my address on the 15th of August. Well, I do not want to go in to who said what yesterday. I would like to inform the House that the slipping in that word was completely and totally inadvertent. When I was announcing something good for some of our deprived brethren, there could not have been in my wildest dreams any intention to use a wrong word to describe them. The word has been promptly corrected in the official record on the same day. And today, I would like to assure the House and through the House particularly those friends about whom I had spoken that I have nothing but regret for that inadvertent slip.

Sir, this Session has been a very long one; I would say rather it was an elongated one, so long that on some days we appeared to prefer not to sit, not to let the House go on perhaps so much time was hanging on our heads, that we did not know what to do. But we have had a rather turbulent and yet

instructive session. We had a few landmarks in the history of democratic India: we elected the president; we had elected the Vice-President. We had the peculiar flavour of a minority Government facing a No-Confidence Motion. We have passed some Bills; regretfully, we had not been able to pass some others which, at least, I had very greatly expected to get passed in this session particularly, the Panchayat and Nagarapalika Bill, for which I think the whole of the country has been waiting for too long. We established our own representative Joint Parliamentary Committee to look in to one of the most difficult, most delicate and challenging problems that had faced the country in recent months. And I am sure that the JPC will come out in flying colours while dealing with that problem.

We again, had a very anxious time for a few days when we were buffeted between certain decisions which could have embarrassed the Government and the country for a long time to come. On one side was the dilemma of what needs to be done when the Constitution is challenged and not obeyed; on the other hand we had another dilemma which may be the other horn of the same dilemma of what one has to do, in order to avert a situation which could lead to bloodshed in the country. We are all happy and relieved that with the co-operation of one and all, it has been possible to avert a situation of that kind which has given us the time and the opportunity to go into the question in all its detail. I do hope that with similar co-operation from all quarters we will be able to get to the root of the matter and perhaps see that this running sore is a thing of the past.

Today, we had, in record time, passed the Bill enlarging the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. It only means that Parliament when it wants to do work, it is extra fast and when it is in a different mood, it is absolutely obstructionist, nothing is proceeded with and nothing and allowed to happen.

So, we have seen Parliament in all its mood. We are part of it; we are proud of it.



With these words, I would like to thank all the members, all the parties for having made the proceedings of the Parliament very lively, at times, very rough and yet on the whole, allowing us to company on its adjournment time with the best of feelings for one another.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, associating myself with the views of the hon. Prime Minister I express my gratitude to leaders of all the parties and the officers and staff of this Secretariat. During the inter-session period between May and July, the most important incident which took place was revelations of bank scam. Therefore, it was but natural that every body was thinking that the bank scam would dominate the discussion in the House. It was discussed in the beginning but was interrupted in the middle, a mention of which has also been made by the hon. Prime Minister. The developments in Ayodhya also found its echo in the House. I am glad to note that through it was a matter of great concern, it was solved and a state of confrontation was averted.

I hope that the country would find a solution to the problem in the right direction. In the last week of the session of different type of confrontation cropped up and even the business of the House could not be conducted in the House for a day. I was pained a lot. Because the earlier confrontation was between the Central Government and the M.P. Government. But the confrontation during the last week of the session was a peculiar one which seemed that one section of the House was confronting the office of the hon. Speaker. I believe that they had no such intention and when the hon. Speaker expressed his anguish over the matter all sections of the House expressed the view that it had no base. Though we may differ, we will settle our differences in an orderly manner. That confrontation was also averted and today, i.e. the last working day, the Rules Committee has submitted its report. I

conclude that the way in which the hon. Speaker, initiated telecasting of the Question Hour of the House through Doordarshan was a historical step. We would be able to pass the recommendation of the Rules Committee in the next session, Subject Committees would be constituted to do maximum Parliamentary work through them. I consider it as the best initiative taken by the Government. We will definitely be benefited. Its results would in the next session. We have been able to discuss the demands of only five-six Ministries in the Budget session during the last three years. The demands of all the remaining Ministries are passed without discussion by applying guillotine. We would be able to avoid that situation. It would be an achievement.

Apart from this a good decision has been taken by our General Purposes Committee. The National Song would be sung at the commencement of the session and the session would end with National Anthem on the concluding day. I consider it a good beginning..... (*Interruptions*) ..... No, let us make a beginning in an ordinary way and systematically. It would be introduced from the next session. It would be a good thing.

I am glad and agree with the hon. Prime Minister that it would have been better had some more bills been passed. We have referred the Bills on Panchayats and to Nagar Palikas Select Committee. Those had submitted its report but we could not pass them.

There was one Constitution (Amendment) Bill which I wanted to be passed. Through this Bill delimitation of constituencies would be made. I hoped that this bill would be passed during this session, but it could not be passed. I hope and believe that all these Bills would certainly be passed during the next session. The bringing forward of Bill on Delhi waddue yesterday but it could not be brought. I am also responsible for its not being brought forward. It will also be brought forward in the next session. It will be adopted and elected bodies would be constituted. With this I thank you and all the Hon. Members and appreciate the

achievements made during this session. With these words I conclude.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I went to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the leader of the House and the Leader of Opposition in the House. During this session, interruptions were made a number of times but when there was consensus among the hon. Members, Government business was expedited within the shortest time. I understand that the unlisted hour which is popularly known as Zero Hour, lasted for five hours. It is also remarkable that Government business was also conducted in between. Discussion were held on two Bills. A Constitution amendment Bill was passed. These things took place.

Regarding the deadlock created during last week has been refereed to the hon. Leader of Opposition, I would like to clarify it again. Neither we want to express no confidence to the Chair nor it was there earlier also. But a situation had arisen due to differences of opinion and a particular analysis. You have also appreciated the criticism at intervals. On many occasions you also felt that there was substance in that analysis which were made by other people on your direction. It is a different matter. A detailed discussion took place before you. You convened a meeting yesterday. But since the hon. Leader of the Opposition has started discussion on it, it was not our intention to insult the Chair. We wanted to place our views firmly. We have placed some facts before you where we felt some troubles with the Parliamentary Democracy and Party system. On many occasions heated exchanges are made in the House. But at the end of the session, a cordial atmosphere develops. This spirit strengthens the democracy as well as the country.

With these words I conclude expressing my gratitude to you.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, at the end, we are so self-inspective so gentle and so repentant So,

I hope that when things begin we remember about the end and behave all through like this; then there would not be any problem.

Sir, I also endorse what Shri Nitish Kumar has said about some unwarranted things that took place in the House and it was nobody's intention to hurt feelings of any other hon. Member or any high-position. But certain points that arose in our mind, we tried to make those points clear and there has to be a final outcome of that, the process that is continuing.

Thirdly, I also want to highlight one thing that we will be dispersing; but there will be many challenges that will be facing us in the country, outside the House. Those Members in this House who are hon they can very well contribute in a big way to tackle those challenges those which are really divisive and harmful for the country. I hope that those who are Members of this House, with the spirit of unity ill contribute to carry on this cooperative feeling that is prevailing now at this moment.

with these words, I thank you, all the personnel of the Secretariat and everybody for the success of this session.

[Translation]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I start from the end. During the last one-two days we made several tests of your endurance as the hon. Speaker. Due to some heated words, confusion was created but that was also cleared.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has rightly said that the entire nation is waiting for an amicable solution of the Ayodhya issue. We have to cooperate with him. the hon. Prime Minister is diligent and the leader of the Opposition has also been associated. Perhaps he may assist him more. Ayodhya is a historical place. the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate., A satisfactory solution should emerge.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in 1976 our party had made a demand to amend the constitution

and constitute a Standing Committee. When the discussion will be held in the next session; we would be able to constitute it on the basis of our own experience and practice followed in foreign countries where standing Committees are working. Our Parliament may not be the only forum of deliberations or rural making body but an effective implementation machinery also. We hope that all of us would be able to give it proper shape under your leadership.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as far as hope is concerned, I was anxious and distressed for the Panchyati Raj Bill, i.e. the 72nd constitution (Amendment) Bill. In many States, elections have not been held for the last 14 years. It would be our failure if the elections are further postponed. It may not be repeated next time. It should not be listed on the last days of the session so that it is disposed. It should be kept in the beginning. It is but natural that the difference in the country, society and difference of opinion are reflected in the House. It is not essential to arrive at unanimity over an issue. Eighth Schedule of the constitution was discussed. It is a matter of great concern that the languages as Maithili and others would not be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. We could not convince the House as well as the Government. I hope that Maithili, Rajasthani and Dogri Languages would be included in the next session.

Our country has a population of 85 crore. Some hon. friends feel that the number of 22 languages recognised by the Sahitya Academy is on the higher side. But our country is a mixture of so many cultures, I feel that we have committed a mistake by not placing the subject first. We could not spare time to discuss the Eighth Plan. These are our lapses and will be covered in the next session. I believe that we would be able to expedite the issues in a better way in the House under your leadership. All of us will cooperate with you. We could make ourselves and our party more effective by plugging the loopholes. With this hope, I conclude and thank you and all my friends.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, at one point of time, as the Prime Minister has rightly told, we are also very much worried. What is going to happen?

Ultimately, we are very happy that a solution could be found out. We are all the more happy that the situation was not allowed to go beyond a certain point where the feelings are hardened and the persons and organisations sticking to certain viewpoint going ahead with the same hardened feelings. Still the atmosphere is quite conducive and we hope an amicable solution to solve the vexatious problem in the coming time. For that, I should congratulate once again the Prime Minister.

We are also very happy that even though this idea has been invoked since a long time, you have taken the initiative and already taken certain steps for bringing the committee system of functioning which will definitely strengthen our parliamentary democracy and streamline the administrative procedures which will go a long way to have a better Government and better rule for the people of this country. Sometimes there were certain moments with all due respect to you when we had differed in regard to some views or decision that had been expressed by you. This is merely on the subject or the point of consent and not out of disrespect to the Chair and much more to you. If at any point of time, we had caused any heart burning, we once again want to convey that it is not out of disrespect. So, Sir, we thank you, the Secretariat and the staff for giving their best support and cooperation in discharging our duties as Members of Parliament. On behalf of my party, I extend my fullest gratitude to you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, the fourth Session of the Tenth Lok Sabha comes to a close today.

During this Session which commenced on 8th July, 1992, the House held 31 sittings

281 *Validictory References* SRAVANA 20, 1914 (SAKA) *Validictory References* 282  
lasting over 160 hours.

On the first sitting of the Session, a Motion of No Confidence in the Council of Ministers was moved. Discussion on the Motion which was taken up on 15th July spread over three days. On 17th July, the Motion was voted out after Division.

532 Question were listed as Starred, of which 78 Question were orally answered and written answers were given to 5585 Questions. Three Half-an-Hour Discussions were also held.

Coming to legislative business, 19 Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha. Twenty Bills were passed by the House, including one Bill which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha, important among them being- the Jammu & Kashmir State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1992, the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Bill, 1992, the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of claims Amendment) Bill, 1992, the Capital Issues (Control) Repeal Bill, 1992, the Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Bill, 1992. The Constitution (Seventy first Amendment) Bill, 1992 was introduced, considered and passed today in deference to the unanimous wishes of the House.

20.00 hrs.

Coming to the Financial Business, Excess Demands for Grants both Railways and General for 1988-89, Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 1992-93, Statement of Supplementary Expenditure (General) 1992-93 and the Jammu Kashmir Budget for 1992-93 were passed.

A short Duration Discussions under Rule 193 were held, important among them being -Banks Operations Irregularities running into thousands of crores rupees which resulted in the Constitution of JPC on the subject, Drought situation in the country and statement by the Prime Minister regarding Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid Dispute. And fortunately, for us, it has been, with the cooperation of all, handled in the best possible manner.

The House also discussed and passed Statutory Resolutions seeking approval for continuance in force of the proclamation in respect of Jammu & Kashmir issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months, with effect from 3.9.1992 and approval for continuance in force of the proclamation in respect of Nagaland issued under Article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months, with effect from 2. 10. 1992.

One Calling Attention regarding Transport strike resulting in shortage and shooting prices of essential commodities was taken up, and fortunately, on the day on which this calling attention came up for discussion, the issue was solved.

149 matters were raised under Rule 377.

Business could not be transacted for four days during the current session due to tumultuous and difficult situations in the House. Dissent is, however, part of Parliamentary Democracy and its expression sometimes takes serious dimensions. I wish that we shall have easier time in future. If we work by following the provisions of Constitution and rules, we shall be able to work more effectively and speedily.

The Private Members continued to evince keen interest in bringing forward Bills and Resolutions in the House. 19 Bills on a variety of subjects were introduced by them. A Bill seeking to amend the Constitution to include Manipuri and Nepali Languages in the eighth Schedule found wholehearted support among all sections of the House. However, on being assured by the Government that an official Bill on the subject was on the anvil, the Bill was withdrawn. The Government honoured their commitment by bringing in the Constitution (Seventy First Amendment) Bill today and it has been passed also. In this respect, I would like to say that by setting aside all the rules, with the cooperation of the entire House, we can work in a manner, which is acceptable to all the Members of the House. While on the one

hand, we can work speedily with rules, sometimes without rules also we can work even more speedily.

A private Member's Resolution urging the government to take steps early payment of compensation to Bhopal Gas victims, generated keen interest in the House and the Minister also shared his concern with the Members over the issue. On being assured by the Minister that the Government was taking all necessary steps to expedite the process of payment of compensation to the victims, the resolution was withdrawn. Another resolution regarding review of disinvestment policy in Public sector undertakings remained part discussed.

As was said by the hon. Prime Minister and I also think in that way, the Session was tough, meaningful and yet productive. Tough it was because the debates were done with gusto and at times there turmoil in House. But it was productive also because the budgetary provision were approved, Bills were passed, important issues were discussed. In this period only, the elections of the President and the Vice President of India took place and Members had the opportunity and honour of voting in that and electing our President and Vice President of India to whom the House would like to heartily congratulate.

On 8th August, 1992, a meeting of the Members of both the Houses of Parliament was held to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Quit India Movement. It was addressed by the respected President and respected Prime Minister of India. It was attended by many freedom fighters and other high dignitaries and Members of the Diplomatic corps.

A Special sitting of the Lok Sabha was held on the same day to pass a resolution to pay tributes to the memory of the Freedom Fighters of the period of Quite India Movements and other Freedom fighters. The Resolution was passed unanimously.

A reference has been made to the Committee system which we propose to adopt. I must say the credit for this should go to the Leader of the House and the Leader of

the Opposition. We hope that in the next Budget year we will be able to have the Committee systems and we will be able to transact our business. I say that the credit should go to the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition because the idea was originally floated by them.

I would like to thank the hon. Members, the Leader of the House and the Leader of opposition, the leaders of various parties and groups, the Ministers of Parliamentary Affairs, the hon. Deputy Speaker and the hon. Chairpersons and Offices of the Secretariat and the Whips of various parties for their unstinted cooperation extended to me but for which my task would not have been easy.

The affection and consideration which you have shown to me and my colleagues is our real strength which we would use to do our duty towards Parliament and the people of India.

Some references were made to what happened in the House yesterday. It is a part of the Parliamentary system and democracy. Sometimes it may go a little out of limits and yet it retains the souls and heart of it for which nobody should object. The idea behind what had happened probably was to express the views. I think we shall have to take in the correct sense in which probably the eyes and their souls were trying to express. Without attaching any importance to the form as such, if the form is good and if the heart is good that is the best but if form little faulty and if the heart is good one should not take objection to it, one should look at the heart.

I think I cherish the memories of unstinted cooperation always extended by all the Members and the leaders and all the Offices in the House. That is the real strength one can ask for and with which one can work.

Now I declare that the House stands adjourned *sine die*. Thank you very much.

20.10 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned sine die.*

**PLS. 40. XV. 31.92**

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