

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)**



PARLIAMENTARY PAPER
No. 112
D. 22/10/190...

(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

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

CONTENTS

[Ninth Series, Vol. III, Second Session, 1990/1912 (Saka)]

No. 15, Friday, March 30, 1990/Chaitra, 1912 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions	1—106
*Starred Question Nos	269 to 271, 275, 276 and 279
Written Answers to Questions:	107—449
Starred Question Nos.	272 to 274, 277, 278, 280 to 288
Unstarred Question Nos.	2841 to 2868, 2870, 2872 to 3038, 3040-3048
Papers Laid on the Table	449—463
Assent to Bills	463—464
Statement by Minister Indo-Nepal Relations	465—467
Shri I.K. Gujral	
Election to Committees	467—472
(i) Estimates Committee	467—468
(ii) Public Accounts Committee	468—469
(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings	469—470
(iv) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	470—472

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

Constitution (Sixty-Fourth Amendment) Bill As Passed by Rajya Sabha	472—565
Motion to consider— <i>Negatived</i>	
Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed	472—474 541—544
Shri P. Chidambaram	475—487
Shri Het Ram	487—490
Shri Phool Chand Verma	491—492
Shri Somnath Chatterjee	493—496
Shri Kamal Chaudhry	496—500
Shrimati Rejinder Kaur Bulara	500—502
Ch. Jagdeep Dhankhar	502—504
Shri Bhogendra Jha	504—507
Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	507—510
Shri Ajit Panja	510—514
Shri Kapil Dev Shastri	515—517
Shri Inder Jit	517—519
Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam	519—522
Dr. Venkatesh Kabde	522—524
Shri Arif Baig	524—525
Shri Chitta Basu	526—527
Shri Kadambur M.R. Janardhanan	527—528
Kumari Uma Bharati	528—530
Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri	530—533

Shri Piyare Lal Handoo	534—535
Prof. Meijinlung Kamson	535—537
Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav	537
Shri A.K. Roy	538—540
Shri Rameshwar Prasad	540—541
Statement by Prime Minister	565—568
Prime Minister's visit to Namibia	
Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh	
Bills— <i>Introduced</i>	569—575
Payment of Unemployment Allowance Bill	569
Prof. P.J. Kurien	
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Section 20)	569—570
Prof. P.J. Kurien	
Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill (Substitution of new section for section 77, etc.)	570
Prof. P.J. Kurien	
Backward Areas Development Board Bill	570—571
Shri Yadvendra Datt	
Anti-Espionage Bill	571
Shri Yadvendra Datt	
Grains Board Bill	571—572
Shri Yadvendra Datt	
Compulsory Military Training Bill	572
Shri Uttam Rathod	

Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Articles 75 and 164)	573
Shri K. Ramamurthy	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of Article 111)	573
Shri K. Ramamurthy	
Nationalised Banks (Loans Recovery Procedure) Bill	574
Shri Mullapally Ramachandran	
Employees' State Insurance (Amendment) Bill (Amendment of section 2, etc.)	574—575
Shri S. Krishna Kumar	
Youth Bill	575
Shri Hannan Mollah	
Constitution (Amendment) Bill (Insertion of new article 16A) by Shri Amar Roypradhan— <i>Withdrawn</i>	575—609 612—633
Motion to consider	
Shri Kanci Panneer Selvam	576—577
Shri Mullapally Ramachandran	577—581
Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	581—586
Shri Kalp Nath Rai	586—594
Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar	594—596
Shri T. Basheer	596—600
Shri Prem Pradeep	601—604

Shri Tej Narayan Singh	604—609
Shri Chhaviram Argal	612—616
Shri Tarit Baran Topdar	616—618
Shri Haribhau Shankar Mahale	618
Shri Ram Krishan Yadav	618—621
Shri Govind Chandra Munda	621—624
Shri Het Ram	624—626
Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	626—630
Shri Amar Roypradhan	630—632
<i>Re. Cancellation of Sitting of Lok Sabha</i>	609—612
Rules Committee	621
<i>First Report—Laid</i>	
Matters Under Rule 377	633—640
(i) Need to take steps to desilt and develop Chilka Lake	633—634
Shri Gopi Nath Gajapathi	
(ii) Need to develop roads passing through hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh as 'National Highways'	634—635
Shri Harish Rawat	
(iii) Need to direct Durgapur Steel Plant authori- ties to take over DAV High School, Bolani, Orissa	635
Shri Govind Chandra Munda	
(iv) Need to convert Chhapra-Salempur road in Bihar into National Highway	635—636
Shri Ram Bahadur Singh	

(vi)

COLUMNS

(v) **Need to take necessary steps for sale of garlic at a reasonable price** 636

Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai Shekhada

(vi) **Need to ensure licences to the opium growers whose crops have been affected by recent hailstorms in Madhya Pradesh** 637

Dr. Laxminarayan Pandeya

(vii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal to protect right bank down stream of Farrakka barrage from erosion** 637—638

Shri Zainul Abedin

(viii) **Need to provide financial assistance to construct the building for Polytechnic Institute in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh** 638—639

Shri Mohan Lal Jhikram

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, March, 30, 1990/Chaitra 9, 1912
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Customs Duty on Imported Veneer

*269. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government allowed to import logs, veneer and sawn timber at the reduced rate of 10 per cent Customs duty prior to October, 1986;

(b) whether this concession was withdrawn by Government in October, 1986;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether manufacturing veneer out of imported logs is costlier than importing it at 10 per cent of Customs duty as was in practice before October, 1986;

(e) whether consequent on the increase of Customs duty to 100 per cent on imported veneer, the small scale units in plywood industry have been adversely affected; and

(f) if so, the remedial measures pro-

posed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) to (f). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. Prior to the 6th October, 1986 import of following types of wood were allowed at a concessional import duty of 10% ad valorem:

- (i) Wood in the rough;
- (ii) Wood roughly squared and half-squared but not further manufactured; and
- (iii) Wood sawn length-wise, sliced or peeled but not further prepared.

The concession was not intended to cover veneers. It had come to notice that import of veneers was sought to be made under the garb of sawn wood. As a corrective measure, sawn wood under which veneer could be imported at concessional rate was excluded from the purview of the concession with effect from the 6th October, 1986. Consequently, sawn wood as well as veneers attracted import duty at 100% ad valorem. However, the duty on sawn wood of thickness exceeding 25.4 mm (1 inch) was reduced to 50% ad valorem in November, 1986. Subsequently, the duty on imported logs was raised to 15% ad valorem and on sawn timber to 55% ad valorem with effect from the 19th September, 1987. The import duty on veneers was also raised to 105% ad valorem.

In the current year's budget, the import duty on sawn timber has been increased to 60% and on veneers reduced to 100% as a measure of rationalisation.

2. The rationale in allowing import of timber is for conservation of forest resources and the facility of import of timber is available to both the large and small sectors of the industry.

3. Veneers manufactured out of imported logs at 10% import duty would normally work out to be costlier than imported veneer paying duty at the same rate, mainly on account of wastage involved in the process of veneer-making as also on account of transport and conversion costs. However, any reduction in import duty on veneers would adversely affect employment opportunities particularly in backward and tribal areas and also the indigenous veneer industry.

4. No representation has been received in the recent past from the small scale units in the plywood industry requesting for reduction of customs duty on imported veneer.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Consequent to reducing of duty to 10 per cent on imported logs and increasing the duty to 100 per cent on imported veneer, core veneer is not being made available to plywood industries by big industries which exclusively import logs in right quantity but at higher cost. Will the Government consider reducing the duty on imported veneer to less than 30 or 40 per cent so that veneer is available freely and at cheaper rates?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The entire perspective of imposing duty on veneers is to see that processing of wood is encouraged in this country and at the same time, we see that our forest resources are conserved. From this dual point of view, we do not want greater amount of veneer to be imported in this country at all. Whatever is allowed to be imported, I think, the installed capacity of veneer in India has to be preserved and therefore, in order to preserve

the installed capacity of veneer in our country it is better that we should not make it easy for the veneer to be imported in the country.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: If the hon. Minister is not immediately considering a reduction in duty on imported veneer, what steps the Government propose to take to safeguard the interests of small scale plywood industries which have come up because veneer could be imported at 10 per cent duty and are unable to compete with big industries which can import logs and make veneer but which the small scale industries cannot? What steps the Government propose to take to protect from denudation of forests by plywood industrialists, who make core veneer by illegally cutting forests in the absence of imported veneer?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It what the hon. Member is suggesting, is implemented, the small industries will suffer more because there are a number of small scale industries which are actually having capacity for veneer. If you go on importing veneer, in that case, their production will suffer, their installed capacity will remain unutilised. Therefore, I am not going to accept what the hon. Member is proposing.

[*Translation*]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, the name of the country from where the Government has permitted the import of logs and sawn timber and also the quantity thereof?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The rationale behind the import duty fixed hitherto is the conservation of forest wealth and to ensure that the small scale and local industries do not face any difficulties. Therefore, whatever is imported should be in limited quantities. That is why a higher rate of duty is imposed on it. So far as the names of countries from where we import such articles is concerned, the list thereof shall be laid on the Table of the House.

**Chairman and Managing Director of
New Bank of India**

+

*270. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the alleged irregularities in sanctioning loans and tours performed by the Chairman and Managing Director of the New Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Certain allegations regarding sanction of loans *inter alia* have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(c) Allegation are being looked into.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: The hon. Minister, when he was in the Opposition, had raised several points in this regard. As this problem is not a new one but two years old, I think that the hon. Minister of Finance is familiar with all these points. Therefore, I would like to know whether he has got any information regarding the facts and if so, he may kindly let us know about it. Apart from that, I have got a copy of the two years old report of the RBI in which it has been categorically stated that such serious irregularities have been committed that the New Bank of India had to suffer heavy losses to the tune of Rs. 200 lakh to 250 lakh. Leave apart the press reports in this regard. Anyway, I would like to know as to what effective steps are proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard? The hon. Minister of Finance has given a scant reply and I do not understand what to do in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: The reply of the hon. Finance Minister should be concise.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Minister of Finance has that approach of scant expenditure, it is in the ultimate interest of the country. Whatever he has submitted is a fact. When I was in the opposition, I had raised this issue a number of times and I consider myself to be fortunate enough as now I have been entrusted with the responsibility of dealing with that very question which I had raised from the opposition benches and I would like to assure the House that I would achieve that end. As regards the report to which he has referred I have got all the documents with me. A lot of material had appeared in those days in the 'Janasatta' daily to substantiate it. From the preliminary reports of the investigation conducted by the RBI it has become clear that irregularities have been committed in other matters as well and we have got the preliminary material with us in this regard. The RBI is carrying out further detailed investigation in this matter. I would like to assure the hon. Member that this work will be expedited to complete it without any delay and whosoever is found responsible for the same, will be awarded stringent punishment.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: As the hon. Minister has given complete information in his reply to the first part of the question, there is no use of replying to the second part of the question. Therefore, I would like Shri Madan Lal Khurana to ask his supplementary, if any, in this matter.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it has been stated in the report regarding the way in which loans are sanctioned, I would like to refer to a very interesting case relating to this bank itself. You may be aware that the name of the son of Shri Mohammad Yunus, who was formerly Chairman of Trade Fair Authority of India, is Shri Adil Shahryar. He is a very famous person. At the time when the ship was submerged in U.S.A., he was behind the bars there. The then Prime Minister.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a supplementary.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: While he was in jail, he was allotted a plot of land at Okhla, number H-37. That very person had been sanctioned loan by the bank in question... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Can he raise a personal allegation, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I have told him to come to the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am not levelling any personal allegations. I was only referring to the kind of fraud he had indulged in.

MR. SPEAKER: Ask him for whatever information you want.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: That is exactly what I am doing, Sir.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: All personal allegation should be expunged, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance through you whether it is a fact and if so, whether an inquiry would be conducted in this regard?

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Sir, Shri Yunus is an hon. Member of the *Rajya Sabha*. He cannot refer his name in this House.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, he cannot mention those names. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I am not making any allegations against him, rather I am referring to his son. I would like to know about the son of Shri Yunus who has been behind bars in the USA and was released on the request of the Indian Government. At the time of his detentions, a plot of land had been purchased at Okhla....(*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, a persons who is not a Member of this House is referred to in this House. He is making allegations. The hon. Member cannot come here and protect himself.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, You only put the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir my question is clear. Shri Adil Shahryar who had taken a loan of Rs. 1 crore and 40 lakhs to purchase a plot of land at Okhla and apart from that particular bank, he had taken loans worth several crores from other banks as well. It is on record to this date. The plot of land for which he had taken a loan was not in his name as the hon. Minister of Finance had stated that all the documents in this matter are available with him and also the material which has appeared in the 'Jansatta'. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether an inquiry will be conducted into all such cases where loans exceeding Rs. 1 crore have been sanctioned?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not like to refer to any particular person here because the Reserve Bank of India is looking into this matter and all the relevant documents have come to us and complaints against several persons have reached us as well. Several Trade unions and Indian National Trade Union have also supplied several documents and other different Trade Unions have also done the

same. The hon. Members have also approached us and they have sent us some papers counter-signed by 28 Members of Parliament. It is worth mentioning that:

[*English*]

the Reserve Bank of India which is vested with the powers to inspect banks under Section 35 of the Banking Regulations Act.

[*Translation*]

The R.B.I. as it is vested with the power of conducting inspection after taking into their possession all the documents relating to those loans, are looking into the irregularities which have been committed and is conducting an inquiry into all these cases of allegations of corruption that have been made. I would like to assure Shri Khurana that we shall never try to cover up misdeeds and in this connection a thorough inquiry shall be conducted.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: The hon. Finance Minister has introduced several austerity measures in his budget which has hit the common man and also tried to reduce ostentatious consumption through some of his measures. But, Sir, some of the Chairmen of the nationalised banks are leaders in ostentatious consumption. There is hardly any control over the way they exercise the powers of Chairmanship in setting of opulent offices and their luxurious style of functioning. A lot of expenditure is incurred in running their personal offices when compared to say the Secretary to the Government in the Finance Department. Sir, I am saying this above partisan consideration. The banks were nationalised by Shrimati Indira Gandhi to serve the poor. Will the Chairmen of these nationalised banks be made answerable for the way they conduct their offices and pinned down to in following the priorities laid down by the Government. What are the specific measures that the Finance Minister is going to take in reducing such display of ostenta-

tious consumption by the Chairmen of the Nationalised Banks?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, whenever it is brought to our notice that some elements in the banks, whether they are officers or others, are responsible for ostentatious consumption and expenditure and when we find actually their assets are disproportionate...

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I am not talking about their personal wealth? I am saying how their office are set up, the way they run their offices etc. You visit any of the Bank Chairmen's office.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Can you give an opportunity to reply to your question?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: I am not asking about their personal lives.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I am coming to that.

So, whenever we find that ostentatious expenditure is there in the management of the offices, in the display of wealth through the furniture and other things, and also in some of the loans that are given to certain select persons, on the basis of that if some *bona fide* doubt is raised or if some complaints are received, we first try to find out departmentally whether there is any *prima facie* case and whenever we find that the matter is serious, we are trying to hand it over to the CBI as it happened in this particular case.

As regards the general austerity measures, we are soon undertaking not only in banks or financial institutions' offices, but in all the offices, austerity measures to cut down the wasteful expenditure and I think within a few months we will be able to achieve that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HET RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to know from the Finance Minister how many senior officers are being involved in

the violation of the FERA act. Specially the senior officers of the Punjab National Bank at London and Indian Overseas Banks at Hong Kong are involved in this. How many senior officers were forced to resign, how many were suspended and how many have left these banks to avoid action?

Due to the rampant corruption at the higher level, the banking industry is losing the confidence of the people. I wish to know how many people have been sanctioned loans without any proposal but only by telex messages in the banking industry. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though my memory is not very bad, even to remember all the cases of fraud, corruption and action taken from London to Hong Kong, it is too big a thing. (*Interruptions*). He should give a separate notice for this. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

Panel of Advocates Formed by Banks

*271. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether the three nationalised banks, viz., the Punjab National Bank, the new Bank of India and the Canara Bank have ap-

pointed a panel of advocates to attend to their cases;

(b) if so, the names of the advocates empanelled for Delhi region and Delhi zone, number of cases assigned to them and the amount paid to them as fee during the last three years; and

(c) the norms followed in appointing these advocates and assigning the cases to them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Punjab National Bank, New Bank of India and Canara Bank have reported that they maintain a panel of advocates to attend to their cases.

(b) The information as furnished by the above three banks is at Annexure.

(c) Empanelment of advocates and allocation of work to them by the public sector banks including the above mentioned 3 banks is determined by several considerations such as, the number of years of experience at the Bar, educational qualification, the type of the case, value of suit, specific expertise of the advocate and the experience of the bank of the handling of the cases by the advocate, the time and efforts demanded by the bank from the advocate etc.

ANNEXURE

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri ASP Ahluwalia	9	35048.95
2.	Sri Jag Mohan Sharma	—	—
3.	Sri SS Mittal	42	26737.28
4.	Sri SK Singla	1	5452.05
5.	Sri DL Bhargva	—	—
6.	Sri SS Saluja	—	—
7.	Sri BN Singh	5	32962.00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
8.	Sri Ashok Kr. Singh	—	—
9.	Sri SA Sayed	—	—
10.	Km. Archana Purohit	27	11161.00
11.	Sri YR Laroya	62	31718.00
12.	Sri SK Gupta	8	6942.31.
13.	S., BR Kholi	59	35933.00
14.	Sri Anand Kumar	8	8005.00
15.	Smt. Suman Sharma	48	33645.00
16.	Sri Mohinder Kr.	17	13242.70

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1997-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
17.	Sri YP Chandna	7	51545.00
18.	Sri P Chawla	—	—
19.	Sri KL Nandwani	2	32496.00
20.	Sri AS Chandok	—	—
21.	Sri SP Kalra & Co.	1	539.00
22.	Sri Harpal Singh Nirbhaya	6	16813.00
23.	Sri Rajbir Tyagi	10	7263.00
24.	Smt. Manjeet Kaur Chawla	7	14657.00
25.	Sri RP Vats	111	64517.00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
26.	Sri SC Paul	122	134357.00
27.	Sri AP Mahajan	89	93154.00
28.	Sri VP Khetrapal	63	47354.00
29.	Sri CS Bhandari	21	50046.00
30.	Sri SP Chaudhary	39	15795.00
31.	Sri ML Ghera	44	36093.00
32.	Sri Ravinder Mohan	29	20719.00
33.	Sri SK Paruthi	73	69452.00
34.	Sri BS Ahuja	113	57459.00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
35.	Sri DS Rastogi	42	24863.00
36.	Ms. Leena	13	8000.00
37.	Ms. Sudha Varma	41	21083.00
38.	Sri KR Marwahi	—	78.00
39.	Sri SS Katyul	100	64265.00
40.	Sri KC Gandhi	—	—
41.	Sri SR Yadav	1	11417.00
42.	Sri Subhash Bansal	22	83618.00
43.	Sri SK Khanna	3	11573.00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
		1	2
		3	4
44.	Sri Jagdeep Kishore	17	89253.00
45.	Sri Jwala Prashad	8	76978.00
46.	Smt. Archana Jain	—	—
47.	Sri VP Mendiratta	—	—
48.	Sri Alok Kumar	—	—
49.	Sri SS Soni	—	—
50.	Sri Devinder Sain	11	8371.00
51.	Sri Yaspal	—	—
52.	Sri Ashok Kr. Singh	18	26223.10

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
53.	Sri BS Singh	—	—
54.	Sri Chiramal Josh	9	10549.00
55.	Sri MH Hanafi	23	16395.80
56.	Sri RB Mahender	—	—
57.	Sri Mohinder Kumar	—	—
58.	Sri MP Singh	—	—
59.	Mrs. Sudesh Yadav	15	16122.65
60.	Miss Kumkum	—	—
61.	Mrs. RB Mehndiratta	14	6604.45

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4

MARCH 30, 1990

Oral Answers 28

62.	Sri SS Dabas	—	2738.00
63.	Sri PL Adalakra	—	—
64.	Sri Harish Chetan	31	31706 00
65.	Sri LP Mangla	—	—
66.	Sri PN Tewari	3	18251 00
67.	Sri PN Gulati	2	6626.00
68.	Sri Harpawan	77	121545.00
69.	Sri PM Nayar	1	16323.00
70.	Sri MS Gupta	2	7000 00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
71.	Sri AN Behani	1	11000.00
72.	Ms. Neena Mittal	1	552.00
73.	Sri Shyam Lal Sharma	108	78378.00
74.	Sri Rim Aggarwal	45	25244.85
75.	M/s. Sukhdev & Co.	67	40420.00
76.	Sri SP Agarwal	1	3558.50
77.	Sri Vinay Bhasin	1	3547.50
78.	Sri SC Jain	1	1813.35
79.	Sri Dinesh Kapoor	14	9283.40

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989		Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
		No. of Cases entrusted		
1	2	3	4	
80.	Sri SK Agarwal	2		17913.00
81.	Sri ML Gupta	17		5024.00
82.	Sri SP Sethi	1		3765.00
83.	Sri Deewan Chanilal	2		12735.00
84.	Sri BK Goyal	2		991.00
85.	Sri BK Kochar	2		875.00
86.	Sri GC Malik	15		18171.25
87.	Ms. Ina Malhotra	18		12077.00
88.	Ms. Meena Saxena	5		3818.00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
89.	Ms. Reeta	8	5000.00
90.	Sri SS Mathur	1	462.00
91.	Sri SP Dua	1	2264.00
92.	Sri YS Longwal	2	2780.00
93.	Sri RS Sidharth	5	4000.00
94.	Sri YP Chanderchud	1	4000.00
95.	Sri SK Garg	4	12000.00
96.	Sri Atual Jain	8	5000.00
97.	Sri Brij Mohan	1	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of Cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4
98.	Sri GL Malik	1	11000.00
99.	Sri JL Gupta	8	8000.00
100.	Sri Balraj Kishan	1	200.00
101.	Sri Dinesh Kapoor	1	424.00

NEW BANK OF INDIA

(Advocates on the panel of New Bank of India for attending the cases in respect of the branches coming under Union Territory of Delhi)

		1987-1989	
S No	Name of the Advocate	No of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
1	Sri Ashok Kumar Bhakri (only criminal cases)	2	—
2	Sri A D Mahindroo (Legal Advisor, H O)	9	11451
3	Sri A P Mahajan	5	973
4	Sri Arun Jetely	—	—
5	Sri Ashwani Kumar	1	465
6	Sri A K Tewari	1	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
7.	Sri Anil Chawla	1	128
8.	Sri A.K. Vali (since resigned)	1	633
9.	Miss Anita Singh (Gone to USA for higher studies)	—	—
10.	Sri Ashok Bhasin	3	2421
11.	Sri Arun Kumar Shukla (Yet not sent his certificate & acceptance)	—	—
12.	Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi (Empanelled in 1969)	1	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	No of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2		3	4
	Sri Arvind Sinha (empanelled in 1989)		1	—
13	Sri Anil Sapra (Since resigned)		1	598
14	Sri Alak Kumar		1	100
15	Sri B D Kaushik (was given one case in 86 and since he is secretary of Bar Association and have no time for handling cases)		—	—
16.	Sri B.M. Sabharwal		1	300
17.	Sri C.M Baweja		3	250

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
18.	M/s. Chandra & Partners	Depanelled.	
	Sri Harish Chandra	Depanelled.	
	Sri Satish C. Aggarwala	Depanelled.	
	Sri Adish C. Aggarwala (De. empanelled)	Depanelled.	
19.	Sri D.R. Thaker (Already given number of cases)	—	—
20.	Sri D.D. Mahajan (has given a case but refused to file as want to file only foreign exchange cases)	—	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
21.	Sri Dinesh Goyal	3	3782
22	Sri Dev Nath Suri	4	740
23.	Sri Ghan Shyam Vashisht (Empanelled in 1989)	2	460
24.	Sri H C. Malhotra	2	287
25.	Sri H.C. Kundra	1	239
26.	Sri Harish Lal Narula	1	—
27.	Sri H.S. Parihar	1	1520
28.	Sri Harminder Singh Kwatra	2	580

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
29.	Sri H.C. Dhall (Legal Retainer)	7	16287
30.	Mrs. Inderjeet	7	860
31.	Mrs. Ina Malhotra	6	7954
32.	Sri Jawahar Chawla	1	555
33.	Sri J.S. Gulati	2	575
34.	Sri Jagdish Chandra Trikha (has been given small cases of DRI in 1988)	—	—
35.	Sri J.M. Sabharwal	—	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989		
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid	
1	2	3	4	
36.	Sri J.K. Sibal	1	—	
37	Sri J.R. Midha	1	277	
38.	Sri J.K Gupta	2	471	
39.	Sri J.R. Goil (CLA at H O.)	—	—	
40.	Sri K.K. Arora	3	400	
41.	Sri K. V. Rathi (out of India)	—	—	
42.	Miss. Kum Kum (empanelled in 1989)	1	—	

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
43.	Khan Law Firm	2	—
	Mrs. Sona Khan		
	Ms. Ramni Taneja		
44.	Sri K.N. Kapur Legal Adviser R.O Delhi	5	4286
45.	Sri Kishan Chandra Bajaj (Acceptance & Certificates yet to be received)	—	—
46.	Sri K. Gambhir	3	1302
47.	Sri M.S. Sethi	4	5327

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989		
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid	
1	2	3	4	
48.	Miss Meera Bhatia	6	2266	
49	M Dharam Vir Marwah	5	1245	
50.	Sri M.L. Gera	4	1861	
51	Sri Manjeet Chawla	2	585	
52	Sri M D Taneja	1	—	
53.	Smt Maniner Kaur	1	230	
54.	Maj. N N. Gupta (already has 5 cases prior to 1987)	—	—	
55.	Sri N.L. Chaudry	—	—	

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
56.	Sri Nanak Chand Gupta (already given cases in 1986)	—	—
57.	Sri N.S. Jain (has small cases)	—	—
58.	Sri N.S. Das Bahl	1	—
59.	Sri O.P. Girotra	—	—
60.	Sri O.P. Soni (Since died)	1	125
61.	Sri P. L. Bhandari	5	1679
62.	Sri P.K. Jetely	1	—

1987-1989			
S.No.	Name of the Advocate	No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
63.	Sri Parkash Chawla	10	2608
64.	Sri P.S. Uppal (have small cases)	—	—
65.	Sri Parveen Kalra	6	2115
66.	Sri P.S. Sahni	1	3300
67.	Miss Poonam	1	152
68.	Sri P.N. Gera	2	245
69.	Sri P.S. Khera	2	—
70.	Sri R.P. Batra	1	215

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
71.	Sri Ramesh Madan	2	—
72.	Sri Ravi Pratap	2	—
73.	Sri R.K. Gupta	5	2775
74.	Sri Ramesh Duggal	1	2555
75.	Sri Rajinder Singh	3	548
76.	Sri Ramesh N. Keswani (empanelled in 1989)	—	—
77.	Sri R.K. Sharma	2	—
78.	Sri R.K. Chadha (Legal Retainer)	26	31878

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
79.	Sri R K. Dhawan	—	—
80.	Sri Rajesh Mitra	1	—
81.	Sri R.C. Chauhan	1	205
82.	Sri R C. Pandey	—	—
83.	Sri Ravi Kher (De-empennelled)	—	—
84.	Sri R.M. Aggarwal	1	270
85.	Miss Rajani Tomar	3	371
86.	Sri Rajeshwar Tyagi	1	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
87.	Sri R. N. Govind	—	—
88.	Sri Rakesh Sawhney (De-empanelled)	—	—
89.	Sri R. K. Sharma (De-empanelled)	—	—
90.	Sri Rajinder Rana (Certificate & acceptance not received)	—	—
91.	Sri R. P. Sharma	1	264
92.	Sri S. R. Yadav	1	—
93.	Sri S. P. Chopra	6	260

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
94.	Sri S.P. Manga	—	—
95.	Sri S.C. Arora	—	—
96.	Sri Subodh Markendya	—	—
97.	Smt. Sudesh Yadav	11	4644
98.	Sri Sandeep K. Beri	—	—
99.	Sri Satinder M. Bedi	—	—
100.	Sri S.K. Arora	1	—
101.	Sri Suresh Minocha	—	—
102.	Sri S.C. Ahuja	—	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
103.	Sri Sahib Singh (empanelled in 1989 given DRI cases)	—	—
104.	Sri Sunil Ahuja (empanelled in 1989 for criminal cases)	3	—
105.	Sri Shiv Kumar (empanelled in 1989)	2	—
106.	Sri Satya Prakash Gupta (empanelled in 1989)	—	—
107.	Sri Subhas Chand Jain	2	497
108.	Sri S.L. Bhayana (since resigned)	2	505

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989			
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid		
1	2	3	4		
109.	Ms. Sunita	2	280		
110.	Sri S.C. Sharda	1	—		
111.	Sri Sanjay Sarin	4	394		
112.	Mrs. Sunada Ray	7	6430		
113.	Sri S.C. Gulati	2	2472		
114	Sri S. Rizvi	3	924		
115.	Sri Surinder Kumar Gupta (acceptance & certificates received in 1990)	—	—		

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
116.	Ms. Shobha Dekshit (has not submitted her certificates)	—	—
117.	Sri T.R. Bhalla	—	—
118.	Sri Vikram Kumar Nanda	7	3373
119.	Sri V.K. Makhija	—	—
120.	Sri V.K. Verma	1	453
121.	Sri Vinod Asri (not interested)	—	—
122.	Sri V.K. Bhalla	2	1191

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	1987-1989	
		No. of cases entrusted	Amount of fee paid
1	2	3	4
123.	Sri V.K. Gupta	1	1298
124.	Mrs. Vidya Singh Malik	1	375
125.	Sri Vinod Kumar Goel	1	401
126.	Sri V.K. Khurana	1	—
127.	Sri YOgesh Kalra	2	480

CANARA BANK

(Advocates on the panel of Canara Bank for attending the cases in respect of the branches coming under Union Territory of Delhi)

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	No. of cases entrusted (1987-1989)	Amount of fee paid (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1.	Sri K.N. Bhat	1	5,712.65
2.	Sri Arun Kumar	22	1,24,532.35
3.	Sri A.K. Single	74	12,584.75
4.	Sri Adish Chandra Aggarwal	11	37,613.95
5.	Sri Anil Chawla	135	1,08,526.78
6.	Sri Ajay Kaul	—	—
7.	Sri Anand Singh	—	—
8.	Sri Alakh Kumar	51	63,197.82

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	No. of cases entrusted (1987-1989)	Amount of fee paid (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
9.	Sri Atul Chandra Jain	4	6,450.83
10.	Sri Bhasin & Bhasin	9	9,400.00
11.	Sri Bakshi Bikram Singh Sawhney	19	41,773.00
12.	Sri B. N. Singh	—	—
13.	Gagret & Co.	4	1,05,735.00
14.	Sri J.L. Singla	121	87,294.11
15.	Sri Joginder Nath Aggarwal	7	27,384.00
16.	Sri Kailash Gambhir	5	1,217.00
17.	Sri O.P. Girotra	7	29,606.00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	No. of cases entrusted (1987-1989)	Amount of fee paid (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
18.	Sri P.N. Sethi	43	1,09,600.30
19.	Sri Pradeep Dewan	40	63,420.30
20.	Sri P.R. Aggarwal	2	8,020.00
21.	Sri Ravinder Dayal	—	—
22.	Sri Ramesh Chandra	2	1,005.85
23.	Sri S R Yadav	97	1,27,328.01
24.	Sri Satya Prakash Aggarwal	10	76,265.85
25.	Sri Shanti Swaroop Sharma	79	2,26,920.21
26.	Sri Salman Khurshid	—	—
27.	Smt. Sudesh Yadav	—	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	No. of cases entrusted (1987-1989)	Amount of fee paid (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
28.	Sri S.P. Kalra	13	47,774.07
29.	Sri V.N. Mathur	1	206.60
30.	Sri Vinod Kumar Verma	43	60,504.34
31.	Sri V.K. Sharma	20	31,079.14
32.	Sri Vijay Kumar Verma	7	37,732.81
33.	Sri V.P. Narula	10	1,77,162.50
34.	Miss Kumkum	1	1,437.40
35.	Sri C.R. Iyer	—	—
36.	Sri A.P. Mahajan	—	—

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	No. of cases entrusted (1987-1989)	Amount of fee paid (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
37.	Sri M.S. Dutta	—	—
38.	Sri J.K. Sinha	—	—
39.	Sri M.D. Taneja	2	550.00
40.	Mrs. Inderjeet Saroop	15	5,950.45
41.	Sri C.L. Narsimhan	—	—
42.	Sri L.R. Goel	1	3,093.75
43.	Sri D.P. Singh	1	1,462.50
44.	Sri J.C. Bhagat	1	6,600.00
45.	Sri Harpawan Kumar	2	5,965.00
46.	Sri Chinoy Chakravorthy	1	500.00

S.No.	Name of the Advocate	No. of cases entrusted (1987-1989)	Amount of fee paid (in Rupees)
1	2	3	4
47.	S Bhasin & Co.	10	14,463.02
48.	Sri N.K. Singla	1	9,622.20
49.	Sri Rajender Sharma	1	19,059.60
50.	Sri S.K. Mukherjee	1	200.00

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, a number of things have been stated in the statement furnished by the Government in their reply to the question. It is impossible to get the detailed information on all the points mentioned thereon in the House because it requires a comprehensive investigation. Still, however I would like to submit that it has been stated in the Government reply that empanelment of advocates and allocation of work to them by the banks to attend to their cases, is determined by their seniority, experience and competence. I would like to know as to who is going to examine it and ensure that the Bank officials do not do any discriminator in the allocation of cases? According to the lists of advocates on the panel of the three banks, presented here, the Canara Banks has a total of 50 advocates on its panel. Out of them 8 advocates were paid an amount ranging from Rs. one lakh to two lakh another 8 were given an amount ranging from Rs. one thousand to two thousand and 10 others were not assigned a single case and were not given a single paisa. As regards the position in respect of the New Bank of India, there are 127 advocates on their panel out of which 44 were paid an amount less than Rs. one thousand seven advocates were given a sum of more than five thousand rupees each and there were 7 such advocates who were not paid a single paisa. As per the information furnished in respect of the Punjab National Bank there are 101 advocates on their panel and out of them, 18 advocates were not allocated a single case while two advocates were paid an amount of more than two lakh rupees. Thus, a lot of irregularities are taking place in the allocation of cases. Instances are there where a payment of one lakh rupees was made for a single case whereas in other cases just a total amount of ten thousand rupees was paid for 75 cases. So, I would like to know whether the Government proposes to lay down some a set of norms in this regard? Every thing has been left to the discretion of Bank management and does the Government think that whatever they have done is correct and it has been done

honestly? Will you get an enquiry conducted in this regard?

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact that the criteria adopted for the empanelment of advocates in various banks widely differ from bank to bank. So far as the question of experience is concerned, the names of only those advocates, who have a seniority of 5 to 10 years are listed in the panel of the banks. I have got a long list with me, which shows the number of advocates whose names have been listed in the panel of advocates for various banks. It is a genuine complaint, that due to the different norms for the empanelment of advocates in different banks, there are many banks where the names of a large number of advocates have been kept on the panel. So these advocates do not get enough cases. All these complaints have not been received only from the hon. Member but many other members have even written letters to us in this regard. After taking all that into consideration, we would convene a joint meeting of the directors of various banks and try to develop a uniform basis, as far as possible, for the empanelment of advocates in the various banks. I am sure that we would be able to solve the problem of irregularities, if and when such a uniform basis is agreed upon.

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has talked of convening a meeting of the the Managing directors or Board of Directors of the banks to find out a solution to the problem of irregularities. However what I would like to say in this regard is that all these things will be done in future but in the past, the advocates fulfilling all the eligibility conditions whether it was LL.B., M.A or B.L. or any other qualification laid down for the purpose and the advocates who are experienced and competent were not allocated cases because they were not in the good books of the director, the Law Officer or the Chairman, of the Bank or just because they did not associate themselves in any way with them. Instead the Advocates with political approach were allocated cases.

I would like to know from the Hon'ble minister whether he would get all these things investigated and initiate legal proceeding to punish all such officers who have shown any favour in this manner or if they have given away the money of the Bank to some particular individual just to oblige him, to serve their personal interests. Will you consider it as just another instance of corruption or will you punish the guilty officials under criminal Act?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have information about the Bank-Book, but it is not possible to have complete information regarding the good books. The complaints which the hon. Member has made in this regard are based on facts. He had said that only those advocates, who are in the good books of few directors and officers are allocated more work. due to which they are able to earn more money. When such a complaint comes from a hon. Member and specially a member whose authenticity is known to me for years and who will never level false allegations, it cannot be ignored. My reply to his question whether an enquiry would be conducted or not, is that we would definitely conduct an enquiry.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the constitution, there is a provision of 18 per cent and 7 per cent reservation in respect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The Government has made a declaration about extending the facility of reservations to the Buddhists (neo-Buddhists) as well. Only the Government can tell us about the percentage of reservation, proposed to be made for the Neo-Buddhists. You are also aware that the number of persons belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is increasing day by day. I would like to know as to how many seats have been reserved for the candidates of Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the Neo-Buddhists respectively, in the existing panels of advocates?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, at the moment, it would be difficult for me to find out from this long list the exact number of seats reserved for them. However his demand for the adequate representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all the appointments, is justified and in principle I do agree with him. Moreover I would like to give an assurance to the hon. Member that if, after the study and evaluation of the complete list, it is found that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled tribes have not been adequately represented, then after examining it, we would certainly see to it that they are adequately represented.

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: What percentage of reservation would be made for the Neo-Buddhists?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, right now, I cannot specify the percentage of seats to be reserved for them, but I would specify it later on.

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether such panels have been prepared even in respect of other banks like Rajasthan Bank, UCO Bank and S.B.B.J (State bank of Bikaner and Jaipur) and also whether High Court judges have been included in these panels and is there is any such provision in the law which provides for the inclusions of High Court judges in such panels?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question relates to the Punjab National Bank, the New Bank of India and Canara Bank only but you must have observed that in the beginning itself, I had mentioned about all the banks in my reply. I had said that, the basis on which the names of advocates are listed on the Panel of advocates of the banks, differs from bank to bank. I have admitted that therefore, I assure the hon. Member, as I have already said in the beginning itself, that be it UCO Bank or any other bank, we would endeavour to prepare a uniform basis for the empanelment of advocates, in consultation with the top officials of the banks.

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ:-Sir, I raise a broader question to our able Finance Minister. But I would request him not to disarm me by his humour.

I see a continuous relationship between Question No. 270 and No.271. It is a question of widerange of irregularities and mal-practices which the banking sector indulges in. The thing is, they are not answerable to Parliament; they are not answerable to the Central Government. I had worked on the Financial Committee and I raised this question there. They enjoy autonomy.

I want to put a question to Prof. Madhuji. Will they enjoy this autonomy and will they remain out of the purview of these financial committees or he is going to take measures to make these national banks answerable either to PAC or PUC so that we can examine them. At present, they are not answerable.

A junior officer of the PNB would not answer my question straight because there was a circular issued by the Chairman of that bank. I explained to them at Srinagar, when I was a Member of the Estimates Committee. I told them, the Central Government is answerable to Parliament. We represent Parliament and, therefore, you are answerable.

I remember another occasion when the Central Bank official drew the attention of that letter and took shelter under that ground. I raised this matter and Mr. Eduardo Faleiro, former Finance Minister made a commitment in this House that he would ask the Chairman of Central Bank of India to come to his office and also call me and it would be decided. I have now taken up this matter with Prof. Madhu Dandavate. I want the banking sector to be answerable to the Parliamentary committee—either of the three financial committees.

I have raised a broader question and let him not disarm me through his humour.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Without disarming my friend with my humour, I want to assure him that I would like to reiterate what I have said in my Budget speech. I said, our efforts will be to ensure functional autonomy of the banking institutions and financial institutions within a broader framework of accountability. Within a few weeks, it will be our constant endeavour to spell out what are the parameters of functional autonomy and also the accountability. I am sure that all these institutions will be accountable to you—not to you personally, but to Parliament.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is in two parts. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to formulate a national policy for the empanelment of advocates in nationalised banks, so that those lakhs of advocates who have been practising for the last less than 10 to 15 years and are almost having no work with them, may also get jobs and no advocate is allowed to monopolize atleast for a period of five years and also than women advocates are also brought on the panel of advocates in banks, situated in the rural areas. After formulating a national policy in this regard, employment of advocates should be done in consultation with the District Judge in order to keep it away from the influence of red tapism, nepotism and politicalisation. Under 'B' part of my question, as you have said, I intend to seek the information whether the Government, in view of the present national perspective, proposes to take any effective action, in the near future, under the Criminal law, regarding the diversion of crores of rupees of the Reliance Industries by the Bank of Baroda?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, panels of advocates would not be maintained by the banks, only to provide work to the unemployed advocates. However as I have said earlier also and as Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav has said, empanelment of advocates would be done on a uniform basis for all banks and also according to the capacity of the banks and the experience of advocates. Secondly, while doing so, we would not care as to who is

exerting his influence on the preparation of such panels. The second part of the question pertains to a particular company. As I understand it and Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will also agree that the question pertains to the empanelment of advocates and it is not regarding any particular company.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: The panels which are now existing are quite old. There are lot of junior advocates practising all over India who have made their mark otherwise in their profession. But still, they do not receive a single briefing a year from the banks. The briefs always go to all those who are already on the panel and the Board. I have experience for 25 years as bank panel advocate. When the brief comes, it comes one day before the date of litigation i.e., if it is mortgage, 12 years period is there. I take the brief on the last day. We take the brief in the evening. We just cyclostyle the petition. We will fill up the gaps. Next day at 10 O'Clock in the morning, we have to file a petition to get a receiver appointed. By this method, as I have already mentioned Rs. 6,000 crores worth of properties could be realised—If the hon. Minister applies his mind to this and if he asks for particulars, I will give—and if junior advocates are given an opportunity to come in time when senior advocates do not come. The court passes out the matter because the senior is not present.

Therefore, my question is would the hon. Minister consider that the names of junior advocates of repute—not just because of giving some employment—junior advocates who have made their mark in the panel, are taken and whether plaint petition in the right time would be given to the advocates so that the bank would realise their dues in time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On the basis of his experience, he had made welcome and constructive suggestions. He had spelled them out. I would accept them and I can assure him that whatever panels we

have appointed in the past, I will revise them and reconstitute them.

Implementation of Court Orders by Government

+
*275. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Attorney General of India was written to Government that many of the Court orders and directions are not implemented by Government in time; and

(b) if so, what action is being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The Attorney-General of India has written to the Government that the number of contempt petitions for non-compliance with Court orders and directions is on the increase and that prompt steps be taken to ensure that Court orders and directions are carried out without the pain of contempt petition.

(b) Ministries/Departments of Government of India have been requested to take prompt steps as recommended by the Attorney General for India.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, unfortunately in this House we find that the concerned Ministers are not available. This is a serious matter. You should also look into this.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should you waste your time. You should put the question so that the Minister can reply.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: As the custodian of this House, you should also look into this. This is a serious matter. I now put the question. There are a number of contempt petitions before the Supreme Court because

many of the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are not implementing the Supreme Court verdicts. Unfortunately, in India this legal procedure is a time-consuming and cumbersome one. The case starts from the Sub-Courts and the appeal goes to the District Court, High Court and then to the Supreme Court. In the Supreme Court, once a final verdict is given, even then the concerned people are not getting justice because the Government is not prepared to implement it. I would like to know from the Government whether an effective mechanism will be introduced either through the Government Counsels or through some other agencies so that again the petitioner has not to go to the Supreme Court with a petition of contempt. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this will be seriously looked into by the Government.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that all these procedures are very time-consuming ones. There is need to find out ways so that the delays are cut.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Many of the petitions which go to the level of the Supreme Court are the petitions given by the building owners against the Ministries or Departments for either getting the building vacated or for revising the rent. Large number of buildings are hired by the Government Departments giving a stipulated period of time and rent. But as usual the Government will neither vacate the building nor increase the rent reasonably. So, the building owners go to the respective rent control courts in the country where they get a verdict in their favour. Then, the Government goes on appeal to the High Court and from there it goes to the Supreme Court. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in a similar case the Law Department can scrutinise the verdict of the lower courts. I am suggesting the lower courts where rent control matters are decided first. Therefore, if the Law Department feels that there is no scope for further litigations, then why it should be delayed? Why should the case be taken to the Supreme Court? Why does the Govern-

ment spend money? Why should the petitioner spend money? In respect of cases which can be finished at the lower level, why should such cases be taken to the Supreme Court level?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Whenever a Department wishes to go in appeal against the judgement of any lower court, it normally happens with the concurrence of the Law Department. So, no Department general goes in appeal against the judgement of the lower court on its own. I would also like to add that the Ministries or Departments do not deliberately flout the court directions/orders. It may be that in some cases the Ministries do not properly appreciate the scope and reach of the court direction and sometimes there is failure to implement the order promptly. As and when the court order is properly interpreted to the concerned Ministries or Departments, it happens invariably that remedial steps are taken immediately for complying with the Court orders.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: This does not happen with one or two cases. There are hundreds of cases where the Government is not implementing the verdict of the Supreme Court.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: If any specific cases are given by the hon. Member where the Government is not implementing the court order, then I would like to assure the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that not only the Government will comply with the order of the court but also action will be taken where there is any deliberate attempt not to comply with the order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Sir, this is a serious matter. The courts have to depend on the Government for the implementation of court orders and directions. When a court issues any summon or warrant, the concerned police personnel refuses to take any action on it. May I know if the Government will make provisions for making avail-

able a special police force to the courts to ensure the implementation of its orders and directions? I request the Government to provide such a force to the courts.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government. Implementation of Court orders and directions is the responsibility of the Government. As I said earlier, hon. Members may kindly bring to the Government's notice any deliberate non-implementation of Court orders and directions. Proper action shall be taken against the offenders besides ensuring that the orders are implemented.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for the positive reply to the effect that suitable action will be taken for implementing the verdicts of the court. Not only in Supreme Court, but in lower courts also there are cases of wilful delay in implementing the judgement. We all know, justice delayed is justice denied. Unless there are some definite rules, it would not be possible to implement the assurances. So, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will bring forward a legislation for penalising all officers who deliberately delay implementation of the court's judgement through out the country?

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, I share the concern expressed by the Hon. Member and I totally agree that that justice delayed is justice denied. As far as the question relating to any proposal for bringing the legislation is concerned, I would like to say that there are not only rules and laws, but it is a Constitutional obligation on the part of the Government to ensure that the decisions and judgements given by the courts are complied with, they are obeyed and they are implemented.

Hiring of Foreign agencies for St. Kitts Bank Accounts

+

*276. **SHRI NATHU SINGH:**
PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 713 regarding illegal accounts in St. Kitts and state:

(a) whether the Directorate of Enforcement had hired some foreign agencies to conduct the inquiry into the St. Kitts bank accounts;

(b) if so, under whose authorisation the Directorate hired such agencies and how much expenditure was incurred thereon; and

(c) whether the hiring of foreign agencies was legitimate and if not, the action contemplated against the officials held guilty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

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

SHRI NATHU SINGH: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has conducted any inquiry on his own to establish the facts of this case; if so, what are also facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not conducted any inquiry on my own. The CBI is conducting the inquiry.

SHRI NATHU SINGH: Sir, serious questions arise in our minds about the role of the previous Government in the entire matter. I would like to know whether the previous Government involved itself in forgery and misled Parliament. The ex-Minister of State for Finance told this House that they had got the documents authenticated by the Consul General of New York.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not

want to bring in any former Government. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are the Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the present Government, I am involved. The problem is that in Kuwaiti Arab Times a news had appeared on 20th August, 1989 and it was further utilised on 22nd August, 1989 by various newspapers in India. And the sum and substance of that was that in St. Kitts, Shri Ajeya Singh had an account and Vishwanath Pratap Singhji was the beneficiary of that account. When Shri Ajeya Singh returned to India, he made it clear through a press statement that he totally denied the very existence of them. Then Shri Nandy, the Deputy Director of Enforcement was sent for enquiry. Certain photostat copies, not the original copies, were actually produced. They were attested by the Consulate General. And also a statement was recorded from Mr. Mclean who was the former Managing Director of the First Trust Corporation and Mr. Alan Tonks who was the ex-Director. Later on, Mr. Alan Tonks had publicly said in his interview that his signature was fraudulently used. Now after all these developments, the best course was to go in for CBI inquiry. The entire matter has been entrusted to the CBI and we are awaiting the findings of the inquiry.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is good that this Government has referred the matter to CBI as the hon. Prime Minister's family is involved in it. Now, Sir, the reply was... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It is not because the Prime Minister's family is involved. Even if my family was involved, it would have been referred to the CBI.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: If you kindly go through the reply, the question

was a very pertinent question and, in fact, it was a pointed question. The question was:

"Whether the Directorate of Enforcement had hired some foreign agencies to conduct the inquiry into the St. Kitts bank accounts;"

The answers is: "No, Sir."

And further the questions were:

"(b) if so, under whose authorisation the Directorate hired such agencies and how much expenditure was incurred thereon; and

(c) whether the hiring of foreign agencies was legitimate and if not, the action contemplated against the officials held guilty?"

Now we have been seeing that whenever there are cases against the officials—you are also aware of this fact—the foreign agencies have been engaged to find out the truth. Now, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister would come up before the House with the answer saying that, in this case also, the CBI would be fully authorised to engage the foreign agency or to go to foreign countries to find out the truth.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The original question was about the foreign agencies. I said: "No, Sir and does not arise." Anyway, that matter is closed now. He has raised a fresh question whether the CBI will be permitted to use the foreign agencies. Sir, normally, when the CBI undertakes any particular investigation and inquiry and if in that case some circumstances in the foreign countries are involved, the CBI has been taking the help of Interpol. If the CBI itself says that even making contacts with Interpol and taking their assistance is not sufficient—in the past, some foreign agencies were utilised in order to investigate certain mat-

ters—and if they recommend this, on merits, we will consider that point for future and we will also keep your advice in mind and take necessary action.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I would have been happy if the hon. Minister had said: "No. We do not do it." But he has avoided the question. My question was a pointed question. I asked: "Whether the Government is going to authorise or empower the CBI, even if the CBI does not go for foreign agency, in the interest of the investigation to find out the truth and whether you are going to direct, on related issues, the Interpol or any other agency to find out the truth."

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have not evaded the answer at all. I have carefully gone through the last ten or fifteen years of Parliamentary procedures. I have seen that when any foreign agency is asked to investigate something, basically it is the CBI that starts. If we feel that we are not able to make any headway at all, even those options are kept open; that is all I can say at this state. On behalf of my Government I cannot make a commitment outright that we are going to have the foreign agency.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The previous Government had set some very new standards in the misemployment of the agencies of State. Those standards are such as find us today in a situation that so much of our time is pre occupied with laundering the dirty linen of yester years. This Dirty Tricks Department that the previous Government seems to have specialised in had gone to such limits that I feel the present Government must indeed come forward now with full facts and finally extinguish it. Because the nation is sickened of all this. This constant going on of this dirty tricks, eminent Members of Parliament being tailed abroad etc., must come to an end. All this must come

to an end finally and the Government get down to governing.

Therefore, I would ask one or two clarifications from the Minister. After all, the allegation that is being spoken about involves \$ 21 million. I personally cannot even conceptualise \$ 21 million—what does it feel to own \$ 21 million.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: That is just a chicken feed for them.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: But that is a different matter.

The alleged beneficiaries of this \$ 21 million are very eminent Indians. Indeed a Member from the Opposition bench has just got up and said the high office of the Prime Minister is involved in it. The Minister of Finance has not yet denied it. Therefore, I think the Government must come forward with very specific answers to very specific questions on this entire matter.

I would like to know on what basis did the earlier Government reply. Because the Government of India is a continuing entity, they just cannot say that now they are sitting in the Chair and therefore the responsibility that they have inherited is past. The Government of India as a continuing entity in the House, in the Parliament, confirmed that certain documents alleging the position of \$ 21 million were authentic documents. Therefore I would like the Government to tell us now whether they are working on the basis of the authenticity of these documents. Is the authenticity denied; not correct; or what?

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: It is against this question, under Rule 41. This question cannot be asked. The result of the investigation has to come. On the FIR questions cannot be asked. It is for the investigat-

ing agencies and not for the Minister or the Parliament. Let the investigation be conducted and then only he can reply.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The CBI has now been entrusted with the enquiry. I would like to know what are the terms of reference of the CBI enquiry. How much time have you given to the CBI to complete its enquiry? Because the nation is sickened of all this. There were reports of the involvement of certain foreigners giving instructions directly to our officials in St. Kitts in Trinidad and Tobago and elsewhere. About these foreigners giving instructions directly to Members of our Commissions, I would like the Minister to clarify.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has specifically asked on what basis the CBI has been entrusted with the task of this enquiry. If the hon. Member recalls when this allegation was made, both the person against whom the allegation was made, that is Shri Ajeya Singh and the implied beneficiary Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, publicly demanded that they are prepared for a full and fair enquiry into the matter. They demanded a full enquiry into the matter, and the nature of the enquiry might be decided by the Government. It is quite all right that when these very persons who demanded the enquiry were in power, they considered it their primary responsibility to get the matter clarified and set things right. Therefore, Sir, the terms of reference are that there is an allegation that such an account existed; Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was the beneficiary and a Consul-General has actually attested that. These three aspects should be gone into and as early as possible the findings of the enquiry must come before the Government; or we will expedite the enquiry on the basis of the terms of reference.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Jewellers Training Centre in Bareilly

*279. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Jewellers Training Centre in Bareilly;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government for the development of jewellery craft?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). There is, at present, no proposal with the Central Government to set up a Jewellers Training Centre in Bareilly.

(c) The Government has been taking a number of measures including the setting up of Jewellery Product Development Centre (JPDC) at Bombay and Delhi for the development of the jewellery craft and of a Gemstone Artisans Training School (GATS) at Jaipur; conduct of Training Courses in Gemmology by the Indian Gemmological Institute, New Delhi and by the Indian Diamond Institute (IDI), Surat and establishing facilities for Hallmarking, etc.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Shri Rajveer Singh.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. During Question Hour, you should not do like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. Please take your seat. This is Question Hour.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have moved on to the next Question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. I do not know why are you doing like this. Are you on a point of order?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow any point of order to be raised during Question Hour. Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Uttar Pradesh and Bareilly in particular, is very well-known for its jewellery craft. Keeping this in view, will the hon. Minister consider my proposal to immediately set up a Jewellers' Training Centre in Bareilly?

SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU: Sir, the Centre has written to the U.P. Government about this matter. At present there is no demand for it in Bareilly. The matter will be considered if and when such a demand arises in future.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You put your question, Shri Poojary.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Since you are going to raise extraneous points, I do not allow you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point in doing like this. The question has been replied to. If you have got anything else, you can give the motion afterwards. But, you have no right to block the time of the House like this.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please allow me to proceed with the Question Hour. You are a senior Member of this House, Shri Poojary; and you cannot block the time of the House. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You are a senior Member of the House and you cannot prevent the other Member from putting his question.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot raise this during Question Hour. You are not expected to stand like this.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of Rubber Plantations in Orissa

*272. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the districts in Orissa where rubber plantation has been taken up;

(b) whether the Rubber Board has given favourable report regarding expansion of rubber plantation in some other districts;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Rubber Board in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken to undertake rubber plantation in those districts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) to (d). The Rubber Board has recommended rubber plantation development in Orissa mainly in the uplands of six districts namely Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Puri and Ganjam. Expansion of rubber cultivation to districts other than these six districts is not favoured on account of inadequacy of rainfall and prevalence of prolonged dry season which adversely affects the growth and yield of rubber. However, rubber has been planted in some patches in Koraput, Phulbani, Kalahandi and Keonjhar districts also in addition to the six districts mentioned above.

Companies in Export Processing Zones

*273. CH. RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 100 percent foreign owned companies in Export Processing Zones that have been allowed to sell their products in the domestic market:

(b) whether these companies are allowed to remit all their profits; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) According to the information available, three 100% foreign owned companies in Export Processing Zones have been allowed to sell their products in the domestic market.

(b) and (c). Repatriation of profits, dividends etc. is allowed in accordance with the details furnished by the zone units in their project applications and approved by the Government of India.

Study on Development of Sea-Beaches of Karnataka

*274. SHRI SRIKANTH DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had deputed a study team to Karnataka in 1987 to study the development of sea-beaches in the west coastal region;

(b) whether the study team has recommended some places in that state for being developed as beach resorts for the purpose of attracting both domestic and foreign tourists;

(c) if so, the details of the proposed beach resorts; and

(d) the steps taken to develop them?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A Study Team from the Central Government surveyed the beaches in Karnataka and made certain recommendations in respect of seven places. Based on these recommendations, the Government of Karnataka prepared proposals for the construction of beach resorts at Malpe, Karwar, Murudeshwar, Marawanthe and Beleker and sought financial assistance from the Central Government. The State Government, however, did not submit detailed proposals as required by the "Inter-Ministerial Committee on Beach Resorts" for environmental clearance. They also could not identify and provide the land for some of the projects. These projects are basically commercial in nature and, therefore, should be left to private initiative.

Loans to Improve Indian Trade

*277. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry has suggested to Government to have the policy of the Reserve Bank of India liberalised regarding loans to improve Indian trade; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had received a letter dated September 21, 1988 from The Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM). A detailed reply has been given to them by RBI on January 9, 1990.

Development to Tourism in A.P.

278. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop tourism in Andhra Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether any scheme has been implemented to provide good accommodation facilities to the tourists in the State during the last three years; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) to (c). To strengthen tourism infrastructure including accommodation facilities, the Department of Tourism have provided Central financial assistance on the following projects/schemes in the State of Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years;

1. Yatri Niwas at Hyderabad
2. Sound and Light Show at Golkonda
3. Water sports and recreational complex at Bhavanipuram, Vijayawada
4. Water sports at Rishikonda, Visakhapatnam
5. Water sports at Nagarjunasagar
6. Kuchipudi Dance Festival
7. Additional accommodation at Ramappa and Pakhal
8. Wayside facilities with accommodation at Lepakshi
9. Cafeteria-cum-accommodation at Nagarjunasagar
10. Floating recreation deck at Hussainsagar
11. Wayside facilities at Palamner in Chittoor district

12. Development of cottage complex at Pulicat Lake three years.
13. Beach cottages at Rishikonda

These projects are being implemented by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. In so far as the projects relating to accommodation facilities are concerned, they are at various stages of implementation.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Tourism

*280. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:
SHRI MULLAPPALIY RAMA-
CHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the foreign exchange earnings;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve the present situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). As per the estimates available from the Reserve Bank of India, the foreign exchange earnings from tourism during the last three years were as given below:

Year	Rs. crores
1989-87	1067
1987-88	1856
1988-89	2103
	(Provisional)

There has been no decline in foreign exchange earning from tourism during the last

(d) The steps being taken for increasing the foreign exchange earnings from tourism include continued upgradation of tourism infrastructural facilities, diversification of tourist attractions, identification and development of new circuits, and strengthening of publicity and marketing activities in overseas markets.

Renovation of I.T.D.C. Hotels

*281. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHARY:
Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether renovations were carried out in a number of I.T.D.C. Hotels during September, 1989 to February, 1990;

(b) if so, the main features of the renovations and the reasons for carrying out such renovations during the tourist season;

(c) whether demands for rooms by the guests were refused on this account during the above period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) ITDC planned to renovate 10 out of 25 hotels during 1989-90. The renovations were started in phases in weak sales season which continued during the period September 1989 to February 1990.

(b) The main features of renovations were:

(i) Refurbishing of rooms and toilets;

(ii) Refurbishing of public areas;

(iii) Replacement of furniture and fixtures.

No record of refusals is however being kept in the hotels due to renovation or otherwise

In order to achieve and maintain parity in a highly competitive industry ITDC launched From May '89 a major-3-year renovation programme for its hotels spread over the year. If the renovation programme was to be confined merely to the weak sales (summer) season, it was estimated that renovation would extend to over 5 years.

(c) and (d). While undertaking renovations, all efforts were made to ensure that inconvenience to guests is minimised; renovations were undertaken by taking up a portion at a time and not the entire property.

Indo-US Trade

*282. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the percentage increase registered in the exports and imports trade with USA during 1989 over 1988, and the likely trade figures for 1990?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): The following are the provisional figures of exports and imports according to DGCI&S, Who maintains statistics on a financial year basis;

(Value : in Rs. crores) -

Year	Exports	%Change	Imports	%Change
1987-88	2907.65	—	2024.97	—
1988-89	3735.10	28.4	3181.37	57.1
1989-90 (Apr-Dec.)	2634.74	—	2396.68	—
1989-90	3221.03	22.2	3171.11	32.3

For the year 1989-90 figures are available only for April-December, 1989 and the trend can be seen by comparing these figures with the figures available for the corresponding period in 1988-89.

Divorce Cases Pending in Courts

283. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-
INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of divorce cases pending for more than three years in different courts;

(b) the proposals being considered for speedy disposal of such cases; and

(c) whether any legislation is contemplated to expedite the process of divorce in cases of mutual consent?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Various steps have been taken by the Government, from time to time, to reduce

overall pendency in the courts. A Committee of 3 Chief Justices of High Courts has been constituted in January, 1989 to make an in depth study of the problem of arrears in Courts and to suggest remedial measures.

(c) No, Sir.

Clearance of Local Cheques

*284. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the banks flouting Reserve Bank of India directive on clearance of local cheques;

(b) if so, the names of banks marked for these violative action; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not issued any statutory directive to public sector banks for clearing local cheques. However, banks, which are members of the clearing houses (particularly those at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and New Delhi) have been advised by the RBI to ensure that all local cheques deposited by their customers for collection are sent for clearing on the same day. According to RBI, banks are generally complying with these instructions.

[*Translation*]

Tourist Places in Mewar

*285. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the places related to the life of Maharana Pratap of Mewar proposed to be developed as tourist places;

(b) whether the Union Government had approved the Mewar Complex Scheme of the Rajasthan Government and if so, the amount sanctioned for this scheme;

(c) whether Mewar Complex Scheme has since been implemented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The following places related to the life of Maharana Pratap of Mewar are proposed to be developed as tourist places:-

1. Haldighati
2. Gogunda
3. Kumbhalgarh
4. Chavand
5. Chittaur

(b) to (d). Development of tourist infrastructure at places of tourist interest is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, for the Mewar Complex scheme, the Central Department of Tourism have already sanctioned during 1989-90 construction of a Cafeteria at Gogunda at a cost of Rs. 3.12 lakhs and have agreed in principle to the construction of a Tourist Complex at Kumbhalgarh. Revised estimates are awaited from the State Government. The projects for Haldighati and Chavand are proposed to be considered for financial assistance during the next financial year.

The Department of Tourism have also sanctioned the construction of Additional Accommodation at Panna Tourist Bungalow in Chittaur at a cost of Rs. 13.50 lakhs during 1988-89. The ground floor has already been

completed and the work on the first floor is in progress. Flood-lighting of Chittaurgarh Fort has also been sanctioned.

[English]

Joint Venture Companies by Indian Banks with International Merchant Banks

*286. SHRI K.S.RAO:
SHRI BRAHM DUTT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit Indian Banks to float joint venture companies with leading international merchant banks;

(b) if so, whether a number of public sector banks have informally sounded the Reserve Bank of India and his Ministry for permission for setting up such subsidiaries;

(c) the objectives for setting up of such subsidiaries and the advantages India would have by such joint ventures;

(d) whether there would be substantial savings in foreign exchange thereby; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There is no proposal at present to permit Indian banks to set up joint venture companies in India with leading International Merchant Banks.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it had received a proposal from a nationalised bank to set up a financial subsidiary in association with foreign banks. The proposal was examined by the RBI and was rejected.

(c), (d) and (e). Do not arise.

Loans Advanced by S.B.I.

287. SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:-
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether credit camps have staged a comeback in the form of big buy camps organised by the State Bank of India (SBI);

(b) if so, the norms adopted by the S.B.I. in granting loans under the above scheme;

(c) whether other nationalised banks also propose to give such loans; and

(d) if so, the number of camps likely to be organised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). As per reports available, the State Bank of India has introduced their own Big Buy Scheme in 1988. It is a loan Scheme to enable the individuals to purchase consumer durables. The loan amount is restricted to 12 times the net monthly income subject to a minimum of Rs. 5000/- and a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh. The interest charge is 16.5 per cent per annum and the loan is repayable in equated monthly instalments which may extend up to 60 months.

Tourism Potential in Garhwal Region of U.P.

*288. SHRI C.M. NAGI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of tremendous tourism potential of Garhwal Region in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the steps taken to tap tourist potential of Garhwal during the last three

years;

(c) the expenditure incurred on tourism development in the region during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise; and

(d) the future plans in this regard including the places, if any, identified for development as tourist spots?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). State Governments are primarily responsible to tap tourist potential of various destinations. However, based on specific proposals received from them, the Department of Tourism provides financial assistance within available resources to develop infrastructure.

For the development of Tourism in the Garhwal Region, the Department has released funds for the following schemes during the last three years:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the Projects/Scheme</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Released during the last three years</i>	<i>Total amount released during the 7th Plan</i>
1. Cottages & restaurant at Auli	20.90	5.00	5.00
2. Fibre Glass Huts for Garhwal Region	33.75	12.00	12.00
3. Trekking equipment for Garhwal Region	11.86	8.00	8.00

In order to further tap the tourism potential of Garhwal Region the Government has promoted river-rafting and winter sports in the area. The Ministry of Tourism has also organised an International Yoga Festival at Rishikesh in February 1990, which is likely to become a regular feature.

(d) The development of tourism is a continuous process. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to States/Union Territories for strengthening of tourist infrastructure on specific proposals based on their merits, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities.

Evaluation of SEPUP and SEEUY

2841. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation has been made of the two major schemes started for facilitating self-employment of the urban poor through institutional finance with an element of subsidy viz. the Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) and the Self Employment Programme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)

(b) if so, how far these have led to solving the urban poverty; and

(c) whether Government propose to give a fresh look to these two schemes while framing the Eighth Five Year Plan and make them more effective to hit at the very root cause of poverty, namely, unemployment, under-employment or unproductive employment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries) who is administratively concerned with the Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) has reported that the objective of the scheme is to encourage the educated unemployed youth to undertake self employment ventures in industry, service and business through the provision of a package of assistance. The scheme is intended to provide self employment to educated unemployed youth who are not able to muster their own capital. The SEEUY Scheme is being evaluated by the State Governments. The scheme is working satisfactorily. There is no proposal at present to restructure this scheme.

Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP) was introduced to encourage identified families living below subsistence level in metropolitan, urban and semi-urban centres which are not covered under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), to undertake self employment ventures with the help of bank credit and subsidy provided by Central Government. There is no proposal to modify the scheme at present.

The SEEUY and SEPUP schemes have been allowed to continue upto 31st March, 1991.

Agreement Between management and Trade Unions

2842. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement was reached between the management of Bokaro Steel Plant (BSP) and the Trade Unions in October, 1986;

(b) if so, whether the agreement has been implemented fully; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Smuggling of Guatemala Cardamom Through Nepal to India

2843. SHRIPALAI K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the smuggling of Guatemala Cardamom through Nepal into India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to prevent it?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The concerned Customs formations in the Indo-Nepal sector of the land border have been alerted with a view to curb this smuggling. As a result, small cardamom worth Rs. 9.13 lakhs were seized during 1989 as against Rs. 3.50 lakhs seized during 1988. The anti-smuggling drive has been maintained in 1990 and seizures of small

cardamom valued at Rs. 6.70 lakhs (provisional) have been effected upto February.

Allocation of Banks to Public Sector Undertakings

2844. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allocate one public sector bank to one public sector undertaking; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). Under the scheme of departmentalisation of Central Government accounts, each Ministry/Department of Government of India is accredited to a particular public sector bank to attend its receipts and payments work. The public sector undertakings/statutory bodies/corporations etc., have an independent entity and are free to choose any of the public sector banks for their financing requirements etc. It will also be open to the public sector undertakings to deal with more than one public sector bank or consortium of banks depending upon the units' operational convenience and the extent of its financial re-

quirements.

Export of Iron Ore

2845. SHRI K. PRADHANI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries to which iron ore was exported during Seventh Plan period alongwith the quantum and value thereof, year-wise; and

(b) the steps being taken to increase the export of iron ore?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Iron ore was exported to Japan, South Korea, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, G.D.R. Switzerland, Poland, Middle East, Malaysia, North Korea, Pakistan, Turkey, China, Nepal, Kuwait, U.A.E., Bahrain, Australia, Qatar, U.S.A., Indonesia, Taiwan, Iraq, France, Mexico, West Germany and other West European countries. The quantum and value of iron ore exported during the Seventh Plan period is as under:

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

(Value in Rupees Crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
1985-86	30.019	543.65
1986-87	32.525	597.47
1987-88	28.369	515.53
1988-89	33.318	670.61
1989-90 (Provisional) (April-February)	29.541	778.25

(b) Some of the steps taken to increase exports of iron ore are market diversification, improvement in infrastructural facilities at major ports and tying up of export sales through long term agreements with major buyers of iron ore, etc.

FICCI Suggestions on Import-Export Policy

2846. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have received some suggestions from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) on the Import and Export policy.

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether FICCI has suggested that the new policy should be made valid for a period of 5 years so that it is co terminus with the 8th Five Year Plan, and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU).
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d). The forthcoming new Import & Export Policy will be laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1990. It is therefore premature to disclose details at this stage

Surprise Visits by Officers of Central Excise Department

2847. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of surprise visits made by Deputy Collectors, Assistant Collectors and Superintendents of the Central Excise

department at Delhi to the units during the last three months;

(b) the results of these visits; and

(c) the number of adjudication cases pending with the Collectors and the steps taken to finalise expeditiously the adjudication cases?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Surprise visits made during last three months:

Deputy Collectors	NIL
Assistant Collectors	11
Superintendents	54

(b) 46 cases have been registered as a result of these visits involving evasion of central excise duty of Rs. 72.93 lakhs approximately.

(c) 83 cases are pending adjudication with the Collector of Central Excise, Delhi. One more Collector of Central Excise, Delhi has been posted mainly to attend to adjudication of cases in addition to other specified functions allotted. Pendency of adjudications with Collectors is also monitored at the level of Central Board of Excise and Customs.

Suggestion for Merger of MITCO & MMTC

2848. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered Committee on mica constituted by Government in September 1988, has recommended merger of the Mica Trading Corporation (MITCO) with the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC); and

(b) the other main suggestions put forward by the Committee?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir. The Committee was constituted in September 1989.

(b) Main recommendations of the Committee are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Main Recommendations of the Committee of MICA

1. Merger Of MITCO with MMTC

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

2. Canalisation Policy

It is recommended that there should be 100% canalisation of export of Processed Mica through MITCO/MMTC for exports to rupee payment areas. The exports of Processed Mica to GCA countries should be de-canalised.

3. Export Duty on MICA Scrap

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

4. Labour Welfare Cess

The Committee was convinced that the activities undertaken from the revenue collected from the Labour Welfare Cess were

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

5. Mica Mining

(a) Renewal of Leases

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

(b) The 'Working Plan' Condition for MiCA Mining Leases

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

(c) IBM should open more technical cells in the mica belts for surveying and mapping of mica deposits at a reasonable cost.

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

6. **Research and Development**

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

7. **Incentives for Export of MICA/MICA Products**

It is recommended that the following incentives for export be considered:

- (a) Extension of Section 80 HHC to cover Processed Mica, Fabricated Mica and Mica Products
 - (b) CCS and REP licences for export of mica powder/flakes, mica products like mica paper, micanite and other downstream products.
 - (c) Enhanced CCS on export of Silvered Mica plates and Fabricated mica.
8. **Increase in MEP of Silvered MICA Plates, Processed MICA and MICA Powder/Flakes**

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

ommended that MEP be fixed on export of Silvered Mica Plates (with an increase of around 20% over the MEP applicable for different categories as existing uptill 31st March, 1988). It is recommended that the MEP on different mica items should be reviewed by the canalising agency/Government positively on a six monthly basis. Suitable upward revision in MEP must be made keeping in view the international market trend as well as the changes in the exchange rate.

9. **Rationalisation of Mitco Management**

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

Development of Nandan Kanan as a Tourist Spot

2849. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government have a proposal to develop Nandan Kanan in Eighth Plan to attract more domestic as well foreign

tourists;

(b) whether any specific scheme has been drawn up by Government for that purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Export of Tanned and Finished Leather Goods

2850. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total cost of raw hides and skins imported for tanning and re-export purposes

during 1989;

(b) the total foreign exchange earned from the export of tanned and finished leather goods separately during 1989; and

(c) the earnings of Tamil Nadu units in the above exports?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The information for the year 1988-89 regarding total cost of raw hides and skins imported has not yet been compiled. However, during earlier years of 1987-88 and 1986-87 the value of imports as per data compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta amounted to Rs. 21.6 crores and Rs. 14.5 crores respectively.

(b) Exports of leather and leather products during 1989 as per data received from the Council for Leather Exports have been as follows:

(Value Rs. in Crores)

(i)	Semi processed leather	42.29
(ii)	Finished leather	643.30
(iii)	Leather Footwear, footwear components and other leather goods	1067.26
Total:		1752.85

(Source: Council for Leather Exports)

(c) The share of Tamil Nadu in the above exports was Rs. 788.78 crores constituting about 45% of total exports during 1989.

Enforcement of Export Obligations

2851. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any specific system and machinery to enforce export obligation undertaken by the importers of machinery/equipment, raw material and technical know-how; and

(b) the names of twenty top violators of such obligations and the reasons advanced for non-compliance along with the value and

kind of imports allowed year-wise for last three years, that had created the export obligation and the commodity in respect of which violations took place?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Setting up of Separate High Court for N.E. Region

2852. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) in which States in the North Eastern Region separate High Courts or permanent benches of the Guwahati High Court have been established; and

(b) the reasons for the delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). the principal seat of the Guwahati High Court is in Assam and a permanent Bench thereof has been established recently in Nagaland. The remaining State Governments have not yet completed the requisite infrastructural facilities for establishments of permanent Benches of the Guwahati High Court. Separate High Courts are to be formed later.

Import of Vehicles

2853. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of trucks, lorries, passenger buses, vans and tourist coaches which were allowed to be imported during the last three years;

(b) the details of firms, institutions and individuals etc. who were allowed to import such vehicles;

(c) the cost and the purposes for which these vehicles were imported; and

(d) the steps taken to prevent these vehicles for being used for purposes other than those for which imports were allowed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) to (d). Two CCPs and one import licence were issued during the last three years for the import of Mini Buses/security van as per details given below:

- (i) M/s Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd, New Delhi— Nine Mini Buses for a total CIF value of Rs. 10,80,000/- for their use in India, after completion of foreign contract, for which these buses were purchased abroad.
- (ii) M/s Hotel Sofitel Surya, New Delhi —One Mini Bus for a CIF value of Rs. 1,58,900/- for hotel requirements.
- (iii) State Bank of India, Chandigarh— One Armoured Security van with Bullet Resistance Panel for a CIF value of Rs. 6,61,500/- for carrying cash.

In order to prevent any misuse, CCPs import licences are issued with condition of No-sale for a period of 5 years for which they are required to execute Bond backed with Bank guarantee. After the no-sale period is over, parties are also required to obtain the sale permission from CCI & E.

Defects in Some Doordarshan Relay Centres in Kerala

2854. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints of serious defects in the Doordarshan relay centres at Pathanamthitta and Iddukki districts;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take urgent steps to rectify the defects, and

(c) the time by which the defects would be removed?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). The low power TV transmitters at Pathanamthitta and Idukki are functioning normally except that their service range is limited due to the local terrain conditions and there have been some minor interruptions because of power supply failure, etc. Doordarshan have placed orders for procurement of diesel generators for use at these transmitters to minimise interruptions in service due to power supply failures.

SC/ST Directors in Nationalised Banks

2855. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Directors in the Boards of Directors of nationalised banks; and

(b) the total number of Directors among them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). The statutory schemes governing the nationalised banks provide for appointment of 9 non-official directors on the Boards of each of the nationalised banks. At present, one non-official director belonging to SC/ST is in position on the Boards of 12 of the 20 nationalised banks.

[*Translation*]

Pay Scales of Assistants and Upper Division Clerks

2856. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Court has given its verdict on the suit filed by the Assistants and Upper Division Clerks working in Central Government offices for upgrading their pay scales;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to implement the orders of the High Court?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) Government are not aware of any case having been filed by Assistants and Upper Division Clerks in the High Court for upgradation of their pay scales.

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

[*English*]

Historical Monuments in Delhi

2857. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Tourism Development Corporation propose to illuminate historical

monuments in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of sites selected or proposed to be selected; and

(c) the financial allocation thereof during 1989-90 and 1990-91?

THE MINISTER FOR COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Delhi Tourism Development Corporation in coordination with other local bodies have already illuminate Red Fort, Delhi Gate, Feroz Shah Kotla, Purana Quila, Sher Shah Suri Gate and Qutab Minar.

Delhi Tourism Development Corporation in the second phase proposes to illuminate Turkman Gate, Khooni Darwaza, Qudsia Park, Sabz Burj (Neel Gumbad) and Safdarjung Tomb in coordination with other local bodies.

(c) The Department of Tourism has a scheme for giving financial assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for floodlighting of historical monuments which attract both international and domestic tourists. This financial assistance is given on the receipt of proposal based on merit, subject to availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Setting up of A T.V. Centre in Goa

2858. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a T.V. Centre in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter is already functioning at Panaji (Goa) which relays programmes of Door-darshan Kendra, Bombay besides the national network programmes. The Programme Generation Facility Centre under implementation at Panaji is expected to be commissioned during this year.

[*Translation*]

Sail Stockyard at Gorakhpur

2859. MAHANT ABEDYA NATH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a stockyard of Steel Authority of India Limited at Gorakhpur; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The level of demand in and around Gorakhpur area, at present is not adequate for setting up a stockyard or an outlet by SAIL.

[*English*]

Revenue From Tobacco Industry

2860. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the revenue earned by Government from tobacco industry during the last three years, year-wise; and

(b) whether it is highest in comparison to

the revenue accrued from other commodities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF.

MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Central Excise duty and Export cess collected from Tobacco Industry is as under.

(Rs. in Crores)

Year	Central Excise duty	Export cess
1986-87	1556.66	1.06
1987-88	1691.38	0.78
1988-89	1845.75	0.77

Figures of Income-tax collections are not maintained trade/industry - wise.

(b) There are other commodity groups which yield more revenue to the Government by way of the aforesaid levies.

[Translation]

Development of Tourist Places in Haruti Region of Rajasthan

2861. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to develop tourist places in the Haruti region of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). The Department of Tourism have commissioned a study to know the tourism potential of Kota, Bundi and Jhalawar districts. Further, the following projects have been sanctioned in the Haruti Region:—

1. Tourist Bungalow at Jhalawar
2. Kiosk at Baroli

[English]

Telecast of Bangalore Karaga Function on Doordarshan

2862. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether "Bangalore Karaga", a historic function was shown on the national network last year; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to telecast this event this year also on 10th April, 1990 on national network as it is a symbol for Hindu-Muslim unity?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Doordarshan Kendra, Bangalore has been advised to cover the Function. However, its telecast on the national network depends upon the quality of the coverage and availability of a suitable time-slot.

Weekly off in Branches of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in Delhi

2863. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the branches of the State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur in Delhi which are observing Sunday as weekly off;

(b) whether Government propose to make Sunday as weekly off in more branches of the said Bank; and

(c) if so, the details of such branches?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur has reported that its branches at Connaught Circus, Service Branch (Connaught Circus), Bara Khamba Road, Chandni Chowk, Khari Baoli, Bara Hindu Rao, Lawrence Road, Kirti Nagar, Nehru Place and Naraina Phase-II in Delhi are observing Sunday as weekly off.

(b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Does not arise.

Self-Sufficiency in Coins

2864. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the demand and supply position of coins in the country at present; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to import coins of small denominations during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) During the year 1989-90, Reserve Bank of India has placed an indent on India Government Mints for supply of 2800 million pieces of coins of various denominations. The production of all

the Mints till February, 1990 was 2653 million pieces. The annual target is expected to be realised.

(b) There is no proposal to import coins during the current financial year. An order for import of 500 million pieces of coin blanks only was placed during the year.

Role Reorientation of STC and MMTC as Import Canalising Agencies

2865. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reorient the role of the State Trading Corporation and the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, Particularly in regard to acting as canalising agencies for imports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government aims at reorienting the roles of STC and MMTC so as to enable these trading organisations to concentrate on and increase their export efforts, particularly in the non-canalised sector. Simultaneously, the Government have also initiated a policy of liberalisation by which the industrial raw materials and other inputs required for export production are freely available to the industry/consumers.

[Translation]

Market Value of Shares

2866. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of fall or rise in market value of shares of popular companies noticed in the Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta

Stock Exchanges after the formation of the present Government; and

(b) the names of companies, the market value of whose shares increased due to support from Government financial institutions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) There is no specific criterion or definition about popular companies. However, the Economic Times Index of Ordinary Share Prices (All India) has increased by 8.4% between 1st December, 1989 and 22nd March, 1990.

(b) Question does not arise since an increase or decrease in share values is a function of a variety of factors.

[English]

Reduction in Flow of French Tourists

2867. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the French Foreign Ministry has warned the travel agents who are planning tourist packages to India to be on guard against possible terrorists attack on French nationals;

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in reduction in the number of foreign tourists;

(c) whether Government have taken up this issue with the French Government; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the French Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) The French Foreign Office had cautioned French travel agencies only for Kashmir. The Associated French Press had wrongly

reported that this was for packages to India.

(b) French tourist arrivals to India have shown a marginal increase over arrivals in the last year.

(c) and (d). The French Foreign office, on the matter being taken up by the Indian Mission in Paris, have informed Associated French Press about their mistake.

Sale of UTI Units to Foreign Investors

2868. SHRI BASUDEB AGHARIA:
DR. SUDHIR RAY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India (UTI) is being allowed to sell units abroad;

(b) the rate of interest payable to foreign investors;

(c) whether the rate of interest shall be fixed or variable one; and

(d) whether the interest will be paid in foreign currencies or in Indian currency.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) UTI has general permission from RBI to sell units to non-residents of Indian nationality/origin. Direct sale of units to non-NRIs is not permitted. However, foreigners could invest in units through special schemes like India Fund and India Growth Fund.

(b) and (c). UTI distributes income by way of declaring dividend. While in case of two of the Unit schemes, viz. Children Gift Growth Fund and Parents Gift Growth Fund, full dividend distribution is made at fixed rates, in other schemes and mastershares, the rate of dividend could vary from year to year.

(d) Dividend on NRI investment in units is paid in rupees but can be remitted abroad if the original investment has been made by the NRI investors in foreign exchange and the concerned investor continues to be an NRI.

[*Translation*]

Crisis in Aluminium Industry

2870. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of raw material in the aluminium industry; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to remove the shortage of raw material in this industry?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). There is no acute shortage of raw materials for production of aluminium in the country. Sometimes individual units may face certain difficulties in procuring a particular raw material for which suitable action is taken on case to case basis.

[*English*]

Refinancing of Cooperative Banks and State Land Development Banks in Karnataka by NABARD

2872. SHRI C. P. MUDALAGIRI-YAPPA:

SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Bank for Agri-

culture and Rural Development (NABARD) has stopped refinancing facilities to State Cooperative Banks and the State Land Development Banks in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Union Government to resume the flow of credit from NABARD to Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The availability of refinance facilities from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is subject to compliance with instructions/guidelines issued by the Reserve bank of India (RBI) NABARD. In the State of Karnataka, an interest subsidy scheme through the Co-operatives had been put in operation. As implementation of the interest subsidy scheme through the Co-operative is a violation of the instructions of RBI/NABARD, refinance to the State Co-operative Bank (SCB) AND THE STATE LAND DEVELOPMENT BANK (SLDB) in the State was stopped by NABARD in December, 1988. However, refinance was resumed subsequently on the condition that the past dues from the State Government on account of implementation of the interest subsidy scheme should be recovered on or before 31st December, 1989. As the State Government did not clear the dues before 31.12.1989, refinance was again stopped to the SCB and the SLDB from 1st January, 1990. Thereafter State Government cleared the entire dues to the SLDB on 15.1.1990. Therefore, the NABARD resumed refinance to the Karnataka SLDB with effect from 20.1.1990. As regards the SCB, refinance was resumed from 2nd March, 1990 on an assurance given by the State Government that the entire dues to the SCB will be cleared before September, 1990.

India's Stand on Super 301 Issue

2873. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAMDAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any dialogue has taken place between India and U.S. Government in the context of Super 301 decision; and

(b) the latest position on this issue?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Government of India has not entered into dialogue with the US Government in the context of Super 301 decision. Whenever the matter has been raised bilaterally, we have made it clear that Government of India will not participate in any negotiations under threat of retaliation. Under Section 301 provision of the US Trade Act, the US Government is expected to announce its decision by 16th June, 1990.

Fresh Bank Loans to Farmers

2874. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that pending waiver of the existing bank loans, no fresh loans are being granted to the farmers and economic distress is caused to them:

(b) whether any assessment is being made of such economic loans to them; and

(c) the action contemplated to provide relief to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHUNDANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Banks provide loans to farmers who satisfy the terms and conditions for the same and are not willful defaulters in respect of their earlier loans. The scheme of debt relief announced by the Government for writing off of overdues of non-willful defaulters, as on 2nd October, 1989, is in respect of all farmers, who have accumulated debt which they are unable to repay. The relief will be available to the borrowers who have taken loans upto Rs. 10,000/-.

Development of Tourism in Karnataka

2875. SHRI S.T. PATIL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the steps taken by Union Government to increase the tourism facilities in Bijapur district of Karnataka which has many historical places of tourist importance?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): The Central Department of Tourism have provided financial assistance for the following projects/schemes:—

1. Floodlighting of Golgumbaj Monument.
2. Tourist Home at Badami.
3. Toilet and drinking water facilities at Badami.

Lok Adalats

2876. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEK HAR
REDDY:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand the movement of Lok Adalats in

order to promote expeditious and affordable justice to the common man;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which Lok Adalats have been functioning;

(c) the steps taken to set up such Adalats in the remaining States;

(d) whether a review of the working of these Adalats in different States has been made; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Lok Adalats are being organised in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Union Territories of Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry. In the remaining States, efforts are being made to energise the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and to motivate them for holding Lok Adalats. Wherever necessary, financial assistance is also provided to such Boards

(d) and (e) No formal all-India review of the working of Lok Adalats has been done. However, as the Lok Adalats are often attended by the Executive Chairman and other officers of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes, there is a constant feedback regarding the achievements of Lok Adalats in various parts of the country. Assessment of the working is also done for the purpose of finding out if compensation granted on the Lok Adalats is fair and reasonable.

Foreign Loans

2877. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allow the corporate sector including the public sector undertakings to go in for external commercial borrowings; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to liberalise the rules and conditions for obtaining foreign loans in the case of private sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The present policy allows public and private sector units to raise external commercial borrowings to fund the import costs of approved projects.

(b) No, Sir.

Foreign trained terrorists involved in Bank robberies

2878. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign trained terrorists are involved in major bank robberies and dacoities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether Government have taken preventive steps to check occurrences of these incidents in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Central Bureau of Investigation has reported that five terrorists involved in the dacoity of Ludhiana branch of Punjab National Bank in 1987 had made visits to Pakistan for training in handling of arms, explosives etc. and in subversive activities.

(c) to (e). A series of steps have been taken to enhance security of banks which include provision of static guards, armed escort for cash movement and deployment of para military forces at high risk and vulnerable branches. State Level Security Committees have been formed to review the status of security cover and all matters connected with bank security at the State level. A Security Planning Cell is functioning in the Reserve Bank of India to monitor the security of banks.

Multinational Companies

2879. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
DR. A.K. PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are specific rules and regulations governing the activities of multinational companies operating in India, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have come across certain illegal business activities of such companies, jeopardising the national economy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). There is

no standard accepted definition of a multinational company and our investment policy/approvals do not make a distinction between multinational companies or other foreign companies investing in India. However, an Indian company having more than 40% non-resident interest, commonly known as a FERA company is subject to certain specific provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, apart from being subject to the provisions of various Acts applicable to other companies. These Acts are administered by different ministries/departments of Government and in case of violation suitable action is to be taken by appropriate authorities.

Opening of Bank branches

2880. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks opened during the last three years, year-wise, bank-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number of branches out of the above, opened in rural areas, year-wise, bank-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The bankwise and statewide total number of branches and rural branches of Public Sector Banks opened during the last three years (latest available) are set out in the Statement—I&II, respectively, given below.

STATEMENT-I

Total/Rural break-up of branches of Public Sector Banks opened in last 3 years

(Bank-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	1987			1988			1989		
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	State Bank of India	71	68	303	233	271	247			
2.	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	4	4	24	15	32	32			
3.	State Bank of Hyderabad	25	25	19	11	19	17			
4.	State Bank of Mysore	1	1	22	18	12	11			

(Bank-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	1987		1988		1989	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	State Bank of Patiala	9	9	9	7	12	12
6.	State Bank of Saurashtra	5	5	5	2	8	5
7.	State Bank of Travancore	16	16	4	1	6	4
8.	State Bank of Indore	1	—	14	13	28	26
9.	Bank of Baroda	69	66	76	58	89	84
10.	Allahabad Bank	86	86	106	85	85	83

(Bank-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	1987			1988			1989		
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
11.	Bank of India	49	47	106	90	73	70			
12.	Bank of Maharashtra	19	18	44	36	41	39			
13.	Canara Bank	20	20	65	48	41	36			
14.	Dena Bank	5	2	37	29	26	22			
15.	Indian Bank	22	21	34	25	21	19			
16.	Indian Overseas Bank	10	10	50	45	23	19			
17.	Central Bank of India	70	67	118	89	104	101			

(Bank-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	1987		1988		1989	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Union Bank of India	44	44	57	46	72	65
19.	Punjab National Bank	132	128	122	98	135	133
20.	United Bank of India	17	9	68	54	34	24
21.	UCO Bank	7	4	13	3	4	—
22.	Syndicate Bank	3	2	26	16	27	21
23.	Andhra Bank	39	38	22	17	38	35
24.	Corporation Bank	10	10	17	13	9	5

(Bank-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the bank	1987		1988		1989	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	31	31	12	6	26	21
26.	Punjab & Sind Bank	6	4	4	1	11	9
27.	New Bank of India	21	21	2	1	11	10
28.	Vijaya Bank	1	1	14	8	23	21
Total:		793	757	1393	1068	1281	1171

STATEMENT-II

Total/Rural break-up of branches of Public Sector Banks opened in last 3 years

(State/Union Territory-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1987			1988			1989		
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	—	1	—	4	4			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75	75	87	58	75	68			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	1	1	5	5			
4.	Assam	18	17	36	31	3	38			
5.	Bihar	26	26	143	115	89	89			
6.	Chandigarh	—	—	1	—	—	—			

(State/Union Territory-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1987		1988		1989	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	1	1	—	—
8.	Delhi	2	1	23	—	22	2
9.	Goa	2	2	2	2	2	2
10.	Gujarat	24	24	55	32	39	29
11.	Haryana	44	43	14	6	11	9
12.	Himachal Pradesh	31	31	32	32	34	34
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	6	2	10	6
14.	Karnataka	9	9	93	54	69	62

(State/Union Territory-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1987		1988		1989	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Kerala	29	29	18	9	25	23
16.	Lakshadweep	—	—	1	1	1	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	43	39	128	114	167	165
18.	Maharashtra	85	73	159	124	113	88
19.	Manipur	—	—	—	—	2	1
20.	Meghalaya	1	1	4	1	4	4
21.	Nagaland	1	1	—	—	1	1
22.	Orissa	39	39	53	40	34	34

(State/Union Territory-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1987			1988			1989		
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
23.	Pondichery	—	—	3	1	1	—			
24.	Punjab	10	9	15	8	12	11			
25.	Rajasthan	35	35	33	24	139	134			
26.	Sikkim	—	—	7	7	—	—			
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	48	100	84	68	64			
28.	Tripura	3	2	9	8	3	3			
29.	Uttar Pradesh	185	181	199	158	198	188			

(State/Union Territory-wise)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	1987		1988		1989	
		Total	Rural	Total	Rural	Total	Rural
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	West Bengal	82	73	168	155	112	104
31.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	2	2
	Total	793	757	1393	1068	1281	1171

Computerisation of legal work in Bank

2881. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study group appointed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) under the chairmanship of K.S. Shere, Additional Legal Advisor, to look into the scope for computerisation of legal work in the legal departments of commercial banks; financial institutions and the RBI, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the principal recommendations contained in this report and the plan of action for implementing them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tourism promotion in Vishakapatnam

2882. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the efforts being made by Union Government to promote tourism in Vishakapatnam during 1991 being declared as 'International Visit India Year'?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): Vishakapatnam features in a travel circuit identified for promotion during Tourism Year 1991. A colourful brochure on this has been printed.

The Government has also sanctioned construction of beach cottages and water sports facilities at Rishikonda near Vishakapatnam.

Exports to European Economy Community Market

2883. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some new strategy is underway to tap adequately the European Economic Community market for export of industrial goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). Keeping in view India's overall trade with EEC, continuous efforts are being made to increase our exports by diversifying the export basket, implementing integrated trade promoting programmes, and, undertaking measures for expansion of bilateral trade, including, inter alia, exchange of trade delegations, buyer-seller meets, participation in trade fairs, publicity campaigns, departmental store promotion, etc. In addition, the implications of the formation of the Single European Market by 1992, are assessed and monitored with regard to their impact on our trade with the countries of the European Community.

Distribution of Iron and Steel

2884. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a task force to review guidelines and suggest modifications for the distribution of Iron and Steel;

(b) if so, the composition of the task force; and

(c) by when the task force is likely to submit its report to Government?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Task Force consists of senior level officials of the Government and the primary steel producers, with the Development Commissioner for Iron & Steel as its Chairman.

(c) By end of March, 1990.

Export of Mustard Oil

2885. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether mustard oil is being exported; and

(b) if so, the details of such exports made during 1989 and 1990 so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). No exports of mustard oil have so far been made during 1989/1990.

T.V. Programme Production Centres in State Capitals

2886. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the name of State capitals which have programme production centres for producing TV programmes for the respective regions/States;

(b) whether Government propose to set up programme production centres in the State capitals which do not have such a facility; and

(c) the time by which such centres would be set up there?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) TV Programme Production

Centres, at present, are functioning at the following 18 places, 12 of which are the State Capitals:—

1. Delhi
2. Bombay
3. Calcutta
4. Madras
5. Hyderabad
6. Guwahati
7. Srinagar
8. Bangalore
9. Trivandrum
10. Jaipur
11. Lucknow
12. Ahmedabad
13. Jalandhar
14. Ranchi
15. Rajkot
16. Nagpur
17. Cuttack
18. Gorakhpur

(b) and (c). As part of the VII Plan, schemes for the establishment of Programme Production Centres at 30 more places, which also include the capitals of the remaining States/Union Territories except Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep Islands, are at various stages of implementation.

Price of Gold and Silver

2887. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the selling price of gold and silver during 1988-89;

(b) whether selling price of these metals has increased during the current year;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the specific measures being taken by Government to curb the rising price of gold?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The average selling price of gold and silver during 1988-89 is as under:

<i>Average price of gold (per 10 Gms.) (in Rs.)</i>	<i>Average price of silver (per Kg. (in Rs.))</i>
1	2
3176.00	6366.00

(b) Yes, Sir. There is slight rise in prices;

(c) The main factors responsible for the rise in prices generally are:—

- (1) Seasonal demand on account of marriages, etc.
- (2) Shortage of ready-stock.
- (3) Effective anti-smuggling measures resulting in the fall of contraband arrivals.
- (4) Higher overseas prices of gold/silver.
- (5) Being highly sensitive to speculations.

(d) Since these are not essential commodities Government does not regulate their prices.

Incentive Packages for Hotel Industry

2888. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to give more incentives for hotel industry; and

(b) the details of the incentive provided during 1989-90 and proposed in 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For promoting Hotel Industry, a new deduction under Section 80-HHD of the Income Tax Act has been provided by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1989, with effect from 1st April 1989 (Assessment Year 1989-90).

In the Finance Bill of 1990 deduction

under section 80-I of the Income Tax (which was also available to an assessee engaged in the business of Hotel and was due to lapse on 31st March 1990) has been proposed to be given a new lease of life for 10 assessment years, at enhanced rate of deduction.

[*Translation*]

Development of Tourism Place of Uttar Pradesh

2889. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state the details of central schemes under consideration of Union Government to develop tourism in Uttar Pradesh and especially in Orcha and Jhansi areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): Development of tourism is a continuous process. However, the Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure from time to time on the basis of specific proposals received from them based on their merit, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

The following projects/schemes have been sanctioned by the Department of Tourism under the Orcha and Jhansi area Circuit:—

1. Wayside amenities at Isanagar and Karera
2. Floodlighting of Bir Singh Deo Pal-

ace

3. Fishing Huts at Orcha
4. Wayside amenities at Datia

The Department of Tourism have also brought out a new brochure on Orcha Circuit.

[*English*]

Export of Sugar

2890. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of sugar exported during 1989;
- (b) the countries to which it was exported and the rates thereof;
- (c) whether the exports to above countries was done in hard currency; and
- (d) the name of the agency through which it was exported?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) quantity of 32,090.9 MT sugar has been exported during the year 1989.

(b) and (c). The countrywise details of sugar exports alongwith rates are as under:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Qty. MT</i>	<i>Rate PMT/ FOBS</i>	<i>Value Rs. Lakhs</i>
1	2	3	4
EEC	10,000.0	£Stg. 343.25	877.41
USA	7,843.0	US \$ 461.65	614.41

<i>Country</i>	<i>Qty. MT</i>	<i>Rate PMT/ FOBS</i>	<i>Value Rs. Lakhs</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Nepal	14,247.9	Rs. 5,030.00 (ex-factory PMT PROV)	716.67 (Prov.)
Total	32,090.9		2,208.49

(d) State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., and Indian Sugar & General Industry Export Import Corporation Ltd. exported sugar to EEC and USA during the year 1989 on 50:50 basis. Export to Nepal was made by STC only.

Augmentation of Jalandhar AIR Transmitter

2891. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations/complaints from the people regarding weak transmitter of All India Radio, Jalandhar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to raise the capacity of the transmitter for wider coverage including Amritsar; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). There is a demand

to upgrade the present High Power Transmitter (50 KW MW) functioning at AIR Jalandhar.

(c) and (d). There is a scheme in the approved VII Plan of AIR to upgrade the power of Jalandhar Radio Station from 50 KW MW to 300 KW MW. This project is envisaged to be ready for commissioning during 1990.

Output of Natural Rubber

2892. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target of output of natural rubber during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period; and

(b) the production of the same during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). The year-wise target and production of natural rubber during the VII Five Year Plan Period are as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i> <i>(Tonnes)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86	196,000	200,465
1986-87	209,000	219,520
1987-88	225,000	235,197
1988-89	244,000	259,172
1989-90	265,000	292,000
		(Estimate)

HRA to Government Employees Working in Pattukottai Tamil Nadu

2893. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the population of Pattukottai town, Tamil Nadu had exceeded 50,000 as per 1982 records of census held in 1981;

(b) whether Central Government employees working there have demanded classification of this town as "C" class for the purpose of grant of HRA;

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

(d) whether HRA is granted w.e.f. 1.4.1984 to Central Government employees working in Kavaikal town, which was having less than 50,000 population in 1981, by inclusion of new areas to it;

(e) if so, whether Government propose to consider to classify Pattukottai as "C" class city keeping in view the latest population records; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): (a) According to 1981 Census, the population of Pattukottai town as on 1.3.1981 was less than 50,000.

(b) The All Central Government Employees Co-ordinating Committee, Pattukottai raised a demand for classification of this town as a "C" class city on the basis of mid-term population estimates.

(c) For classification of a city as "C" class for grant of HRA, the population of its Municipal area, as revealed in Decennial Census (1981) should be over 50,000. This criterion is not fulfilled in the case of Pattukottai town. Mid-term increase in population is not taken into consideration for this purpose.

(d) Yes, Sir. By inclusion of new areas in Karaikal Municipality, the population of Karaikal town exceeded 50,000 as per 1981 Census and was classified as 'C' class city w.e.f. 1-4-1984.

(e) and (f). No Sir, in view of 'C' above.

Export of Medicinal Plants

2894. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medicinal plants are being exported to various countries; and

(b) if so, the names of plants exported quantity-wise and country-wise during last one year indicating their prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The names of medicinal plants exported are Galangal Rhizome, Nux Vomica, Psyllium husk and seeds, Serentina Roots, Senna leaves and Pods, Tukmaria, Vinca Rosea Roots, Sorasaparilla, Chirata, Sedoverly Roots, Poppy Husk, Opium Crude and other miscellaneous crude drugs. Quantitative export figures of each medicinal plants are not being maintained. The export figures for medicinal plants for the period April, 1988 to March, 1989 and the countries to which they were exported are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Estimated value of exports during April 1988 to March 1989 (Rs. Lakhs)	Name of major countries to which exported
1	2	3	4
1.	Galangal Rhizomes	5.75	Belgium, Netherlands, UAE, FRG, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Singapore, Turkey.
2.	Nux Vomica	Nil	Exports worth RS. 8.13 lakhs were made to Hongkong and Singapore in 1987-88.
3.	Psyllium husk	3881.98	USA, Canada, France, West Germany, Denmark, Mexico, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Sweden, UK, Afghanistan, Japan, Australia, Ireland.

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Estimated value of exports during April 1988 to March 1989 (Rs. Lakhs)	Name of major countries to which exported
1	2	3	4
4.	Psyllium seed	58.14	Afghanistan, West Germany, USA, Japan, Sweden, UAE, France.
5.	Chirata	Nil	Exports worth Rs. 32,000 were made to Bagladesh and FRG in 1987-88.
6.	Senna Leave & Pods	169.88	West Germany, UK, Czechoslovakia, USA, Spain, Switzerland, Hongkong, Japan, France, Thailand, Peoples Republic of China, Argentina, Italy, Australia, Belgium, Greece.
7.	Tukmaria	0.05	France, Kuwait, UAE, Singapore, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka.
8.	Zedoverly Roots	1.01	West Germany.
9.	Opium Crude	1186.40	USA, Japan, UK, USSR, Turkey, France.

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Estimated value of exports during April 1988 to March 1989 (Rs. Lakhs)	Name of major countries to which exported
1	2	3	4
10.	Poppy seeds/husk	1.82	Wes. Germany, Hongkong, Kuwait, UAE
11.	Vinca Rosea Roots	56 90	France, Hungary, Spain, West Germany, USA. UK
12.	Sarasaparilla	0.08	USA.
13.	Other miscellaneous items, not specifically listed	612 31	Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Canada, Peoples Republic of China, France, Italy, West Germany, Japan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, UAE, UK, USA, USSR, Yemen Arab Republic.
Total		5974.32	

Regional Offices of Banks in Orissa

2895. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHRA:
SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the nationalised banks and number of branches each of them are having in Orissa;

(b) the names of such banks which have their regional offices in Orissa;

(c) basic criteria for setting up of regional offices of nationalised banks; and

(d) whether Government propose to set up more regional offices of banks in Orissa for better management of the banking business and the employees matters?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The names of public sector banks their branches in Orissa as on 31.12.1989 (latest figures available) are indicated in the Statement below.

(b) The administrative controlling structure of the State Bank of India and of public sector banks is not uniform. The following banks have their Regional, Zonal or Divisional Offices in Orissa:

1. Allahabad Bank
2. Andhra Bank

3. Central Bank of India
4. Bank of India
5. Indian Bank
6. Indian Overseas Bank
7. Punjab National Bank
8. State Bank of India
9. Union Bank of India
10. United Bank of India
11. Canara Bank
12. Syndicate Bank
13. UCO Bank

(c) and (d). It is for the banks to decide the location of their controlling offices for ensuring effective supervision and control over their branches, taking into consideration the number of branches, level of business, spatial distribution, cost-benefit analysis, availability of infrastructural facilities and administrative convenience. There are at present 24 controlling offices of the banks mentioned above located in Orissa. At present no applications are pending with the Reserve Bank of India from any public sector bank for opening its Regional Office or other controlling office in Orissa.

<i>Name of Bank</i>	<i>No. of Branches</i>
1	2
1. State Bank of India	377
2. State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1
3. State Bank of Hyderabad	2

<i>Name of Bank</i>		<i>No. of Branches</i>
<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>
4.	Allahabad Bank	43
5.	Andhra Bank	69
6.	Bank of Baroda	13
7.	Bank of India	87
8.	Canara Bank	31
9.	Central Bank of India	41
10.	Corporation Bank	2
11.	Dena Bank	2
12.	Indian Bank	33
13.	Indian Overseas Bank	61
14.	New Bank of India	10
15.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	2
16.	Punjab & Sind Bank	2
17.	Punjab National Bank	22
18.	Syndicate Bank	21
19.	UCO Bank	147
20.	Union Bank of India	36
21.	United Bank of India	85
22.	Vijay Bank	5

[Translation]

Payment to Artists of T.V. Centre in Jaipur

2896. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether payments are invariably made to artists immediately after their performance in the television centres;

(b) if so, whether any cases are pending in Jaipur for payment;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Though efforts are made to make payments to the artists after the recording or telecast of this programmes, there may be delay sometimes due to unavoidable reasons.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the names of persons, who are yet to be paid, is given below.

(d) Delay occurs due to various factors like administrative constraints, contractual formalities, last minute booking, revision of contract, change of date of telecast, etc.

STATEMENT

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Shri Virendra Narayan | 13. Shri Des Raj Lalliwal |
| 2. Shri Sanjay Singh | 14. Shri Bahadur Singh |
| 3. Shri Jai Kumar Pawar | 15. Shri Satya Prakash Sanghi |
| 4. Shri Chail Bihari Verma | 16. Shri Govind Dev Vyas |
| 5. Smt. Aruna Subramaniam | 17. Shri Subhash Garg |
| 6. Shri Nazin Niayazi | 18. Shri Prabha Sharma |
| 7. Shir Dharmvir Bhatia | 19. Smt. Kamla |
| 8. Shri Udai Shankar Verma | 20. Shri J.K. Sharma |
| 9. Dr. Kishan Singh | 21. Shri Prem Bhatnagar |
| 10. Dr. Anil Chaudhary | 22. Shri Manohar Lal |
| 11. Pinyusha Anuj | 23. Shri Padam Singh Purohit |
| 12. Shri Narnath Singh | 24. Shri Bhai Kuldeep Singh |
| | 25. Shri Suresh Bohra |
| | 26. Shri Kamla Kant Digania |
| | 27. Shri M.C. Lodha |
| | 28. Shri Dr. M.M. Mehta |
| | 29. Shri Om Prakash |
| | 30. Shri Govind Singh Lamba |
| | 31. Shri Kunwari Lal |
| | 32. Shri P.B. Mishra |
| | 33. Miss Harjinder Kaur |
| | 34. Shri Prem Dasa |
| | 35. Shri Chander Gupat Vashney |
| | 36. Shri P.D. Sharma |

37. Shri Manohar Prabhakar
 38. Shri P.C. Mehrotra
 39. Shri R.C. Divedi
 40. Ms. Sulochana Raghav
 41. Shri K.D. Gupta
 42. Shri K.K. Gupta
 43. Shri Dr. Prabhakar Joshi
 44. Prof. D.B. Mathur
 45. Prof. M.C. Jain Kagzi
 46. Dr. V.S. Vyas
 47. Prof. Ramesh Arora
 48. Dr. V.S. Vyas
 49. Prof. L.N. Nathwanke
 50. Prof. M.C. Dandiya
 51. Ms. Abha Goswamy
 52. Ms. Anuradha Saxena
 53. Shri Rajendra Ahuja
 54. Ms. Bharti Chaturvedi
 55. Shri George Jacob
 56. Prof. Bhawani Singh
 57. Ms. Nandni Upreti
 58. Shri G.B.K. Hooja
 59. Shri Ram Dass Agarwal
 60. Shri Naval Kishore Sharma

61. Shri Gopal Singh
 62. Shri Digvijay Singh
 63. Shri Guman Mal Lodha
 64. Shri Sidhraj Dhadda
 65. Shri S.D. Pandey
 66. Shri Riyazu Din
 67. Shri Gulab Batra
 68. Shri R.C. Shirma
 69. Shri V.N. Sharma
 70. Shri L.N. Nathawanke

[English]

Banking Facilities to Rural at Grass-roots level

2897. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
 VIDYA:
 SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are considering proposals to provide banking facilities to the people in rural areas at grassroots level, in order to help the village and small scale industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to educate the rural self-employed people about the availability of these facilities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). There is an extensive net work of banking facilities for

catering to the credit needs of rural borrowers. As at the end of September, 1989, there were 32,873 branches of commercial banks, 14,129 branches of Regional Rural Banks and 90,081 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies, catering extensively to rural credit needs. For the commercial banks, under the Service Area Approach, each branch in rural/semi-urban centres has been allotted 15 to 25 villages for meeting credit needs of the area. The details of credit facilities available under different schemes are required to be exhibited in such branches. They also observe one day in a week as non-public business working day for visiting rural areas and other development works. Besides, the application forms for loans under various scheme have been prescribed in regional languages.

Bank Loans to Farming sector

2898. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be

pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the various nationalised banks for the farming sector indicating the short term, medium term and long term loans given for the years 1989-90; and

(b) the amount outstanding during the last three years, State-wise, in respect of the above mentioned categories?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised the banks to achieve a level of 18% of their net bank credit in respect of direct finance to agriculture, including allied activities, by March, 1990.

(b) The State-wise amount of outstanding advances for agriculture sector given by 28 public sector banks as on the last Fridays of June, 1986, 1987 and 1988 (latest available) is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Year 1986	Year 1987	Year 1988
1	2	3	4	5
	Northern Region	1611.43	1826.28	2142.35
1.	Haryana	343.24	396.02	502.23
2.	Himachal Pradesh	33.43	49.90	56.04
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	19.30	21.55	23.46
4.	Punjab	635.93	740.78	812.26
5.	Rajasthan	387.64	413.82	564.89
6.	Chandigarh	158.37	158.86	134.13
7.	Delhi	33.52	46.15	49.34

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Year 1986	Year 1987	Year 1988
1	2	3	4	5
	<i>North Eastern Region</i>	97.06	104.55	127.58
8.	Assam	63.65	67.37	81.99
9.	Manipur	2.99	3.50	4.24
10.	Meghalaya	7.24	7.11	0.26
11.	Nagaland	8.74	8.54	12.01
12.	Tripura	11.82	12.38	14.84
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.59	1.43	1.66
14.	Mizoram	0.60	0.96	1.38
15.	Sikkim	1.43	2.23	3.30

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Year 1986	Year 1987	Year 1988
1	2	3	4	5
	Eastern Region	878.49	1004.94	1170.22
16.	Bihar	328.14	396.10	486.33
17.	Orissa	207.49	236.23	267.95
18.	West Bengal	341.46	370.79	420.22
19.	Andaman & Nicobar	1.40	1.82	1.72
	Central Region	1329.41	1406.60	1797.91
20.	Madhya Pradesh	441.90	516.58	652.98
21.	Uttar Pradesh	887.51	890.02	1144.93

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Year 1986	Year 1987	Year 1988
1	2	3	4	5
	Western Region	1379.12	1405.70	1957.59
22.	Gujarat	564.08	514.65	805.23
23.	Maharashtra	793.08	872.02	1125.42
24.	Goa, Daman & Diu	21.76	18.53	26.40
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.20	0.50	0.54
	Southern Region	2953.86	3374.97	3951.54
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1042.55	1132.39	1327.43
27.	Karnataka	709.79	834.83	955.04
28.	Kerala	338.72	397.98	451.84

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Year 1986	Year 1987	Year 1988
1	2	3	4	5
29.	Tamil Nadu	842.89	986.41	1188.66
30.	Pondicherry	19.54	23.02	28.24
31.	Lakshadweep	0.37	0.34	0.33
	All India	8249.37	9123.04	11147.13

Clearance of Tourist Projects of Sunderbans Area of West Bengal

2899. PROF. RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal has sent any project for the development of tourism particularly in the Sunderbans area of the State for clearance to Union Government;

(b) whether there is any proposal to construct one International Tourists Centre in that area;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared and the present stage at which these projects stand?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The Government of West Bengal had submitted a proposal for cruising vessel for floating accommodation in Sunderbans at the cost of Rs. 49.50 lacs which has been sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 34.65 lacs has been released.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

Income-Tax Relief to film Stars

2900. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of film stars have been given income-tax relief recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of such relief; and

(d) the reasons for giving such a relief?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Taxpayers (including film stars) can get "income-tax relief" under several relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act provide which for appeals, revision or reference etc. This "relief" could be provided by the appellate authority, or the revisionary authority or, as the case may be, by the High Court or Supreme Court. In another sense, 'relief' could also be provided by the concerned income-tax authorities in accordance with law by way of reduction or waiver of interest or penalty or both. Relief could, in yet another sense, be provided under the 'Amnesty Scheme' which was applicable in relation to claims made during November, 1985 to 31st March, 1987. As the intended connotation of the expression "income-tax relief" is not clear, it is not possible to obtain and furnish the information contemplated by the Hon'ble Member of parliament.

Tax Pending Realisation Against Big Industrial houses

2901. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a huge amount of tax is in arrears from big industrial houses;

(b) if so, the estimated arrears thereof as on 31st December, 1989; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to recover the tax arrears expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The arrears of Central Excise duty and Income-

tax pending realisation against top 20 industrial houses are as under:

<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>	
<i>Central Excise Duty</i>	<i>Income Tax</i>
<i>(as on 31.12.89)</i>	<i>(as on 28.2.90)</i>
1	2
228.60	224.05

(c) Appropriate administrative, legal and other steps as considered necessary are being taken. Most of the amounts being linked with court cases, efforts are being made to get the cases listed for early hearings and stays against the recovery vacated.

mation available there had been only one case of killing of an I & B official. This happened at Srinagar on 13.2.1990.

(c) and (d). Necessary security arrangements have been made by State Government.

[*Translation*]

[*English*]

Killing of Employees in I & B Terrorists

Selection Procedure Devised by Board for Top Appointment in Banks

2902. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

2903. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain employees of his ministry have been killed by terrorists and Pak supporting elements during past few months;

(a) whether the proposed Advisory Board for top level appointment in nationalised banks and financial institutions has started functioning;

(b) if so, the names of the places where such killings took place and the number of victims;

(b) if so, whether the Board has formulated any new criteria for the selection of non-official directors, inclosing workmen directors; and

(c) whether special security arrangements have been made for the employees of his Ministry working in such areas; and

(c) the procedures to be followed for ensuring that "political" appointments are excluded?

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). According to infor-

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The Appointments Board for appointment of wholetime directors and non official direc-

tors on the boards of public sector banks and financial institutions has started functioning. Selection of the non official directors by the Appointments Board would be from the categories of Farmers, Depositors, Artisans and from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in the areas of co-operative institutions, rural economy, commerce, industry, banking, finance, law management and other areas considered to be useful in the working of the banks and institutions as spelt out in the relevant statute. The Board has laid down its own procedure to ensure that selections of non official directors is made on the basis of objective criteria and professional experience.

There is no change in the procedure relating to workman employee directors.

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance for the Development of Mathura (UP)

2904. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to attract tourists in Mathura Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the central assistance likely to be allocated for the development of tourist spots in the State of Uttar Pradesh in the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The Central Development of Tourism have produced promotional literature on Mathura and extended financial assistance for the following projects:

1. Tourist Bungalow at Mathura
2. Yatrika at Vrindavan

(b) Ministry of Tourism extend financial assistance to State/Union Territories for creation of tourism infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from them and based on merit, availability of funds and interest priorities.

[*English*]

Coco-Cola Proposal for EOU Unit at Noida

2905. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the status of the coca cola proposals to set up Export Oriented United in Noida and how is it related to other proposals put forward by the company?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): Coca-Cola Company submitted a proposal to set up a unit in Noida Export Processing Zone for manufacture of ingredients for soft drinks concentrate with facility of domestic sale. The Company also offered to set up another unit in Noida or Madras Exports Processing Zone for manufacture of items based on tea extracts, if its proposals for concentrates with domestic sale facilities was approved. The proposal of the company has since been rejected.

Development of Vaisali Basukund Bania & Amarpalli tourist Resorts

2906. SHRIMATI USHA SINHA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any central scheme has been formulated for the development of Vaisali, Basukund, Bania, Amarpalli tourist resorts in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) to (c). The Central Department of Tourism have agreed in principle for the development of Abhishekh Pushkarni and for the construction of Tourist Complex at Vaisali. However, revised estimates are awaited from the State Government.

Karanth Committee on National Film Policy

2907. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Karanth Committee on 'National Film Policy' have been implemented;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). The working Group on National Film Policy headed by Dr. K.S. Karanth made in all 231 recommendations. These recommendations have been considered by the Government and most of these have been accepted wholly or partly or in principle. Some of these recommendations have been implemented. A statement giving the information about important recommendations which have been implemented, partly implemented or implemented with modifications is attached.

Some of the recommendations made by the Working Group have not been accepted. The reasons for not accepting these recommendations are mainly that the subject matter falls within the purview of the State Governments and they have expressed their reservations in this regard or because of financial constraints.

STATEMENT

The working Group on National Film Policy headed by Dr. K.S. Karanth made in all 231 recommendations. Some of the comparatively important recommendations which have been implemented, partly implemented or implemented with modifications are briefly as follows.

Recommendation No. 25

NFDC should concentrate on its specific responsibility of financing good quality and artistic films. Artistic films should be given loan on liberal terms with low rates of interest. Conditions of collateral security should be relaxed and financial allocation should be considerably increased.

Recommendation No. 26

Regulation of film production is necessary only to the extent that there is need to discourage the entry of adventurers in film production, to ensure proper pre-planning and to prevent wastage of raw stock in inadequately planned projects. We are definitely against any measures involving prior security of scripts and pervasive control on the actual process of film making. We recommend that all film producers should be registered with the NFDC. While allocating raw stock the NFDC should take into account the previous production record of the producer, the state of planning including availability of script, financial plan, actual shooting schedule and signed contracts along with clear indication regarding the availability of dates for main artistes and technicians.

Recommendation No. 40

NFDC should take initiative in standardising low cost theatre designs which can be straightaway adopted by new entrepreneurs. For rationalising approach towards theatre construction two basic considerations should

be kept in view i.e. mass production based on modular designs and the use of non-formal technology based on local conditions and materials.

Recommendation No. 42

Award winning films in regional languages do not get a national telecast. Doordarshan should arrange to obtain sub-titled prints from producers by paying the cost of sub-titling and make use of sub-titled prints available with the Directorate of Film Festivals. It should use simultaneous character generation techniques during transmission of films and para-dubbing for TV centres meant for rural areas.

Recommendation No. 43

TV offers a very promising outlet for good films which has not been utilised in India. Doordarshan should provide a viable non-theatrical circuit for low budget good quality films. It should be obligatory for Doordarshan to telecast award winning films on all India circuit. Rates of payment for telecasting films should be suitably enhanced.

Recommendation No. 47

While giving loans for theatre construction, 25% option on playing time should be obtained by financing agencies for screening good films.

Recommendation No. 94

A downward revision of excise duty on pprints should be undertaken.

Recommendation No. 120

The major expansion of developmental communication in future is likely to be through television. There should be close coordination between the Films Division and the

Door-Darshan for production of films and TV features for rural audience. The Films Division should also make short films particularly suited for telecast.

Recommendation No. 127

The scope of the scheme for compulsory exhibition of films should be enlarged to include all types of artistic short films, films of social relevance and even short fiction films.

Recommendation No. 128

Apart from the role of short films as medium of conveying social message, its status as a creative art form should be recognised. The purchase of short films from independent films makers by the Films Division should be increased and should cover not only message oriented films but all categories of artistic short films.

Recommendation No. 143

The basic policy objective of importing films should be to import films of artistic and technical achievements from all over the world. A secondary objective should be to allow import to the extent it is linked with export of Indian films.

Recommendation No. 144

- (i) Import canalisation of feature films should continue and NFDC should remain the canalising agency. A limited quota of imported films should be given to exporters or producer-exporters to import films from the countries to which Indian films are exported.
- (ii) There should be an overall limit on the number of films to be imported. The films being

imported from MPEAA sources should be substantially reduced and the import by NFDC and other agencies from other film making countries, including the Third World, should be increased.

- (iii) Quality considerations should apply to the import of all films. Government should constitute a screening Committee consisting of film makers, film critics, representatives of Chalachitra Akademi, NFDC, Censor Board, and Ministry of I & B to preview films before import.
- (iv) Import of art films for non-commercial exploitation and import of children's films should be primarily handled by the Chalachitra Akademi.
- (v) The NFDC should continue to collect canalising charges on imported films except on non-commercial art films and children's films imported by the Chalachitra Akademi and its agencies. The canalising fee should be levied not on the C.I.F. value but on the market value of imported films.

Recommendation No. 147

Free import of short films under OGL should continue.

Recommendation No. 149

Canalisation of export of Indian feature films should continue as it has reduced malpractices, helped to monitor export

markets and resulted in increasing the sale price per film.

Recommendation No. 150.

In addition to being a canaliser of export, the main function of NFDC should be promotion of exports. For this purpose NFDC should set up Regional Marketing Centres in important foreign markets for Indian films which should handle both import of foreign films and export of Indian films. These Centres should be staffed by a specialised cadre and provide help and advice to Indian exporters.

Recommendation No. 152

NFDC should create facilities in India for quality sub-titling in foreign languages to provide sub-titled prints of Indian films for export.

Recommendation No. 154

For exploitation of TV outlets abroad, it is necessary to concentrate on the artistic films from India. NFDC should help to prepare shorter versions of such films which can fit into TV slots. Export contracts should have a separate clause providing for additional payment if TV rights are exploited.

Recommendation No. 155

In addition to the films Division, NFDC should also export short films which have a huge market on the foreign TV circuits.

Recommendation No. 158

The opportunity offered by India's international Film Festival for promoting export of Indian films should be properly utilised. Market Section should provide facilities for marketing of Indian films by independent exporters. The expenditure of the Market Section should be met from the canalisation charges collected by the NFDC.

Recommendation No. 160

The scale of video right for foreign buyers along with the export of Indian films should be allowed. NFDC should itself set up a pilot plant for transferring Indian feature films to video cassettes for export. In addition one or two manufacturers should be licenced for manufacture of video cassettes of Indian films exclusively for export.

Recommendation No. 163

Effort should be made to take full advantage of Cultural Agreements with foreign countries and the number of film Weeks being organised in India and abroad should be substantially increased. Foreign film delegations should be brought in contact with the Indian film makers. Indian film makers should be included in the delegations which accompany Indian films to be presented as Films Weeks in foreign countries.

Recommendation No. 169

The Competitive International Film Festival of India does not provide any intrinsic advantage in terms of quality of films, promotion of Indian cinema interaction between film makers etc. over a non-competitive film festival. Even third world countries prefer to send their best films to competitive festivals in the West. India should, therefore, hold only a non-competitive film festival every year on the lines of a 'Festival of Festivals'. Within this concepts, a more systematic effort should be made to provide for a strong Third World representation.

Recommendation No. 177

The overall charter of the NFDC should be to help in the general development of the film industry and to particularly help in the development of good cinema in the country. NFDC should be a financially viable organisation but because of its development role,

it should not aim at profit maximisation.

Recommendation No. 178

NFDC should specifically undertake the following activities:—

- (i) Financing of low budget good quality films and production of films of high artistic intent by commissioning deserving film makers.
- (ii) Development of distribution and exhibition facilities for films which it finances as also other good films.
- (iii) Financing of theatre construction preferably small theatres equipped with 16mm, with lien on a part of the playing time and directly owning or managing theatres wherever advisable and necessary.
- (iv) Registration of producers, studios, and equipment hirers.
- (v) Encourage formation of film cooperatives for film production and exhibition.
- (vi) Canalising import of films, direct import of good quality films.
- (vii) Canalising export of films, research in export market, development of non-traditional markets, general promotion of export of films, special attention to the export of low budget good quality films in regional languages and export of short films.
- (viii) Represent technology and equipment requirement of the

industry to the Government and sponsor applications for import of equipment without canalisation. It should continue to canalise import of raw stock and regulate its distribution.

- (ix) Financial assistance to entrepreneurs engaged in indigenisation and manufacture of film equipment.
- (x) Development in sub-titling facilities for Indian films in foreign languages and foreign films in Indian languages.
- (xi) Loans for setting up and modernisation of studios, labs and other allied facilities.
- (xii) Coordination with State Films Development Corporations.
- (xiii) Helping the growth of proper representative organisations/associations of films industry.
- (xiv) Organisation of the International Film Festival of India and also specialised festivals for short films and marketing of films.

Recommendation No. 189

Statutory pre-censorship of films should continue.

Recommendation No. 191

In section 5(B)(1) of the Indian Cinematograph Act which follows Article 19(2) of the Constitution the words "the Sovereignty and integrity of India" appear to have been left out. The Act should be suitably amended.

Recommendation No. 194

Government should set up a Standing Tribunal to be headed by a person with judicial background to hear appeals against the decisions of the Censor Board.

Recommendation No. 195

An intermediary censor classification should be introduced which may be designated as 'UA'. This will indicate that the film is approved for universal exhibition but contains material which the parents may not like children upto the age of 12 to see. This certificate will be purely advisory.

Recommendation No. 202

Considering the fact that Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh are now producing a large number of feature films every year, there is need to set up Censor Board Offices in Bangalore, Hyderabad and Trivandrum. Similarly as and when films making activity expands in other regions, suitable expansion of the Censorship machinery should be considered.

Recommendation No. 206

To discourage violation of censorship, the Censor Board should maintain a video copy of the censored films and have a nucleus cell of enforcement staff to carry out spot checks. It must be a legal responsibility of the labs that except for the print required for censorship no other prints of a film are prepared until the film has been censored.

Recommendation No. 222

While the need for special legislation to regulate the working conditions of cine workers has been recognised since long, appropriate legislation has still not been enacted. We recommend that the Central Government should take urgent steps to immedi-

ately introduce an appropriate legislation for regulating the employment conditions of cine workers.

Recommendation No. 225

Government should take steps to set up a Welfare Fund to help cine employees, artists and technicians in indigent circumstances. To finance this fund, the Government should collect an amount of Rs. 20 on every print of a feature film and make a matching grant out of its own resources.

[*Translation*]

Security in Mines

2908. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to modernise the mining process for various minerals for the security of life of labourers engaged in mines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is provision to give employment to the dependents of those who are killed in accidents in mines?

Additional Director General

: Chairman

Deputy secretary (Admn.)

: Member

Asstt. Director at Headquarters
belonging to SC/ST community

: Member

(c) No meeting of the Committee has been held so far.

Import of Rock Phosphate from Morocco

2910. SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Grievances of SC/ST Employees in Deptt. of Tourism

2909. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a committee for removal of grievances of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employee in the Department of Tourism;

(b) if so, the members of this Committee and whether any representative from Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribe is on this Committee; and

(c) the number of meetings of the Committee held so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). A committee consisting of the following members has been constituted for removal of grievances of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees in the Department of Tourism:—

(a) the amount of rock phosphate imported during 1985-89 from Morocco;

(b) whether this import was in accordance with Government's laid down policy; and

(c) whether this import was through any Indian agents/representatives/correspondents or similar other functionaries?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a)	Year	Qty. (Lakh MT)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
	1	2	3
	85-86	3.19	111.80
	86-87	2.93	1125.00
	87-88	2.29	801.80
	88-89	3.07	1425.00

(b) Yes, Sir.

evaders in Punjab, particularly in Amritsar, Jalandhar Ludhiana and Patiala;

(c) Contracts for rock phosphate import were finalised directly with M/s OCP-Rock Phosphate Supplier of Morocco. However, M/s. OCP informed MMTC in July, 1987 regarding appointment of one Shri Satinder Bhalla as their correspondent in India whose mission is to ensure liaison between OCP's Headquarters in Casablanca and all their Indian buyers.

(b) whether any raids were conducted at the above places during the said period;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The Government has stepped up efforts throughout India including Punjab to firmly deal with Economic offenders/Tax evaders.

Economic Offenders and Tax evaders in Punjab

2911. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) to (d). Searches conducted by various revenue agencies in Punjab (including Amritsar, Jalandhar, Ludhiana and Patiala) during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 are detailed below.

(a) the steps taken by Government during the last three years to tackle and apprehend economic offenders and tax

	No. of searches	Seizure of goods or assets/evasion or concealment detected
	1	2
Central Excise	91	3.04 (evasion detected)

	1	2
Anti-emuggling	559	81.66 (contraband goods)
Income Tax	1217	12.15 (admitted un-accounted income)
		12.20 (assets seized)

FERA Violation

2912. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of persons who have been arrested for violation of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973 during the last three years; and

(b) the amount involved and the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): (a) and (b). The number of persons arrested by the Directorate of Enforcement (FERA) for violation of the provisions of the F.E.R. Act, 1973 are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of persons arrested</i>
1987	213
1988	237
1989	324

Action under the relevant provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1973, and rules framed thereunder has been initiated in all cases.

Representation of Farmers Board of Directors of Nationalised Banks

2913. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether appointment to the Boards of Directors to various nationalised banks is made in accordance with the provisions of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970

and 1980 which provide for representation of farmers in the said Boards; and

(b) if so, the details of persons from farming community on the Boards of Directors of various nationalised banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): (a) and (b). The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 and 1980 provides for appointment of one person who in the opinion of the Central Government is competent to represent the interests of farmers in each of the 20 nationalised banks. At present, one non-official director belonging to this category is in position on

the Boards of 13 of the 20 nationalised banks. The bankwise position of the names

of the directors belonging to this category is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Bank</i>	<i>Name of the person appointed as non-official directors to represent the interests of farmers</i>
1	2	3
1.	Bank of India	Shri Shamsher Singh Dullo
2.	Bank of Baroda	Shri R.P. Joshi
3.	Canara bank	Shri Sujan Singh Pathania
4.	Syndicate Bank	Shri Peerzada Wajih ur Rahman Safwi
5.	Union Bank of India	Shri Shripal Singh
6.	Allahabad Bank	Shri A N Jaggi
7.	Bank of Maharashtra	Smt. Mukul Jha
8.	Indian Overseas Bank	Shri B. V. A. Venudopal
9.	Andhra Bank	Shri P. Rajagopal Naidu
10.	Corporations Bank	Shri S.T. Padmanabha
11.	New Bank of India	Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda
12.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	Shri Rattan Lal Dewan
13.	Vijay Bank	Shri M.G. Sasidharan

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Radio station at Hazari Bagh, Bihar

2914. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a radio station at Hazari Bagh city in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There is an approved scheme in the VII Plan of All India Radio to establish a local radio stations with 2x3 KW FM transmitter multipurpose studio, receiving facilities and staff quarters at Hazari Bagh. This scheme is envisaged to be ready for commissioning during 1990.

[*English*]

Guidelines for advertisements on T.V./ AIR

2915. SHRI P. R. S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are guidelines on TV/ AIR advertising and if so, the details thereof:

(b) whether Government are aware of surreptitious means of advertising especially on TV through sponsorship of sports series etc. by tobacco and tobacco based product manufacturers; and

(c) whether Government purpose to avoid such a misuse of media for advertising to tobacco/tobacco based products injurious to health?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The salient features of the Code for Commercial Broadcasting/Telecasting are given in the Statement below.

(b) and (c). Government is aware that during live coverages of sports events, a good number of advertisements which relate to cigarettes and tobacco products are displayed in the Stadium. It has been the endeavour of the media to avoid these advertisements. However, it is not possible to completely avoid them because of the positions of such advertisements.

STATEMENT

Salient features of the Code for Commercial Broadcasting/Telecasting

1. Advertising shall be so designed as to conform to the laws of the country and should not offend against morality, decency and religious susceptibilities of the people;
2. No advertisement shall be permitted:
 - (i) which derides any race, caste, colour, creed and nationality;
 - (ii) which is against any of the directive principles, or any other provision of the Constitution of India;
 - (iii) which will tend to incite people to crime, cause disaster or violence, or breach of law or which glorifies violence or obscenity in any way;
 - (vi) which presents criminality as desirable;

- (v) which adversely affects friendly relations with a foreign State:
- (vi) which exploits the national emblem, or any part of the Constitution or the person or personality of a national leader or State Dignitary:
- (vii) which relates to or promotes cigarettes and tobacco products, liquor, wines and other intoxicants.
3. No advertisement shall be permitted the objects whereof are wholly or mainly of a religious or political nature: advertisements must not be directed towards any religious or political end or have any relation to any industrial dispute
4. Advertisements for services concerned with the following shall not be accepted:
- (i) Money lenders:
- (ii) Chit funds
- (iii) Saving schemes and lotteries other than those conducted by Central and State Government Organisations, nationalised and recognised banks and Public Sector Undertakings:
- (iv) Matrimonial Agencies:
- (v) Unlicensed employment services:
- (vi) Fortune tellers or sooth sayers etc. and those with claims of hypnotism:
- (vii) Foreign goods and foreign banks:
- (viii) Betting tips and guide books etc. relating to horse-racing or other games of chance.
5. The items advertised should not suffer from any defect or deficiency as mentioned in Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
6. No advertisement shall contain references which are likely to lead the public to infer that the product advertised or any of its ingredients has some special or miraculous or supernatural property or quality, which is difficult of being proved, i.e. cure for baldness, skin whitener, etc.
7. Advertisements should not contain disparaging or derogatory references to another products or service.
8. No advertisement of any kind of jewellery (except artificial) or precious stones should be accepted.
9. No advertisement for a product or service shall be accepted if it suggests in any way that unless the children themselves buy or encourage other people to buy the products or services, they will be failing in their duty or lacking in loyalty to any person or organisation.
10. No advertisement shall be accepted which leads children to believe that if they do not own or use the product advertised they will be inferior in some way to other children or that they are liable to be condemned or ridiculed for not owning or using it.
11. No advertisements or talismans, charms and character-reading for

photographs or such other matter as well as those which trade on the superstitions of general public shall be permitted

12. No advertisement shall be accepted which violates AIR and TV Broadcast Code

Installation of VLPTs in Nagaland

2916 SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) the time by which installation programme of very low power transmitters (VLPTs) in Nagaland is likely to be completed,

(b) which are the places in Nagaland included in the programme for installation of VLPTs

(c) the places proposed to be taken up in next programme and

(d) when installation of VLPTs at Kiphire and Noklai is likely to be undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P UPENDRA) (a) and (b) Besides three very low power (2 x 10 W) TV transmitters, one each at Mon, Wokha and Zunheboto which have already been operationalised another such transmitter at Phek is also expected to be commissioned into service in Nagaland

during 1991-92, as a spill over scheme from the VII Plan.

(c) and (d). There is no approved scheme at present to set up TV transmitters at Kiphire and Noklai. This would essentially depend upon the availability of adequate funds for this purpose under the future plans of TV expansion

[*Transiation*]

Bank Loans to Industries

2917 SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by various nationalised banks for medium and large scale industries and for big industrial houses, separately during the last three years and

(b) the amount out of the above repaid in accordance with the pre-determined schedule and the amount of loans the repayment of which has been rescheduled?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANAVATE) (a) and (b). As per the information obtained from RBI, the total amount of outstanding advances during the last 3 years by scheduled commercial banks (including nationalised banks) in respect of medium and large industries and 20 large industrial houses are given in the following table:

(Rs. crores)

Outstanding advances as at the end of March—

	1987	1988	1989
Medium & large industries	21356	25153	32158
20 large industrial houses	2478	3098	3461

RBI has reported that bulk of the bank credit is given for meeting Working Capital requirements on 'roll-over' basis. Repayment of such advances does not take place, as it would, in respect of term loans. However, Irregularities in the Working Capital outstandings (both in the interest and principal portion) are at times funded as working capital term loans as part of the rehabilitation of sick industrial units considered viable and are replayable over a period of time.

Monitoring of Capital marketing by financial Institutions Question

2918. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give autonomy to the financial institutions alongwith entrusting the responsibility of monitoring the capital market;

(b) whether Government have reviewed the activities of financial institutions in the capital market in the past;

(c) if not, the time by which such a review is proposed to be made; and

(d) the manner in which Government propose to ensure that the financial institutions discharge their responsibilities regarding monitoring of capital market properly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) to (d). Government is firmly committed to the healthy development of capital markets, and to strengthen the role of public financial institutions. The institutions will be given functional autonomy. However they must also be accountable for their actions. The institutions will not be party to corporate battles and clandestine takeovers. The government would like to create an atmosphere and a

culture where financial institutions can function objectively without fear or favour.

There has been some concern about the role of financial institutions in relation to their intervention in the capital market. Institutions have been asked to frame suitable guidelines so that their actions are not only objective but seen to be so. Each financial institution is expected to operate in the interest of its depositors and investors consistent with national priorities. There may be occasions when there is an abnormal and persistent upward or downward movement in share prices because of concerted bull or bear pressures. In such situations, the financial institution will play a stabilising role in the capital market.

Financial assistance to sick units

2919. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of large and small scale sick industries at the end of December, 1988;

(b) the total amount of loans advanced to them;

(c) the number of viable units among these sick units and the number of those units which are unable to repay even the amount of loan advanced to them; and

(d) whether a proposal to provide financial assistance to these viable units is under the consideration of Government; if so, the details there-of including the amount financed to them during the year, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). According to the data furnished by RBI the number of Sick/Weak Units and their outstanding bank credit as at end December, 1987 (latest available) are as under:

(Rs. crores)

	<i>No. of units</i>	<i>Amount locked up</i>
SSI units	2,04,259	1797.31
Non-SSI Sick Units	1,119	2801.79
Non SSI Weak units	720	1657.30
Total :	2,06,098	6256.40

(c) The viability positions of sick/weak units as on 31.12.87 (latest available) is as under:

	<i>SSI units</i>	<i>Non-SSI Sick and Weak units</i>
Viable units	12,484	613
Non-viable units	1,86,834	847
Viability not decided	4,941	379

(d) Detailed guidelines have been issued by RBI from time to time regarding formulation and implementation of rehabilitation packages in respect of sick/weak units which are potentially viable. Broad parameters have been evolved for providing reliefs/concessions under rehabilitation packages. From amongst the viable units as at end December 1987, 8470 sick SSI units and 381 non-SSI sick non-SSI weak units involving outstanding bank credit of Rs. 1198.45 crores respectively have been put under nursing programme.

Lok Adalats sittings in Uttar Pradesh

2920. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sittings of Lok Adalats held in various districts of Uttar Pradesh during last one year; and

(b) the number of cases disposed of by Lok-Adalats, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). As per information made available by the Uttar Pradesh State Legal Aid & Advice Board, 169 Lok Adalats were organised in various Districts of the Uttar Pradesh during the year 1989, in which 1,73,869 cases were disposed of. The district-wise information is contained in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Lok Adalats Organised in Uttar Pradesh During 1989

S.No.	Name of the District	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
1.	AGRA	1	2160
2.	ALIGARH	5	2630
3.	ALLAHABAD	3	6945
4.	ALMORA	3	381
5	AZAMGARH	3	6010
6.	BADAUN	2	3749
7	BAHRIACH	4	3779
8.	BALIA	2	1823
9	BANDA	4	2705
10.	BARABANKI	2	1241

S.No.	Name of the District	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
11.	BAREILY	1	1423
12.	BASTI	3	2820
13.	BUNORE	1	262
14.	BULLANDSHAHR	7	2218
15.	CHOMOLI	3	460
16.	DEHRADUN	2	496
17.	DEORIA	2	6837
18.	ETAH	3	1000
19.	ETAWAH	7	6496
20.	FAIZABAD	3	8095
21.	FARUKHABAD	4	5440

S.No.	Name of the District	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
22.	FATEHPUR	3	4583
23.	GHAZIABAD	3	1262
24.	GHAZIPUR	13	7619
25.	GONDA	1	1614
26.	GORAKHPUR	3	4611
27.	HAMIRPUR	3	2524
28.	HARDOI	2	4449
29.	JALON	1	1076
30.	JAUNPUR	1	1846
31.	KHANSI	3	3173
32.	KANPUR SHEHAR	2	5307

S.No.	Name of the District	Lok Adalats held				Cases disposed of
1	2	3	3	4	4	
33	KANPUR DEHAT	2			2988	
34.	LAKHIMPUR-KHARI	4			2742	
35	LALITPUR	3			1592	
36	LUKNOW	3			6571	
37	MAINPURI	2			2543	
38	MATHURA	1			715	
39	MEERUT	4			9017	
40	MIRZAPUR	2			2089	
41.	MURADABAD	2			709	
42.	MUZZAFARNAGAR	—			—	
43	NAINITAL	4			1591	

S.No.	Name of the District	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
44.	PAURI GARWAL	1	362
45.	PILIPHIT	3	2576
46.	PITHORAGARH	3	482
47.	PRATAPGARH	2	1548
48.	RAIBAREILLY	4	3483
49.	RAMPUR	4	2513
50.	SAHARANPUR	4	4163
51.	SHAHJAHANPUR	4	4828
52.	SITAPUR	2	2108
53.	SULTANPUR	3	4959
54.	TEHRIGARHWAL	5	1036

S.No.	Name of the District	Lok Adalats held	Cases disposed of
1	2	3	4
55.	UNNAO	1	2064
56.	UTTARKASHI	3	210
57.	VARANSI	3	7946
	TOTAL	169	173869

Setting up of TV Relay Centres at Gopalganj and Siwan

2921. SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.V. relay centres have been set up in Gopalganj and Siwan districts of Bihar; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the transmission range of these centres from the existing 5 Km. to cover wider areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Yes, Sir. A low power (100W) TV transmitter has been set up, each at Gopalganj and Siwan, in Bihar.

(b) These transmitters provide coverage within their normal service area of about 15 Kms. inclusive of fringe areas where fair reception can be obtained by the use of tall boosters and/or multi-element antennae. Further expansion of TV service in Gopalganj and Siwan districts of Bihar, as also in other parts of the country similarly placed, would depend upon the availability of resources for this purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

Highest Income Tax and Wealth Tax Payers

2922. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the first ten persons having highest income and those first ten persons who have been assessed to pay the highest amount of wealth tax and income-tax as per the assessment made for the assessment year 1987-88;

(b) the amount of total income and wealth of each such individuals assessed for the assessment year 1987-88; and

(c) the details of persons who have filed appeals against such assessment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

[English]

Lawyers Strike

2923. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the lawyers throughout the country went on a partial/complete strike during the last three years, years-wise; and

(b) their demands in each case and steps being taken by Government in consultations with the Bar Council of India to prevent such strikes in future?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Lawyers sometimes have gone on strike mainly on grounds relating to appointment of Presiding Officers, administrative and judicial reforms, lack of proper treatment of judicial officers, assault on lawyers, establishment of additional courts/benches, etc. The Law Commission in its 131st Report recommended that the members of the legal profession ordinarily should not resort to strike either to ventilate their grievances or in support of some causes held dear to them, and that the strike by them on the ground of their dispute with police or administrative departments or some other grievances not attributable to the court administration must be wholly es-

chewed. The Bar Council of India whose views were sought in this regard is also in general agreement with this view.

Functioning of AIR/TV at Agartala

2924. DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about any biased functioning of AIR/TV at Agartala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken to rectify it for having an objective media?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). News items in the bulletins of All Indian Radio and Doordarshan are covered strictly on their news value and news-worthiness without any bias in favour of or against any party. Statements/speeches of various leaders are also covered irrespective of their party considerations. Other programmes are also presented in an objective and balanced manner.

Panel of Advocates appointed for Supreme Court

2925. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a panel of Advocates appointed by his Ministry in the Supreme Court to conduct the cases of Government; and

(b) if so, the number of cases allotted to

each lawyer during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Salem Steel Plant

2926. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of units to which Salem steel is distributed for manufacture of stainless steel;

(b) whether the prices of stainless steel products of Salem steel plant have increased more than once in the last two years;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) the amount invested in this plant and its subsidiaries if any; and

(e) the figures of production and sale amount of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Presently, Salem Stainless Steel is sold to about 320 units.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The increases have been primarily necessitated due to upward revisions in statutory levies, increases in price of imported hot band, adverse changes in exchange rates etc.

(d) investment in the plant as on 31.3.1989 was Rs. 125.68 crores. It has no subsidiary.

(e) The production and sales of Salem Steel Plant for the last three years were as under:

	<i>Production</i>	<i>Sales</i>	
	<i>(Tonnes)</i>	<i>Quantity</i> <i>(Tonnes)</i>	<i>Value</i> <i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
1986-87	26627	25975	114
1987-88	31423	34559	142
1988-89	31423	30236	190

Supply of Steel Scrap from Bokaro to Durgapur Alloy Steel works

2927. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of steel scrap and other iron materials sent to Durgapur Alloy Steel Works from Bokaro Steel Plant in 1989;

(b) whether there have been cases of theft of above materials during transportation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) 109,123.44 MT of steel scrap was despatched by the Bokaro Steel Plant to the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur in the year 1989.

(b) and (c). On information regarding surreptitious loading/unloading of trucks and their interception by Police a criminal case was registered on July 6, 1989 at Mahuda Police Station against transporters, their agents and others in respect of 7 trucks loaded with scrap.

As a sequel to this, the district authori-

ties carried out surprise checks and intercepted 17 more trucks loaded with scrap. A criminal case under IPG and Essential Commodities Act was also registered on July 7, 1989 by the Bokaro Steel City Police Station.

Ancillary industries Around B.S.P.

2928. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ancillary industries operating around Bokaro Steel Plant (B.S.P.) and Balidih industrial complex;

(b) the total value of their production in the last five years with year-wise break-up; and

(c) the percentage of the purchase made by Bokaro Steel Plant from these industries during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). As on 20.3.1990, there were 58 ancillary industries in the Bokaro Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) in addition to 111 dependents registered industries. These industries do not furnish the figures relating to their production to the Bokaro Steel Plant.

(c) The value of total purchases made by Bokaro Steel Plant during the last 5 years in respect of items which are within the scope of manufacture by the ancillary BIADA

units, the total value of orders placed on BIADA units and percentage are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total value of purchases</i>	<i>Total value of orders placed on BIADA</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
	<i>Rs. in crores</i>	<i>Rs. in crores</i>	
1985-86	16.53	7.0	42.34
1986-87	29.10	8.5	29.20
1987-88	43.92	7.98	18.16
1988-89	42.82	22.25	51.96

There is continuous inter-action between the Bokaro Steel Plant and the ancillary units with a view to increasing the volume of work orders on latter.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

Occupied Quarters in Bokaro Steel City

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

2929. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether some quarters are unauthorisedly occupied in the Bokaro Steel City;

(b) The details of the 59 quarters currently occupied unauthorisedly by different Trade Unions Political parties are as follows:

<i>Type of quarters</i>	<i>No.</i>
1	2
C	1
D	15
E/F	43

(c) The Management of the Bokaro Steel Plant have initiated action for eviction proceedings to get these occupants evicted

under the Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act 1971.

World Bank Loan for Industrial Development

2930. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought World Bank loan for industrial development;

(b) if so, the amount of the World Bank loan likely to be obtained in 1990-91 for that purpose; and

(c) the details of the industries which are proposed to be developed with the World Bank loan?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a). No, Sir.

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

Import of Paraxylene

2931. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to put the import of Paraxylene under the Open General Licence (OGL);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it will entail a loss of foreign exchange for the country; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (d). The forthcoming new Import & Export Policy will be laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1990. It is, therefore, premature to disclose details about the policy regime for this item at this stage.

News Item 'Mystery Dollars for Suri Firm'

2932. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been invited to the news item captioned "Mystery dollars for Suri Firm" appearing in the 'Statesmen', New Delhi dated the 28th December 1989;

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

(c) the investigation, if any, made in this regard; and

(d) the result thereof and the further action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is a fact that M/s Jyotsna Holdings Pvt. Limited entered into an agreement with M/s. OCP, Morocco on 28-12-1984. As per the agreement, M/s. OCP, Morocco was liable to pay M/s. Jyotsna Pvt. Limited a consultancy fee of US Dollar 25,000 per month. The income earned by M/s. Jyotsna Holdings Pvt. Limited from M/s. OCP, Morocco has been declared in their Income Tax Return.

[Translation]

Attacks on Income-Tax Officials

2933. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of attacks on Income-tax officials reported during the last two years and during the current year till now; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to provide security to Income Tax officials?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) During the last two calendar years reports were received about seven incidents of attack on Income-tax officials. During the current year one such incident has been reported so far.

(b) Steps have been taken to make the assistance of Central Reserve Police Force available to search parties for providing personal safety to the income-tax personnel. State Governments have also been requested to provide adequate protection to the Income-tax officials on search and survey duties. Responses have since been received from many State Governments; assuring police assistance to the Income-tax personnel.

[English]

Pension Scheme for RBI Officers

2934. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a pension scheme for officers of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Alleged Misuse of Pool Fund by Coffee Board

2935. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether small coffee growers of Karnataka have represented to Government about irregularities in use of pool funds by Coffee Board and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether they have demanded complete reorganisation of the Board to benefit small growers; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). Government receives from time to time representations regarding the functioning of the Coffee Board and takes appropriate action having regard to the contents of each case. It may be mentioned that the pool fund is utilised with the approval of the Marketing Committee of the Coffee Board which consists of representatives of the growers, traders, exporters and consumers etc. The small growers are adequately represented in the Coffee Board as are the other interest groups of the coffee industry.

Functioning of Stock Exchange at Cochin

2936. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have instituted any enquiry into the functioning of the Stock Exchange at Cochin, Kerala;

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

(c) the particulars of the highest ranking Stock Exchange in the country,

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). On the basis of some complaints received from a former member of Cochin Stock Exchange Ltd. and subsequently on the writ petition

filed by him in the High Court of Kerala, Ernakulam, the Government deputed an officer from the Ministry of Finance and a representative from the Securities and Exchange Board of India to conduct an enquiry into the allegations made by the petitioner. The enquiry was conducted in February, 1990 and an affidavit was submitted to be filed in the High Court. The findings of the enquiry was that there has been no violation of Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 by the Cochin Stock Exchange Limited.

(c) The Bombay Stock Exchange is the highest ranking stock exchange in the country. The total yearly turn over during 1989 was reported to be Rs. 28031.96 crores with an average daily turn over of Rs. 127.42 crores.

Tea Stock

2937. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the stock of tea as on 31st December 1989;

(b) the manner in which Government purpose to sell it; and

(c) the causes leading to tea remaining unsold?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) to (c). As per Tea Board statistic, the total stock of unsold tea as on 31.12.1989 would be around 57 Million kgs. lying at various warehouses and gardens. This would be disposed of by owners through the different marketing channels available with them. Since tea is an agro-based crop, it takes some time for the disposal of the crop after the harvest period.

Exchange Value of Rupee

2938. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of decline in rupee value, both external and internal, at the end of 1988-89 as compared to the rupee value at the end of 1987-88;

(b) the percentage by which import costs have gone up against the major international currencies with the decline in the rupee value and the consequential rise in the rate of inflation;

(c) whether 'Assocham' made certain suggestions to arrest the declining trend in the internal and external value of Indian rupee; and

(d) if so, the details thereof stating the decision, if any, taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) External value of the Rupee declined by 10.5 per cent in March 1989 over March 1988 and by 13.4 per cent in March, 1988 over March 1987 in terms of the intervention currency, the Pound Sterling. Internal value of one Rupee, measured as reciprocal of Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base (1982=100) amounted to 60.2 paise in March 1989 and 65.4 paise in March, 1988.

(b) The Rupee depreciated in March, 1989 by 16.3 per cent in terms of US Dollars, 14.2 per cent in terms of Yen and 6.8 per cent in terms of Deutsche Mark in comparison to March 1988. Other things remaining equal, rupee value of imports denominated in foreign currencies rise by the amount of depreciation of the Rupee vis-a-vis the foreign currency concerned. It is, however, not possible to precisely measure the impact of

depreciation of the rupee on domestic inflation.

(c) and (d). In their paper on internal and external value of the rupee the ASSOCHAM has suggested to stem the tide of inflation and contain downward slide in the value of the Rupee by cutting down wasteful expenditure, curtailing budget deficits, increasing production and productivity and in order to boost exports, increasing our competitive position and marketing skills.

Acceptance of Telephone and Electricity Bills by Commercial Banks

2938. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all branches of the nationalised commercial banks accept the payment of telephone and electricity bills at present:

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and

(c) whether Government propose to direct all the commercial banks operating in the cities to accept telephone and electricity bills?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE) (a) to (c) Acceptance of Telephone and Electricity bills is not primarily connected with Banking Operation. The individual banks enter into an arrangement with the concerned public bodies and offer such services on a selective basis, on the basis of their commercial judgement and business considerations. There is no proposal under consideration of the Government to issue any directives to the banks in this regard. However the banks have been advised by RBI to explore the feasibility of extending such personalised services in a larger measure at certain selected branches.

Procurement of Iron ore from Orissa by MMTC

2940. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation for the procurement of iron ore from different mines in Orissa during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the actual achievement of the Corporation in this regard by the end of November, 1989; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the procurement of iron ore from Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No separate target is fixed for procurement of iron ore from mines in Orissa. The target fixed for procurement of iron ore from mines in Orissa and Bihar during 1988-89 and 1989-90 was 11.30 lakh tonnes and 24 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) Procurement of iron ore from Orissa and Bihar during 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto November, 1989) has been 11.25 lakh tonnes and 9.42 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) MMTC grants assistance by way of production incentives to the mine owners to increase production and supplies of iron ore for export. A price increase of 14.5% has also been given by MMTC.

Baitarani Gramya Bank

2941. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Baitarani Gramya Bank (regional rural bank operating in Mayurbhanj district of Orissa) has stopped financing since last year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by Government, the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and the sponsoring bank (Bank of India) to rehabilitate the Regional Rural Bank?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that Baitarani Gramya Bank had disbursed loans amounting to Rs. 234.97 lakhs to 17,427 borrowers during the year 1988. The Gramya Bank had to suspend financing since October 1988 as no refinance was released to the bank by NABARD due to defaults under various lines of credit. The other reasons for stopping finance by Gramya Bank were poor recovery, continuous default in maintaining SLR and liquidity constraints. The refinance facility to the Gramya Bank was resumed in December 1989 on clearance of defaults. The Gramya Bank has also in turn resumed loaning operations from the quarter October-December, 1989.

Issue of Enrolment Number to new Exporters

2942. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new exporters have to apply for enrolment number under certain categories:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the procedure with an view to expediting issue of enrolment numbers to new applicants?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). New exporters have to apply for

enrolment number under certain categories like advance licences, Special Imprest Licence or Imprest Licence for diamonds, gem and jewellery or under the Special payment Scheme. With a view to verifying the credentials and bona fides of new applications Committees have been constituted in the Regional Licensing Offices as well as at the Headquarter's office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi to screen the applications for making necessary recommendations. This procedure ensures that only bonafide exporter's applications are recommended and bogus applicants are eliminated. The Committee is required to meet fortnightly or more frequently, depending upon the number of applications. The Regional Licensing applicants and increase the frequency of holding the meetings of the Screening Committee to avoid any inconvenience to the applicants.

[Translation]

TV Tower for Sitapur, UP

2943. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a new T.V. Tower (TV station) in Sitapur district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether the T.V. station is likely to be set up during this financial year; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). There is already a low power (100 W) TV transmitter operating at Sitapur. Besides, parts of the district receive TV service from the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter functioning at Lucknow. Further improvement of TV service in the district, as in the remaining

uncovered parts of the country, would depend upon availability of resources for the purpose in the future plans of TV expansion.

[English]

Policy Re. Charging Overheads in I.T.D.C. Units

2944. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) whether the Board of Directors of India Tourism Development Corporation has formulated any policy on overhead charges levied against each unit of I T D C and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU)

(a) Yes Sir

(b) The overhead charges are allocated to the individual ITDC units in proportion to the turnover of each unit

World Bank AID for Leather Research

2945. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to undertake extensive research work on leather.

(b) whether Government has sought World Bank loan for this purpose and

(c) if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDEVATE) (a) to (c) Under the Industrial Technology Development Project, agreement for which was entered into between the Government of India and World

Bank on December 8, 1989, there is a component of US \$ 55 million of IDA credit under which assistance will be given to a number of technology service institutions to serve industrial needs, and industry to utilise the existing technology service institutions for R & D Central Leather Research Institute (CLRI), Madras is one of such technology service institutions chosen for financing under this component of the project

The various investments for technology upgradation & modernisation of Leather Industry, to be supported by the project, include pilot plant facility for Industrial R & D, a common facilities Centre for R&D and Industry use, and development of quality control and pollution control methods for tanning activities

Abolition of Sales Tax

2946 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the views of various State Governments in regard to abolition of Central Sales tax and Sales tax, and

(b) whether Union Government propose to consider the matter afresh particularly as a means to check corruption and black money?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDEVATE) (a) There has been no occasion to consult the State Governments regarding the abolition of Central Sales tax and Sales tax

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present

Sale of Confiscated Sarees

2947 SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the details of printed sarees put on sale in Delhi Customs House Retail Shop during the last three months and how does this compare with the sales made during the corresponding period of last three years;

(b) the details of confiscated items of consumer interests lying unsold in Delhi Customs House;

(c) since when these items are lying unsold and the reasons for not putting them on sale; and

(d) the steps taken to tone up the work-

ing of the retail shop in Delhi Customs House including displaying a board prominently showing the details of the items available for sale to the public with their rates and quantity in hand as on date?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The number of printed sarees sold by Delhi Customs House retail shop during the last three months—viz, December, 1989, January, 1990, February, 1990 and the number of such sarees sold by the retail shop during the corresponding period of the 4 last three years are given in the table below:—

<i>Period</i>			<i>No of printed sarees sold</i>
1.12.1986	to	28.2.1987	524
1.12.1987	to	29.2.1988	51
1.12.1988	to	28.2.1989	195
1.12.1989	to	28.2.1990	153

(b) and (c). The confiscated consumer items pending disposal in the Delhi Customs

House as on 28.2.1990 are given in the table below.

	<i>Consumer items</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Textiles	11.63
2.	Wrist watches	34.71
3.	Electronic goods	151.77
4.	Miscellaneous goods	76.58

Sale of confiscated consumer goods that are ripe for disposal is a continuous process. All efforts are made to dispose of these goods as expeditiously as possible. Bulk sale of such goods is made to Co-operative Societies approved by the Central

and State Governments and duly registered under the Co-operative Societies Act and to the State Civil Supplies Corporation/State Co-operative Federations and to the National Consumers Co-operative Societies, for sale in turn to bonafide consumers through

the Consumers Co-operative Societies, Super Bazars, Sahakari Bhandars etc. Such goods are also offered for sale to military/police /para-military canteens. Only a small quantity of such consumer goods are sold in retail through Customs retail shops.

(d) Surprise visits are made regularly by the Senior Officers to the retail shop in Delhi Customs House to ensure proper functioning. A Notice Board displaying the details of the items and their rates is being prominently displayed outside the retail shop. It is, however, not practical to mention the quantities of goods available for sale in the retail shop since this figure keeps changing with every transaction.

Bauxite Deposits in Kannanore and Kasargod in Kerala

2948. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any surveys have been made by Government to explore bauxite deposits in Cannanore and Kasargod in Kerala;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to set up any Aluminium projects in Cannanore or Kasargod to utilise the bauxite deposits there; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Geological Survey of India (GSI) carried out preliminary investigations including drilling for bauxite in Cannanore and Kasargod in Kerala during 1967 to 1974.

(b) Total reserves of 10.661 Million Tonnes of bauxite with alumina 40 to 59 per

cent and silica 1 to 9 per cent were estimated.

(c) There is no proposal with the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Decanalisation of Import of Some Essential Raw Materials

2949. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to decanalise the import of some essential raw materials required by industry; and

(b) if so, the raw materials that are proposed to be decanalised?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). The forthcoming new Import & Export Policy will be laid on the Table of the House on 30th March, 1990. It is, therefore, premature to disclose details about the policy regime for these items at this stage.

[*Translation*]

Persons Recruited by Hindustan Zinc Ltd.

2950. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited by Hindustan Zinc Limited Udaipur in Rajasthan;

(b) the method adopted for their recruitment;

(c) the number of displaced persons whose lands were acquired, recruited under

the agreement;

(d) whether Government propose to formulate any scheme to give employment to all these displaced persons; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The total number of persons employed as on 1.1.1990 in various units of Hindustan Zinc Limited in Rajasthan is 8591.

(b) Workmen are recruited from the candidates sponsored by the employment exchange. Open advertisement is resorted to where suitable candidates are not sponsored by the employment exchange. In other cases the method adopted for recruitment is through open advertisement.

(c) Fifteen persons from among the land losers whose land has been acquired for Rampura-Agucha Mine and Chanderiya Lead-Zinc Integrated Project of Hindustan

Zinc Ltd. in Rajasthan, have been given employment by the Company so far.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Drug Trafficking

2951. **SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested during the last three months for drug trafficking and the quantity of smack seized from them; and

(b) the steps taken for the prosecution of those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b): The number of persons arrested during the last three months for drug trafficking and the quantity of smack (heroin) seized are as under:—

<i>No. of Persons Arrested</i>	<i>Quantity of Smack (Heroin) Seized</i>
1300 Persons	771.356 Kgs

In all such cases, investigations are undertaken and on the basis of evidence gathered, prosecution is launched against the persons suspected to be guilty, for being awarded deterrent punishments under the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Lifting of Ban on Recruitments

2952. **SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ban on recruitments

imposed by Union Government has been lifted;

(b) if so, since when;

(c) the number of persons recruited by Government after the ban was lifted; and

(d) if not, by what time the ban is likely to be lifted completely?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No ban, as such, was imposed on recruitments. As a part of

anti - inflationary measures, Ministries/Departments of the Government of India were advised in January, 1984, not to fill up existing vacancies. Modified guidelines regarding filling up of vacancies were issued in May/ July 1986. According to the revised guidelines, subject to fulfilment of certain conditions, vacancies in Government Departments, both plan and non-plan, arising due to promotion, retirement, death, resignation, dismissal/removal or deputation can now be filled up

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Allocation of Central Assistance for Tourism

2953. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked central assistance for different States for promotion of tourism during the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the allocation made for Orissa; and

(c) the details of schemes drawn up for the promotion of tourism in Orissa, during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). The Eighth Five-Year Plan has not yet been formulated. However, Ministry of Tourism extends financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure on specific proposals received from State Governments, based on their merit, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Earnings From Advertisements on Doordarshan and Air

2954. SHRI K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the earnings of Doordarshan and AIR through advertisements for the last three years separately;

(b) whether there is any concession to handloom industry and Khadi and Village Development Boards in the rates charged for advertisement on Doordarshan and AIR; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) The gross earnings of All India Radio and Doordarshan through advertisements for the last three years are given below:—

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	(In crores of rupees)		
All India Radio	23.99	28.66	32.45
Doordarshan	98.00	136.30	161.26

(b) and (c). Industries certified as small scale industries by the Central or State Governments, Cooperative institutions in-

cluding Khadi and Village Development Boards, who book their advertisements direct with Akashwani and Doordarshan, are

entitled to a concession of 15% in the prescribed rates,

Proposal to Start Kerala Circle for SBI

2955. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a Kerala circle for the State Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shifting Steel Yard of SAIL

2956. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to shift the stock yard of Steel Authority of India Limited from Willingdon Island to a new site;

(b) if so, when the shifting will be done;

(c) whether there is a complaint that Willingdon Island Yard could not supply required quantity and quality of steel materials to Kerala consumers; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the present indications

it may take about 4 years to shift the stockyard from Willingdon Island to Tripunetra.

(c) SAIL supplies only 10-12% of the total requirements of the country for bars & rods. Nearly 80% of the total requirements of the country are met by secondary producers. As such there have been some complaints about inadequate supplies of bars and rods by SAIL from consumers in Kerala like in other States.

(d) To improve the availability of bars and rods, SAIL has appointed three re-rolling mills of Kerala as conversion agents. In the long run, shifting of the stockyard from Willingdon Island to Tripunetra is also likely to improve the availability position of bars & rods for the consumers in Kerala.

Smuggled Articles

2957. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of an increase in the smuggling activities increased during recent years.

(b) if so, the details of articles seized from smugglers during the last two years; and

(c) the action proposed by Government to stop these activities?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The value of the major commodities seized during the last two years are given in the table below:

(Value : Rs. in crores)

Year	Gold	Silver	Watches	Synthetic fabrics	Electronic goods
1	2	3	4	5	6
1988	200.53	10.56	3.27	11.41	24.24
1989	259.60	67.57	2.63	5.45	27.92
*1990 (upto February)	19.68	40.49	0.24	0.83	4.10

*Figures are provisional

The increase in the value of seizures need not necessarily mean a spurt in smuggling activities and could be due to intensified anti-smuggling effort.

(c) Anti-smuggling drive has been intensified throughout the country. The anti-smuggling machinery particularly in the vulnerable areas of seacoast, land borders and the international seaports and airports remain alert to check and combat smuggling of contraband. Sophisticated anti-smuggling equipment such as X-ray baggage machines and metal detectors are utilised for prevention and detection of gold concealed on persons of passengers and their baggage in-cargo. Close co-ordination is maintained and with all the agencies concerned with the prevention and detection of smuggling.

Steel Plants Production

2958. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will

the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Steel Plants in the country and the production by these plants year-wise for the last three years;

(b) the quantity of steel scrap imported during last three years by Steel industries;

(c) whether Government propose to set up new steel industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) There are six integrated steel plants of SAIL & TISCO apart from the 179 Mini Steel plants in the secondary sector. The production of steel during the last 3 years has been —

('000 tonnes)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Integrated steel plants (crude Steel)	9086	9762	10790
Secondary Sector (excluding casting units)	3117	3111	3173

(b) The import of steel melting scrap by Metal Scrap Trade Corporation (MSTC), the

canalising agency, for the last three years has been:—

('000 tonnes)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
	2479	1963	2249

(c) and (d) There is a proposal for setting up two new steel plants, one each in Orissa and Karnataka. However, the final

position will only be known when the VIII Plan is finalised

[*Translation*]

Interest on Loans for Setting up Industry

2959 SHRI RAJVEER SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether, with a view to promote industrialisation, Government propose to give from interest for about one year on the loans sanctioned by banks/financial institutions for setting up of industries,

(b) if so, the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANAVATE) (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there is no blanket proposal to exempt proposal to exempt industries from paying interest on loans from banks/financial institutions

(b) and (c) Do not arise

[*English*]

Perks and Privileges to C.M.D. of I.T.D.C.

2960 SHRI MANDHATA SINGH Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state

(a) the perks and privileges allowed to the Chairman cum Managing Director of India Tourism Development Corporation and

(b) the justification for allowing these perks and privileges?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU)

(a) The perks and privileges of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of ITDC (besides

pay and allowances to the Chief Executives of Schedule 'B' Public Enterprises) include medical facilities, transport, residential accommodation, etc

(b) The perks and privileges, provided to Chairman & Managing Director, ITDC are in conformity with those normally provided to Chief Executives of other Public Enterprises, besides, these are as per rules of the ITDC/ decision of Board of Directors

Purchase of Stocks of Private Companies by Financial Institutions

2961 SHRI MANDHATA SINGH Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India and other financial Institutions make purchases of stocks in Private companies,

(b) if so the norms laid down or guidelines issued by Government or the Reserve Bank of India in this regard, and

(c) what action is taken in the case of violation of the prescribed norms and guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANAVATE) (a) Financial Institutions namely IDBI, IFCI and ICICI do not make purchase of Stocks of Private companies from the market. However, Unit Trust of India purchases and sells stocks of private companies as part of their normal investment operations

(b) and (c) The Government or the Reserve Bank of India have not laid down separate norms or guidelines for the investment operations of Financial Institutions. Their investment policies are governed by norms and regulations laid down in their respective Acts and constitution and investment decisions are taken by the appropriate authorities in the Financial Institutions

Implementation of Jaswant Singh Commission's Recommendations

2962. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 19 on 22 December, 1989 regarding implementation of recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission and state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposals from the concerned State Governments for implementation of the recommendations of Jaswant Singh Commission for location of benches of the High Courts at specific places;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMED KHAN): (a) No, Sir. Specific, complete proposals along with the views of the High Courts and the Governors have not been received from the State concerned.

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

Amount Outstanding in Ashok Hotel

2963. SHRI LOKANATH CH- OUDHARY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of outstandings of Ashok Hotel, New Delhi during the last three years, year-wise and parties/Groups wise; and

(b) the steps taken to recover the dues and the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The requisite information is given in the Statement below.

(b) Realisation of outstanding dues from customers is a continuous process. The efforts made by ITDC and Govt. in this regard inter-alia include correspondence with parties, constant follow up through personal contacts etc. In addition, collection months are also organised by ITDC during which concerted efforts are made to realise outstandings from parties. During 1987-88 and 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 172.60 lakhs and Rs. 196.63 lakhs was realised by Ashok Hotel, Delhi out of outstanding as on 31.3.1987 and 31.3.1988 respectively.

Telecast of Hindi News on Second Channel

2964. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to telecast Hindi news at 8.40 P.M. on the second channel also all over the country;

(b) whether any exception has been made in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (c). Doordarshan Kendras which have the facility of a second channel, have been given the option to telecast the English and/or Hindi news or any other programme at 8.40 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. in the second channel.

West German Aid

2965. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: SHRI MAÑORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of West German aid given to India during 1958-1989;

(b) whether the amount was utilised fully;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken for full utilisation of the aid.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHUNDANDAVATE): (a) The total amount of FRG Credit pledged since 1958 is approximately DM 13000 million.

(b) to (d). Aid commitment and utilisation is an on going process and full utilisation at any given time is not possible. Aid for projects under implementation and those under consideration will always be in pipeline.

Cases Pending in High Courts

2966. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: SHRI HARPAL SINGH PANWAR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases and writ-petitions pending before various High Courts and Supreme Court, Court-wise;

(b) the Court-wise break up of cases pending for more than 10 and 15 years; and

(c) whether any additional posts of judges are proposed to be created in different High Courts for speedy disposal of pending case and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). Statement-I is given below.

(c) Yes, Sir. It has been decided to create 93 posts of Permanent/Additional Judges in different High Courts over and above their sanctioned strength. Statement-II showing the details is given below.

STATEMENT-I

Pendency of cases and writ petitions in Supreme Court and High Courts (as on 31.12.1989)

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	No. of Cases pending	Over 10 years	Over 15 years	No. of pending writ petitions
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Supreme Court	203158	5994	633	5730
	High Court				
				(Regular Hearing Matters only)	
1.	Allahabad	445039 *	30863	@	171932
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72891	49	@	30326
3.	Bombay	156454	8649	@	46318
4.	Calcutta	188486 *	22983	@	7720
5.	Delhi	97682	7573	@	12509

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Court</i>	<i>No. of Cases pending</i>	<i>Over 10 years</i>	<i>Over 15 years</i>	<i>No. of pending writ petitions</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Gauhati	21759	159	7	9737
7.	Gujarat	73519 *	1176	@	@
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12712	857	1	1583
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	41655 *	575	@	8954
10.	Karnataka	70442 *	688	@	41037
11.	Kerala	88154 *	25	@	12649
12.	Madhya Pradesh	61160	1230	@	12537
13.	Madras	225636 **	882	@	56042
14.	Orissa	45767 *	725	@	11855

Sl.No.	Name of the Court	No. of Cases pending	Over 10 years	Over 15 years	No. of pending writ petitions
1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Punjab & Haryana	91769	1792	@	30453
16.	Rajasthan	70455	1719	53	25923
17.	Patna	66216 *	3635	@	21973
18.	Sikkim	45	—	—	34

* Pendency as on 30.6.1989

** Pendency as on 31.12.1988

@ Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT-II

Details of new posts of Permanent/Additional Judges agreed to be created in various High Courts as on 27th March, 1990

Sl.No.	Name of the High Court	New Posts of Judges agreed to be created in the High Courts	Permanent Judges	Additional Judges	Total
1	2		3	4	5
1.	Allahabad		15	2	17
2.	Andhra Pradesh		6	4	10
3.	Bombay		—	6	6
4.	Calcutta		1	5	6
5.	Delhi		—	6	6
6.	Gauhati		4	2	6
7.	Gujarat		5	4	9

Sl.No.	Name of the High Court	New Posts of Judges agreed to be created in the High Courts	Permanent Judges	Additional Judges	Total
1	2		3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh		—	2	2
9.	Jammu & Kashmir		1	3	4
10.	Karnataka		3	2	5
11.	Kerala		—	2	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh		—	1	1
13.	Madras		7	—	7
14.	Orissa		—	—	—
15.	Patna		4	—	4

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the High Court</i>	<i>New Posts of Judges agreed to be created in the High Courts</i>		
		<i>Permanent Judges</i>	<i>Additional Judges</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
16.	Punjab and Haryana	—	3	3
17.	Rajasthan	—	5	5
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—
Total		46	47	93

Setting up of Benches of High Courts

2967. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any additional High Courts or benches of High Courts are proposed to be set up to bring speedier and cheaper justice to the people in States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria to be followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). It was agreed, in principle, that there should be separate High Courts for the States in the north eastern region, and that in the first instance permanent Benches of the Gauhati High Court be established in the Capitals of these States after the requisite infrastructural facilities were provided by the State Governments. Accordingly, a permanent Bench has been established at Kohima with effect from 10.2.1990.

In the matter of establishment of Benches of the High Courts, the Central Government takes action when proposals are sent by the State Governments keeping in view the broad principles and criteria suggested by the Jaswant Singh Commission.

[*Translation*]

Exploitation of Minerals in Udaipur

2968. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA:
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge deposits of minerals in Udaipur region of Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to formulate any plan for their proper exploitation; and

(c) whether Government propose to undertake mining work in the region which falls under the purview of the Forest Department?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Udaipur region of Rajasthan is rich in various minerals. Minerals like lead-zinc, rock phosphate and fluorite are exploited in public sector and other minerals are mostly exploited in private sector. Further exploitation of mineral resources of the area depends on their techno economic viability.

(c) According to provisions of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 prior approval of the Central Government is required if any forest land is used for non-forest purposes. Therefore, when mining is proposed to be taken up in forest land, such prior permission will be required.

[*English*]

News Item Dubious Currency Sales Flourish in Haryana

2969. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Dubious Currency sales flourish in Haryana' appearing in 'The Economic Times', New Delhi dated 24th January, 1990;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto;

(c) the steps proposed for making the small denomination notes available at the bank counters; and

(d) whether the Reserve bank of India propose to lay down some guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The news item highlighted "craze" for crisp notes and reluctance on the part of the public to take re-issuable notes.

(c) The demand for notes of Rs. 1/- denomination is generally high in comparison with the production capacity. Supply of Rs. 1/- coins has been increased to meet the situation.

(d) As per the long term Coinage Policy, supply of Rs. 1/- note is to be gradually reduced and issue of Rs. 1/- coins which are abundant in supply is to be increased. The Reserve Bank of India has taken steps to issue Rs. 1/- fresh notes to public within the available supply. RBI have also issued instructions to the banks to issue more Re. 1/- coins.

Deposits in State Bank of Hyderabad

2970. SHRI K.S.RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits in the State Bank of Hyderabad during the first nine months of the current financial year, month-wise break-up;

(b) the break-up of the deposits of all other subsidiaries of the State Bank of India during the above period;

(c) whether there is any proposal for branch expansion net-work of the State Bank of Hyderabad during 1990-91; and

(d) if so, the places where these branches would be opened?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The deposits of State Bank of Hyderabad and other associate banks of State Bank of India as at the end of the latest reporting fortnight of each month of the first nine months of the current financial year is given in the Statement below.

(c) and (d). The present branch licencing policy (1985-1990) will expire on 31st March 1990. The new Branch Licencing policy is being finalised by the Reserve Bank of India.

STATEMENT

Deposit of associate banks of State Bank of India as at the end of the latest fortnight in each month of the first nine months of the financial year 1989-90

(Rs. in crores)

Name of the Bank	21.4.89	19.5.89	30.6.89	28.7.89	25.8.89	22.9.89	20.10.89	18.11.89	29.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Bank of Hyderabad	1606	1634	1728	1768	1775	1778	1779	1791	1900
State Bank of Mysore	1053	1054	1092	1106	1116	1131	1154	1144	1189
State Bank of Patiala	1639	1726	1747	1717	1717	1736	1748	1781	1936
State Bank of Travancore	1502	1511	1566	1573	1587	1614	1618	1647	1695
State Bank of Indore	821	832	849	858	867	869	893	897	921

(Rs. in crores)

	21.4.89	19.5.89	30.6.89	28.7.89	25.8.89	22.9.89	20.10.89	18.11.89	29.12.89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
State Bank of Saurashtra	691	711	743	757	780	799	803	792	832
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1477	1507	1530	1566	1568	1575	1636	1613	1705

Funds for Rural Development

2971. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken stock of the funds earmarked for rural development under various centrally sponsored programmes and the impact of these on rural unemployment;

(b) if so, the results thereof and if not, the steps contemplated to ensure that these funds are not misappropriated or misused; and

(c) the steps contemplated by Union Government in near future to remove acute unemployment problem in the backward hill districts of Uttar Pradesh such as Pauri Garhwal, Chamoli, Uttar Kashi and Dehradun?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House

Installation of TV Transmitters in Orissa

2972. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number and locations of TV Transmitters installed in Orissa during the Seventh Plan; and

(b) the expansion programme planned for Orissa in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION & BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P.UPENDRA): (a) Whereas, 18 low power (100W) TV transmitters, one each at

Anandpur, Baleshwar, Angul, Baliapal, Bari-pada, Brajrajnagar, Bhanjanagar, Bhadrak, Bhawanipatna, Bargarh, Bolangir, Jode, Jeypore, Parlakhemundi, Keonjhar, Phulbani, Rayagada, Sundergarh and a TV transposer at Sunabeda have been commissioned into service in Orissa, as a part of the VII Plan, scheme for the replacement of the transmitter at Bhawanipatna by a high power (10 KW) transmitter is under implementation.

(b) The extent to which the TV services can be expanded in Orissa during the VIII period depends upon the allocation of resources to be made for the purpose by the Planning Commission.

Consignment Tax

2973. SHRI PRATAPRAO B.
BHOSALE:
SHRI CHITTA BASU:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to levy consignment tax on goods on transfer from one State to another;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). It is proposed to consult the Chief Ministers to take a final view in the matter.

Legal-aid to assist weaker sections and SCs/STs.

2974. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been

taking steps to provide legal-aid to the weaker sections;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard in Orissa during the last three years; and

(c) the number of SC/ST families of weaker sections in Orissa to whom legal-aid had been given during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) and (b). yes, Sir. Free legal aid and advice is being provided to eligible persons in all law courts in Orissa including the High Court. Under the scheme every member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and all people of the weaker section of the society having annual income upto Rs. 6,000/- are entitled to free legal aid and advice. Lok Adalats and Legal Aid Camps are also being organised in different parts of the State from time to time to ensure speedy disposal of disputes through conciliation and to provide competent legal advice to the litigants. Steps have also been taken to promote legal literacy among the poor and the weaker section of the society through pamphlets and booklets, etc.

(c) As per information available, 5521 persons belonging to Scheduled Caste Community and 3307 belonging to Scheduled Tribes have been provided legal aid during the last three years

Wild Life Tourism in Orissa

2975. **SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:** Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are taking steps to promote wild life tourism?

(b) if so, the specific steps taken in that direction in Orissa during Seventh Plan;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to promote wild life tourism in Orissa during Eighth Plan; and

(d) if so, the schemes drawn up therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During Seventh Plan period, following schemes have been sanctioned for wild life tourism in Orissa;

(i) Construction of forest lodge at Simlipal, at a cost of Rs. 36.76 lakhs.

(ii) Purchase of two mini-buses and two elephants for Simlipal at Rs. 4.04 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Eighth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Credit Deposit Ratio

2976. **SHRI R. N. RAKESH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the deposits, lending and credit deposit ratio of each public sector bank during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the increase in the credit deposit ratio of public sector banks is very low;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to increase the credit-deposit ratio of public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) The State-wise deposits, credit and C:D ratio of public sector banks as on the last Friday of December 1987, 1988 and September, 1989 (latest available) are given in statement I below.

The bank-wise deposits, credit and C:D ratio of public sector banks as on the last Friday of December 1987, 1988 and 1989

Statement -II below.

(b) to (d). The variations in deposit and its growth rate is a normal phenomenon. The trends in deposits movement of the Banking Industry remain under constant scrutiny of the Reserve Bank of India and suitable instructions are issued by them, wherever necessary, to ensure that the banks sustain their efforts in mobilisation of deposits.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise Deposits, Credit and C:D Ratio of Public Sector Banks

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Norther Region	24168	11984	49.6	29372	14667	49.9	31875	15574	48.8
Haryana	2206	1365	61.9	2696	1632	60.5	3000	1774	59.1
Himachal Pradesh	781	290	37.1	949	325	34.2	1033	363	35.1
Jammu & Kashmir	610	184	30.2	715	229	32.0	776	249	32.1
Punjab	6238	2686	43.1	7540	3094	41.0	7939	3361	42.3

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
Rajasthan	2736	1655	60.5	3272	1973	60.3	3616	2178	60.2
Chandigarh	871	864	99.2	1075	767	71.4	1211	900	74.3
Delhi	10725	4931	46.0	13125	6645	50.6	14300	6658	46.6
North Eastern Region	1911	871	45.6	2284	1070	46.8	2424	1190	49.1
Assam	1261	640	50.8	1484	795	53.6	1603	891	55.6
Manipur	54	35	64.8	69	42	60.9	83	51	61.4
Meghalaya	190	43	22.6	234	49	20.9	249	55	22.1
Nagaland	114	50	43.9	141	61	43.3	154	70	45.4

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987				December 1988				September 1989			
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio	%	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio	%	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio	%
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Tripura	119	61	51.3	157	72	45.9	179	88	49.2			
Arunachal Pradesh	67	14	20.9	71	16	20.8	93	19	20.4			
Mizoram	44	10	22.7	51	13	25.5	61	16	26.2			
Sikkim	60	17	28.3	72	22	30.6	87	22	25.3			
Eastern Region	17541	8033	45.8	20751	9452	45.6	22282	10777	48.4			
Bihar	5381	1874	34.8	6308	2280	36.1	6853	2604	38.0			
Orissa	1435	1123	78.2	1714	1339	78.1	1895	1520	80.2			
West Bengal	10692	5024	47.0	12690	5819	45.9	13486	6637	49.2			

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman & Nicobar Island	32	11	34.4	40	14	35.0	47	16	34.0
Central Region	15630	7211	46.1	18726	8993	48.0	20384	10014	49.1
Madhya Pradesh	4348	2569	59.1	5290	3314	62.6	5643	3648	64.6
Uttar Pradesh	11282	4646	41.2	13436	5680	42.3	14741	6366	43.2
Western Region	26559	17623	66.4	31078	20529	66.1	34835	23914	68.6
Gujarat	7236	3964	54.8	8372	4868	58.2	9475	5442	57.4
Maharashtra	16370	13367	72.8	21583	15296	70.9	24103	18066	75.0

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987				December 1988				September 1989				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits
1													
Goa	916	282	30.8	1072	348	32.5	1201	388	32.3				
Daman & Diu	30	7	23.3	39	9	23.1	43	10	23.2				
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	7	5	71.4	12	7	58.3	12	8	66.7				
Southern Region	21394	17800	83.2	24859	21494	86.5	27594	24227	87.8				
Andhra Pradesh	6003	4754	79.2	6932	5869	84.7	7769	6699	86.2				
Karnataka	5073	4663	91.9	5877	5618	95.6	6517	5956	91.4				
Kerala	3659	2264	61.9	4176	2617	62.7	4583	2983	65.1				
Tamil Nadu	6469	6022	93.1	7650	7275	95.1	8494	8464	99.6				

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Pondicherry	185	96	51.9	218	113	51.8	223	124	55.6
Lakshadweep	4	1	25.0	6	1	16.7	7	1	14.3
All India	107202	63522	59.2	127069	76205	60.0	139480	85718	61.4

Note: Total may not add-up to rounding difference

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Deposits, Credit and C:D Ratio of Public Sector Banks

(As on the last Friday of)

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
State Bank of India	25610	16197	63.2	30023	18824	61.9	34012	22131	65.1
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	1771	780	66.6	1418	1022	69.4	1681	1171	69.6
State Bank of Hyderabad	1232	814	66.1	1470	1072	68.2	1784	1271	71.2
State Bank of Indore	643	496	77.1	815	650	81.3	915	696	76.1

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
1									
State Bank of Mysore	874	652	74.5	1039	731	73.9	1167	823	70.5
State Bank of Patiala	1374	760	55.4	1665	897	58.2	1874	1154	61.5
State Bank of Saurashtra	596	400	66.9	669	501	78.6	808	627	77.6
State Bank of Travancore	1287	890	69.2	1412	983	69.6	1649	1125	58.2
Allahabad Bank	3061	1296	42.3	3827	1678	44.0	4377	2229	50.9
Andhra Bank	1995	1124	56.3	2384	1301	54.9	2684	1473	54.9
Bank of Baroda	5931	3576	60.3	7382	4053	55.7	8201	4775	58.2

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bank of India	7137	3890	54.5	8413	4769	56.7	9466	5369	56.7
Bank of Maharashtra	2066	1259	60.9	2413	1404	59.7	2640	1582	59.9
Canara Bank	7230	4443	61.4	8171	4931	60.0	8938	5803	64.9
Central Bank of India	7700	3747	48.7	9111	4128	45.5	10361	4789	46.2
Corporation Bank	1018	565	55.5	1215	657	57.1	1351	796	58.9
Dena Bank	1847	1114	60.3	2183	1372	63.1	2467	1426	57.8
Indian Bank	3389	1759	52.2	4225	2341	53.9	5205	3008	57.8
Indian Overseas Bank	3483	1874	53.8	4202	2177	51.0	4563	2351	51.5

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
1									
New Bank of India	1366	752	55.1	1750	926	53.4	1814	1105	60.9
Oriental Bank of Commerce	1435	728	50.7	1888	979	51.8	2153	1073	49.8
Punjab National Bank	8378	4198	50.1	10210	5127	49.9	10768	5844	54.3
Punjab & Sind Bank	1504	815	51.4	1903	954	51.5	2088	1128	53.8
Syndicate Bank	3923	2466	62.9	4496	2702	59.2	4961	2953	59.5
Union Bank of India	4181	2057	49.2	4653	2233	48.0	5236	2767	52.8
United Bank of India	3075	1562	50.8	3628	1763	48.9	4044	2091	51.7

(Amt. in Rs. crores)

State/Region/ Union/Territory	December 1987			December 1988			September 1989		
	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %	Deposits	Advance	C:D Ratio %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UCO Bank	3846	1911	49.7	4737	2394	50.7	5077	2690	53.0
Vijaya Bank	1509	846	56.1	1901	1188	62.5	2007	1377	68.6
Total	74136	60970	57.0	88694	71759	50.2	142291	83622	58.8

Note : Data are provisional Total may not add-up due to rounding differences.

Issue of Licences to Co-Operative Banks

2977. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy adopted by Government to issue licence to a cooperative bank to commence and carry on banking business;

(b) names of the banks to which licences were issued during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue licences to more cooperative banks;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (e) The permission to a cooperative bank to commence and carry on banking business is given by Reserve Bank of India (RBI). RBI accords scheduled status to such of the Primary Cooperative Banks whose demand and time liabilities are not less than Rs. 50 crores and whose working is satisfactory subject to their complying with the requirements of Section 42 (6) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. In pursuance of the above decision, the following eleven Primary Cooperative Banks have been accorded scheduled status since September, 1988:—

1. Bombay Mercantile Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bombay.
2. Saraswati Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bombay.
3. Abyudaya Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bombay.
4. Development Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bombay.

5. Janata Shakari Bank Ltd., Pune.
6. Shamrao Vithal Co-op. Bank Ltd., Bombay
7. Rajkot Nagrik Sahakari Bank Ltd., Rajkot.
8. Kalapur Commercial Co-op. Bank Ltd., Ahmedabad.
9. Surat Urban Co-op. Bank Ltd., Surat.
10. Sangli Urban Co-op Bank Ltd., Sangli.
11. Rupee Co-op Bank Ltd., Pune.

RBI has reported that the applications of three more Primary Cooperative Banks which have attained the criteria, stipulated for inclusion in the second schedule to the RBI ACT, are under its consideration.

International Price Reimbursement Scheme

2979. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some modifications have been made by Government in the International Price Reimbursement Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the main benefit likely to accrue therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Major modifications have been made in the International Price Reimbursement Scheme with effect from 1.3.1990. So far, for qualifying for reimbursement under the Scheme, no positive value addition was necessary. Now, minimum levels of value

addition have been prescribed to qualify for reimbursement under the revised scheme. For items manufactured from alloy steel, non-alloy steel and high carbon wire rod, a minimum value addition of 33% over the value of steel content at international prices has been prescribed. In respect of items consuming mild steel, pig iron, cast iron and steel melting scrap, the minimum value addition prescribed is 25%. For exports made out of a combination of iron and steel of the above two categories, value addition of 33% has been prescribed.

To help exporters ensure fulfilment of prescribed value addition, the new scheme provides for timely announcement of international prices. In order to rationalise the existing system of price determination, certain changes have been made in the mode and periodicity of price determination. With effect from 1.3.90, domestic and international prices of all varieties of iron and steel will be notified on a monthly basis, doing away with the existing practice of announcing alloy steel, non-alloy steel and high carbon wire rod prices on a quarterly basis.

The method of calculation of value addition has been modified to eliminate difficulties experienced by some exporters in obtaining reimbursement for iron and steel items for which prices are not specifically mentioned under IPRS but for which reimbursement is being made under a residual category.

To plug loopholes, the scheme has also been modified to provide for reimbursement being made for certain specified items like pickaxes, crow bar etc. on the basis of mild steel consumption only as such items are predominantly made out of mild steel only.

In order to eliminate difficulties being experienced by exporters of forging quality carbon steel products, the condition imposed earlier about forging process being used for

manufacture of end product to qualify for reimbursement as forging quality carbon steel, has been withdrawn.

The modifications made in the scheme will ensure optimal utilization of resources and increase foreign exchange earnings to the country by the export of value added engineering products.

New Policy for Tobacco

2979. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:
SHRI SHANTILAL PU-
RUSHOTTAM DAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the Tobacco Board to work out a new policy to improve the tobacco industry and modalities and time frame for bringing under its purview all varieties of tobacco; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and extent to which Tobacco Board has implemented the suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). The reference presumably is to the decision recently taken that the Tobacco Board would in a phased manner regulate production and marketing of non-virginia tobacco also. For this purpose action to amend the Tobacco Board Act has already been taken in hand.

World Bank Aided Projects

2980. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has sug-

gested for restructuring some of the aided projects in India;

(b) if so, the number of such World Bank aided projects in India; and

(c) the salient features of restructuring scheme?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (b). The bulk of World Bank assistance is in the form of commitments against specified project related investments with defined area coverage and components. Under utilisation of project related commitments, may occur due to a number of reasons, including currency fluctuations, unexpected cost savings, and implementation delays. In such projects, through mutual consultations, and agreement additional investments consistent with project objectives may be provided for, and, if necessary, project life extended, to enable more complete realisation of project objectives, and a fuller utilisation of committed credit. The number of projects on which

restructuring has been carried out through mutual discussion is 8.

Modernisation of Steel Plants

2981. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount proposed to be invested by the Steel Authority of India Ltd. during the next five years towards modernisation of its various plants, plantwise; and

(b) to what extent the SAIL will be able to increase its production thereby?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Steel Authority of India Ltd. SAIL propose to invest the following amounts for the modernisation of its various steel plants during the next 5 to 7 years, the bulk of which will be made during the VIII Plan period. After modernisation, the production of crude steel would go up by the amounts mentioned:

<i>Plant</i>	<i>Proposed /Approved Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Increase in Production of Crude Steel (million tonnes per annum)</i>
1. Durgapur Steel Plant	2667.6	0.920
2. Rourkela Steel Plant	2461	0.710
3. Indian Iron and Steel Co. (Burnpur Works)	2928	1.685
4. Bokaro Steel Plant	1600	1.729

Modernisation of Nagpur Stockyard

2982. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Ltd. propose to modernise the stockyard at Nagpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) SAIL has taken a plot of land measuring about 27 acres at Kalumna from Nagpur Improvement Trust for this purpose. After modernisation, SAIL will be able to receive longer supplies from the plants and will handle the material more efficiently.

Sale of De-Natured Tea Waste

2983. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of de-natured tea waste

sold to the licensed agents and or companies in the last three years;

(b) how much of the de-natured tea-waste was further sold by them for manufacture of caffeine; and

(c) whether priority is given to manufactures of caffeine while selling denatured tea dust?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). Denatured tea waste is sold to and purchased by manufacturers of caffeine. Purchases of tea waste by caffeine manufacturers during the last three years are as under:—

1987	—	4023	M. Tonnes.
1988	—	5402	-do-
1989	—	4563	-do-

(c) Question of priority does not arise since denatured tea waste is purchased by manufacturers of caffeine only.

New Serials for Telecast

2984. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

the details of new serials selected and scheduled for telecast from April 1990 onwards?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The particulars of sponsored TV serials which have been tentatively scheduled for telecast are given below. Telecast of these serials and number of episodes for each is, however subject to the approval of the Review Committee recently appointed by the Government and availability of telecast time:

S.No.	Title of Serial	No of episodes	Name of Producer
1.	Tribal People of North East	13	M/s Omegavision
2.	Guniram	13	Ravi Films

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Title of Serial</i>	<i>No of episodes</i>	<i>Name of Producer</i>
3.	Sword of Tipu Sultan	40	Sanjay Khan
4.	Basera	13	Amarjeet Singh
5.	Panchtantra Se	13	Lens View
6.	Paramveer Chakra	15	Chetan Anand
7.	Itihas Ke Gawah	13	Pro Video
8.	Sundehere Wari	13	A. Hakim
9.	Sara Jahan Hamara	13	Odyssey
10.	Lahoo Ke Phool	13	Premji Suchitra
11.	Yugantar	26	Leela Films
12.	Sambhandh (Revised]	13	Mopictel
13.	Janaki Jasoos	13	Meena Paliwal
14.	Sadhana [to be revised]	13	Hari Prasad Chaurasiya
15.	Maila Anchal	13	J.K. Dang
16.	Fatichar	13	Rajesh Films

Sale of Electronic Gadgets

2985. SHRI RAM SAGAR (SAIDPUR):
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the electronic gadgets lying for sale or in stores of Delhi Customs House Retail Shop/Godown and other Customs Houses;

(b) the details of the electronic gadgets sold during the last three months, item-wise; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to sell

colour televisions VCPs/VCRs to Government servants at subsidised rates or to persons recommended by Members of Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The value of electronic goods which are ripe for disposal in the various Collectorates/Customs Houses (including Delhi) and the value of such goods with the Delhi Customs house as on 1.2.1990 is Rs. 293.62 lakhs and Rs. 39.59 lakhs respectively.

(b) the value of electronic goods includ-

ing VCPs/VCRs, TVs, Taperecorders, Personal Computers disposed of during the period from November, 1989 to January, 1990 from the various Godowns of the Customs Department is Rs. 496.27 lakhs.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

Discouragement to Foreign Investment in Low Priority Sectors

2986. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to discourage foreign investment in low priority sectors and encourage collaborations where the foreign exchange inflow is higher than the outflow; and

(b) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (c). The basic framework of our foreign investment policy is laid down in various documents including the Industrial Policy Resolution. Our approach is selective. In line with our priorities, the policy permits technical as well as financial collaborations over a wide range

of industrial activities. The policy is well established and facilitates direct foreign investment in desirable areas, particularly areas of high technology and exports.

Growth in Bank Deposits

2987. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of growth in bank deposits was higher during 1989 in comparison to 1988;

(b) if so, the extent to which the deposits had increased during the above period;

(c) the estimated rate of growth in bank deposits during 1990; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken to enhance the rate of growth in bank deposits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The following table gives the position of deposits and its growth for the last three years (Latest available figures):—

(Rs. in crores)

Position as on	Deposits	Increase over	
		Amount	%age
25.12.1987	116446	—	—
30.12.1988	139121	22675	19.5
29.12.1989	158036	18915	13.6

(c) Reserve Bank of India has estimated a growth rate at 17.3% during the year 1989-90.

(d) The growth of deposits by banks is continuously monitored by the Reserve Bank of India and suitable instructions are issued to ensure that banks sustain growth rates in mobilisation of deposits.

Smuggling of Gold and Heroin

2988. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether United States and Indian Officials are increasingly concerned over the significant rise in gold smuggling into India and its possible connection to international heroin trafficking;

(b) if so, whether both the countries have agreed for a solution in checking gold smuggling; and

(c) if so, the what extent both Governments have agreed to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (c). There is no specific move towards any joint approach between the Governments of India and the United States of America to deal with the problem of gold smuggling into India.

Financial Results of Coffee House

2989. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial results of the coffee houses run by the Coffee Board in Delhi and other towns during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(b) the reasons for losses, if any, and

the steps taken or proposed to be taken to improve their working financially?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) The Coffee Houses were started by the Coffee Board for promotional purposes and for holding the price line and not as commercial ventures. Most of the coffee houses run by the Coffee Board in Delhi and other towns incurred excess of expenditure over receipts during 1988-89 and 1989-90.

The aggregate of excess of expenditure over receipts for all the coffee houses run by the Coffee Board for the two years is as under:

Year	in Rs. Lakhs)
1988-89	84.22
1989-90	57.36
(April -Sept.)	

(b) There are several factors which are responsible for the coffee houses of the Board incurring expenditure in excess of receipts. These are (i) the Coffee Houses are located in Government building where they have a restricted clientele (ii) it has not been possible for the Coffee Board to fix prices commensurate with the cost of inputs due to resistance from sponsoring authorities and their employees' unions; (iii) Salary and allowance of the staff of the coffee houses have been steadily increasing.

Efforts have been made to identify and cut down wasteful expenditure on staff and maintenance & contingencies and selling price of coffee & catering items have also been revised. Further it has been decided that proposals for opening new coffee houses would be entertained only from departments which give an undertaking to fully bear the losses such as may occur.

[*Translation*]

**Banks Loans to Entrepreneurs in
Noida, Uttar Pradesh**

2990. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the alleged irregularities in giving bank loans to the entrepreneurs carrying on their business in Janta sheds constructed under 20-Point Programme in NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the business of these entrepreneurs has been adversely affected as a result thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE). (a) The name of the bank (s) have not been mentioned in the question. However, the lead bank of the District Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh in which NOIDA is situated is Syndicate Bank. That bank has intimated that as per its information no irregularities in giving loans to entrepre-

neurs for carrying on their business in janta sheds have been reported.

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

[*English*]

**Development of Tourist Centres in
South**

2991. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the tourist centres in the South are not developed adequately and had not been fully publicised and projected abroad; and

(b) if so, the new proposals under consideration of Government to develop the tourist centres in the South to attract more tourists?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT

The following extension circuits have been identified alongwith the established circuits in the Southern States to attract larger number of foreign tourists:—

<i>Established Circuits</i>	<i>Extension Tours (New-Circuits)</i>
1	2
1. <i>Tamil Nadu/Karnataka/Maharashtra</i> <i>Madras-Bangalore-Mysore-Bombay</i>	(a) <i>Madras-Trichy-Madurai-Tanjore.</i> (b) <i>Madras-Kanchipuram-Mahabali-puram- Pondicherry-Madras.</i>
2. <i>Maharashtra/Goa/Karnataka/Tamil Nadu</i> <i>Bombay-Goa-Bangalore-Mysore-Madras</i>	<i>Mysore-Bandipur (Nationalpark-I Kabini-Mysore (Wild Life).</i>
3. <i>Maharashtra/Karnataka/Tamil Nadu</i> <i>Bombay-Belgaum-Mysore-Bangalore Madras</i>	<i>Belgaum-Badami-Hospet-Hassan-Mysore</i>

*Established Circuits**Extension Tours (New-Circuits)*

1

2

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 4. | Tamil Nadu/Karnataka/Maharashtra
Madras-Bangalore-Bijapur-Belgaum Bombay | Bangalore-Hampi-Aihole-Pattadakal-Badami-Bijapur. |
| 5. | Maharashtra/Karnataka/Tamil Nadu/Andhra Pradesh
Bombay-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Mysore-Bangalore-Madras | Hyderabad city and Excursion to Golconda Fort-Usmansgar-Nagar junakonda-Bidar. |
| 6. | Maharashtra/Karnataka/Tamil Nadu
Bombay-Bangalore-Mysore-Bangladesh-Madurai-Madras | Bangalore-Cochin-Alleppey Kottayam-Thekkady-Kodaikanal-Madurai. |
| 7. | Tamil Nadu/Karnataka/Maharashtra
Madras-Coimbatore-Bangalore-Bombay | Coimbatore-Coonoor-Obty-Madumalai-Mysore-Bangalore. |

Mutual Funds

2992. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether many nationalised banks have started/promoted various mutual funds and allied schemes:

(b) if so, the details of such schemes, bank-wise, and the amount of balance lying under each scheme as on 31 December, 1989;

(c) whether banks are at liberty to invest the balances in such funds without adhering to stipulations for advances in favour of priority sector, weaker sections and investment in Government securities: and

(d) if so, the reasons for permitting such schemes and their effect on funds availability for above priority sectors and planned development of country?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that, so far, State Bank of India, Canara Bank and Indian Bank have floated mutual funds. The details of the schemes floated by the banks' mutual funds, bank-wise, and the outstanding balances under each of these schemes, as on 31.12.1989 (wherever applicable) are given in the statement attached.

(c) and (d). RBI has issued detailed guidelines for undertaking Mutual Fund business by banks. Mutual Funds provide safety and liquidity to the investors in Capital Market through the Fund instead of investing directly. Mutual Funds are not permitted to undertake direct or indirect lendings and the stipulation for advances to priority sector, weaker sections etc., as applicable to commercial banks, are not applicable to the Mutual Funds.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme floated	Details of the Schemes and outstanding balance as on 31.12.1989
1	2	3

SBI MUTUAL FUND

1. Magnum Regular Income Scheme, 1987
This is a closed ended regular income scheme terminable after 5 years promising minimum return of 12% per annum. Buy back facility is provided. Not listed at Stock Exchanges. Outstanding balance—Rs. 129.11 crores.
2. Magnum Regular Income Scheme, 1989
This is a closed ended Regular income scheme terminable after 5 years, promising minimum return of 12% per annum. Buy back facility is provided. Not listed at Stock Exchanges. Outstanding balance—Rs. 55.09 crores
3. Magnum Tax Savings Scheme 1988-89
This is a closed ended tax benefit scheme under Sec. 80CC of Income Tax Act terminable after 5 years. Buy back facility is provided. Not listed at Stock Exchanges. Outstanding balance—Rs. 80.29 crores.

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme floated	Details of the Schemes and outstanding balance as on 31.12.1989
1	2	3
4.	Magnum Tax Saving Scheme 1990 (floated after 31.12.89)	This is a closed ended Tax benefit scheme under section 80CC of Income Tax Act. terminable after 5 years. Buy back facility is provided. Not listed at Stock Exchanges.
5.	Magnum Monthly Income scheme, 1989	This is a closed ended monthly regular income scheme terminable after 43 months which promise fixed return of 12% per annum. Buy back facility is provided. Not listed at Stock exchanges. Outstanding balance—Rs. 154.95 crores.
INDIAN BANK MUTUAL FUND		
1.	Ind Ratna Growth Fund Scheme, 1990 (floated after 31.12.89)	It is closed ended growth schemes terminable after 5 years which does not promise any fixed return and will be listed at Stock Exchanges, Buy-back facility provided after the lockin period of 12 months.
2.	Swarna Pushpa Monthly Income and Growth Fund Scheme, 1990.	It is a closed ended monthly income and growth fund

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme floated	Details of the Schemes and outstanding balance as on 31.12.1989
1	2	3
	(floated after (31.12.1989)	scheme terminable after 5 years assuring monthly return of 12% per annum to investors and providing buy-back facility after the lockin period of 12 months.
CANBANK MUTUAL FUND		
1.	Canstock	This is a closed ended income and growth scheme terminable after 5 years providing minimum of 12.5% per annum with buy-back facility. Not listed at Stock Exchanges. Outstanding balance—Rs. 82.65 crores.
2.	Canglit	This is an open ended regular income scheme providing minimum return of 12.25% per annum. Not listed at Stock Exchanges. Investment is made only in public sector bonds and Government securities. Outstanding balance—Rs. 117.39 crores.
3.	Cancigo	This is an open ended regular income scheme promising

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme floated</i>	<i>Details of the Schemes and outstanding balance as on 31.12.1989</i>
1	2	3

minimum return of 12.5% per annum. Not listed at Stock Exchanges. Outstanding balance—Rs. 198.96 crores.

4. Canshare
Close ended growth scheme terminable after 5 years. Does not promise fixed return. Listed at Stock Exchanges. No buy-back facility is provided. Outstanding balances—Rs 17.05 crores.

5. Cangrowth
It is closed ended growth scheme terminable after 5 years. Does not promise fixed return. Listed at Stock Exchanges. No buy-back facility is provided. Outstanding balance—Rs. 48.13 crores.

6. Candouble (floated after 31.12.89)
It is a closed ended growth scheme terminable after 5 years promising minimum return of 12.5%. Buy-back facility after three years is provided. Expected to be listed at Stock Exchanges after one year from the date of allotment.

Sl.No.	Name of the scheme floated	Details of the Schemes and outstanding balance as on 31.12.1989
1	2	3
7.	Can 80CC (1989)	It is a closed ended after tax benefit scheme under section 80CC of Income Tax Act terminable after 3 years. Buy back facility would be provided after one year. Not listed at stock exchanges. Outstanding balance—Rs 36.50 crores.
8.	Can 80CC (1990)	It is closed ended Tax benefit scheme under section 80CC of Income Tax Act, terminable after three years.

[*Translation*]

Tax Evasion by Sweet Shops

2993. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sweets worth thousand of rupees are sold daily at sweet shops in Delhi and other metropolitan cities;

(b) whether the shopkeepers do not give receipt for the sale of sweets and thereby evade Government taxes; and

(c) if so, the action taken so far by Government to check the evasion of taxes by them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir. Some of the bigger sweet shops have substantial sale of sweets.

(b) Possibility of some dealers not complying with the requirement to issue receipt for cash sales cannot be ruled out.

(c) Surprise checks/raids are carried out by the field staff from time to time to curb this practice.

The details of searches conducted by the Income-tax Department in the recent past are as under:

S. No.	Name of the concern	Value of prime-facie unaccounted assets seized	Amount concealed, income surrendered during the course of the search
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Grand Sweets and snacks, Madras.	—	25 lakhs
2.	M/s. Gangur, Calcutta.	Rs. 4,67,541	—
3.	M/s. Taru Pure Ghee Sweets, Bombay	Rs. 4,97,000	Rs. 25,05,000
4.	M/s. Bhartiya Confectioneries (P) Ltd , Bombay.	Rs. 1,82,160	Rs. 40 lakhs

Air Station Functioning without Directors

2994. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the names of A.I.R. stations functioning without Station Directors and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is considered necessary that the Station Director should know the language of the area where they are posted;

(c) if so, whether there are instances of postings of the Station Directors not familiar with the language of the area of their posting; and

(d) the steps contemplated to ensure that non-familiarity of a Station Director with the local language does not affect the quality of programmes?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) At present, there are 42 vacancies in the grade of Station Director in All India Radio. However, there are only four AIR Stations which are functioning without Station Directors. These are AIR Stations at Jabalpur, Kurseong, Panaji and Sambalpur. The post of Station Directors are vacant primarily because of non-availability of direct recruit panel from the UPSC. The post of Station Director at AIR, Panaji could not be filled up due to stay on the transfer of a Station

Director granted by Central Administrative Tribunal.

(b) and (c). The post of Station Director in A.I.R. is a supervisory post and it is not considered necessary for the Station Director to know the language of the area although the knowledge of the language does give some added advantage.

(d) The programme production at the Station is primarily done by programme Executives, Producers and some other officers of that level and the posting of a non-language Station Director does not in any way affect the quality of programme Broadcast by A I.R. Stations.

Smuggling of Gold and Silver

2995. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an enormous rise in the smuggling of gold and silver during 1989-90;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures proposed to check this smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The quantity and value of gold and silver seized during the years 1989 and 1990 (upto February) are given in the table below:-

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)	Quantity (in Kgs.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1989	8215	25,960	99,322	6,757
1990*	535	1,968	57,488	4,049

*Figures are provisional.

The increase in the value of seizures need not necessarily mean a spurt in smuggling activities and it could be due to intensified anti-smuggling work.

(c) Anti-Smuggling drive has been intensified and the anti-smuggling machinery particularly in the vulnerable areas of sea coast, land borders and the international seaports and airports remain alert to check and combat smuggling of contraband. Sophisticated anti-smuggling equipment such as : X-ray baggage machines and metal detectors are utilised for prevention and detection of gold concealed on person of passengers and their baggage/in-cargo. Close co-ordination is maintained with all the agencies concerned in the prevention and detection of smuggling.

[English]

Grant of Ad-Hoc Bonus to Central Government Employees

2996. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the eligibility limit for the grant of ad-hoc bonus to Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when Government propose to take a final decision in the matter; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHUDANDAVATE): (a) to (c). The matter is under consideration. A decision will be taken in due course taking the various factors into consideration.

Construction of Yatri-Niwas at Kapil Muni Ashram in West Bengal

2997. PROF. RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take steps to construct Yatri Niwas at Kapil Muni Ashram to accommodate pilgrims during the Sagar Mela in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Government of India has sanctioned construction of Yatrika at Gangasagar, which is the place of Kapil Muni Ashram, through Bharatiya Yatri Avs Vikas Samiti. The Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 17.57 lakhs as 90% contribution of estimated cost and released an amount of Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Bharatiya Yatri Avs Vikas Samiti.

Gold Mines

2998. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new gold mines found in different parts of the country during the last year;

(b) the quality of gold found; and

(c) the estimated quantity of gold which will be available to the country after purification?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) The Geological Survey of India after investigations last year, established gold ore reserves in six prospects.

(b) The gold grade in these prospects is generally around 3 to 5 grammes per tonne.

(c) The estimated quantity of gold which will be available from these new prospects after purification has not been established.

Exploitation of Precious Stones in Orissa

2999. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated deposit of gems, diamonds and other precious stones in Western Orissa;

(b) the steps taken for exploitation of these deposits;

(c) whether there is a proposal to set up a gems and diamond park in Sambalpur or Bolangir district of Orissa for that purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) It is difficult to assess the reserve deposits because of the irregular nature of occurrences.

(b) Exploration is being done by the Directorate of Mining and Geology of Orissa Government. The Orissa Mining Corporation (OMC) has engaged foreign consultants to obtain guidance in exploration work.

(c) and (d). There is a proposal to set up a gem park in Orissa. The Orissa Mining Corporation is getting a feasibility report prepared.

Gandhamardan Bauxite Project

3000. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision to abandon the Gandhamardan Bauxite Project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the instruction given to BALCO in that regard; and

(c) the steps taken by BALCO thereon so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No, Sir.

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

Financial Stability of Nationalised Banks

3001. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether over-extension of credits beyond bank resources, including "mega issues", is threatening the financial stability of several nationalised banks; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to reduce the proportion of sticky loans, bad debts and other risky liabilities incurred by leading banks?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) While the banks have been advised to continue extending appropriate credit support for all productive activities, they have been asked by Reserve Bank of India to exercise caution in expanding credit and ensure that their incremental non-food credit deposit ratio does not exceed 60%. Prudential norms have been prescribed for banks in regard to their risk

management and avoidance of concentration of credit risks. Banks have also been advised to ensure that the credit exposure ceiling in relation to their capital funds does not exceed 25% of their capital funds in the case of individual borrowers and 50% in the case of group borrowers.

(b) The banks take measures for monitoring loans and recover overdue loans through realisation and sale of securities, invoking of guarantees and realisation from insurance cover as available and by filing civil suits against the parties concerned. Banks have also been advised by Reserve Bank of India to institute a system of classification of advances into certain defined categories according to the health of advances at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up. A scrutiny of advances portfolio is also carried out by the Reserve Bank of India at the time of the inspection of the banks and the advances which reveals sticky tendencies are brought to the notice of the banks for remedial measures.

Merger of United Industrial Bank Ltd. with Allahabad Bank

3002. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Industrial Bank Ltd. has been merged with the Allahabad Bank recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the interests of customers of the United Industrial Bank have been adversely affected thereby; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) to (d). Reserve

Bank of India (RBI) had earlier carried out an inspection of the erstwhile United Industrial Bank Limited (UIB) which revealed that the bank's financial position had reached a position where it could no longer continue as an independent viable entity. Accordingly, on the recommendations of RBI, the UIB was placed under a moratorium with effect from 10.6.89 and was subsequently amalgamated with Allahabad Bank with effect from 31.10.89. Consequent to this merger, no depositor of the United Industrial Bank Ltd. has suffered any loss in his deposits etc.

Delinking of Press from Monopoly Houses

3003. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is growing trend among the industrialists to acquire the ownership of the print media for earning profits;

(b) if so, whether Government are considering the desirability of delinking the press from monopoly houses; and

(c) if so, the specific steps initiated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) As per records maintained in the Office of Registrar of Newspapers for India, two dailies and two magazines changed hands during the period from 1.1.89 to 27.3.90.

(b) and (c). The Second Press Commission suggested delinking of ownership of Press from business houses. Due to legal, constitutional and other complexities involved, it has not been possible for the Government to proceed further.

Financial Agency for SCs/STs

3004. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some national level financial agency on the lines of NABARD to cater to the present credit needs of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANAVATE). (a) and (b). To cater to the credit needs of borrowers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the National Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC) has been set up in February, 1989 under the administrative control of Ministry of Welfare. NSFDC plays a catalytic role in developing schemes for employment generation and financing pilot programmes which are then taken up by the State level Corporations and other agencies active in this field.

Purchase of Electronic Voting Machines

3005. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI JANARDHANA
POOJARY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Electronic Voting Machines purchased and actually acquired from the Bharat Electricals Ltd., Bangalore and Electronics Corporation of India Ltd. Hyderabad;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon;

(c) whether these machines are lying at present and to which use these are likely to be put; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to dispose of these machines?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) (a) 1.5 lakhs.

(b) An amount of Rs. 58.82 crores has already been paid to the manufacturers and the balance amount of Rs. 16.57 crores is still to be paid.

(c) 1, 13,658 machines have been despatched to different States and the balance 36,350 machines have been taken over by the Election Commission and are at present stored in the godown of Electronics Corporation of India Ltd., Hyderabad and will be despatched shortly to the concerned States. These machines are proposed to be used in future elections.

(d) No, Sir.

SC/ST Employees in Department of Tourism

3006 SHRI BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Tourism maintain 40 Point Roster for implementation of Government Directives/Orders on reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in each category of employees;

(b) if so, the number of SC/ST employees, category-wise;

(c) whether there is any shortfall in the representation of SC/ST employees there; and

(d) if so, the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	As on 1.3.90	No. of employees	SC	ST
	Group 'A'	36	6	2
	Group 'B' (Gazetted)	65	10	3
	Group 'B' (Non-gazetted)	31	6	1
	Group 'C'	98	13	5
	Group 'D'	40	18	1

(c) There is no shortfall.

Hotel Management and Catering Technology, category-wise:

(d) Does not arise.

(b) whether proportionate representation is given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in all categories; and

Representation of SC/ST in Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

3007. DR. BHAGWANDASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) the number of sanctioned posts in Indian Institution of Tourism and Travel Management and the National Council for

(a) The categorywise sanctioned posts in Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management and the National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology are as under:-

	IITM	National Council
Group - A	6	6
Group - B	3	3
Group - C	13	18
Group - D	3	6

(b) and (c). The process of recruitment for all the posts in these two organisations has not yet been completed. The instructions regarding representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in various category of posts will be kept in view while filling up the vacancies.

Representation of SC/ST in Tourist Office Situated Abroad

3008. DR. BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts category-wise in Government of India's tourist Office abroad

(b) whether proportionate representation is given to officers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each category and the number of these officers, category-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons for inadequate representation; and

(d) the remedial measures adopted to remove the inadequacy/shortfall?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Category-wise the total number of sanctioned posts in Government of India's Tourist Offices abroad are:-

<i>Post</i>	<i>Total Number</i>
1. Regional Director	5
2. Directors	10
3. Assistant Directors	16
4. Information Assistant	7
5. Local-based employees	54
	92

(b) to (d). In accordance with Department of Personnel's instructions Department of Tourism considers eligible India based employees belonging to SC/ST categories, alongwith others for posting in our Govt. of India Tourist Offices abroad. Local based posts are filled locally as per the law of the land.

SC/ST Vacant Posts in D.T.D.C

3009. DR BHAGWAN DASS RATHOR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 point Roaster is maintained and proper reservation is given to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in each category in Delhi Tourism Development Corporation; and

(b) the number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes carried forward during the last three years category-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total number of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled

Tribes carried forward during the last three years category-wise is given as under:-

<i>Category of Post</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
B	7	3
C	37	35
D	23	28

[*Translation*]

Setting up of High Power Transmitter in Western Rajasthan

3010. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether any scheme is under Government's consideration for the introduction of powerful TV transmission from a new channel in western Rajasthan to counter foreign cultural onslaught in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The VII Plan schemes of Doordarshan for strengthening TV service in border areas of the country include, *inter alia*, the establishment of high power TV transmitters, one each at Anupgarh, Barmer and Jaisalmer with 300M high TV towers at all these places, for providing coverage in the border areas of Rajasthan.

[*English*]

Study to Assess the Investment Requirements of Hotel Industry

3011. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to

assess the investment requirements of the hotel industry; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). According to an assessment made by the Department of Tourism, the number of additional rooms required in the approved categories of hotels by the end of Eighth Plan period is about 30,000. The investment required for the construction of these rooms would be about Rs. 3,600 crores.

Imports and Exports to USSR

3012. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports of Indian goods to U.S.S.R. in 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(b) the value of good imported from USSR during that period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to increase the Indian exports to the Soviet Union?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). The value of exports from India to the USSR and the value of imports from the USSR into India during 1987-88 and

1988-89 is as given below:-

(In Rs. crores)

	1987-88 (Provisional)	1988-89 (Provisional)
Exports to the USSR	1970.86	2606.27
Imports from the USSR	2041.00	1964.75

Source: DGCIS, Calcutta Import figures adjusted to include crude supplies

(c) Over the years, the basket of goods exported has been expanded by enhancing the provisions for existing items and by adding new items. Visits of business delegations, participation in exhibitions, organisations of seminars and buyer-seller meets, etc, have been encouraged. Apart from conventional trade, new forms of economic cooperation have been encouraged. As imports generate rupee funds for exports arising from the balanced rupee trading system with the USSR, the imports from the USSR are also being encouraged.

Installation of Computers in Banks

3013. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of computers installed in the nationalised banks and the State Bank of India since June, 1987;

(b) the number of employees who lost their jobs due to installation of computers; and

(c) the number of new employees recruited in the nationalised banks and in the State Bank of India since June, 1987?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as on 28th February, 1990 the nationalised banks, including State Bank of India had installed the following machines/ computers etc. at their Branches, Zonal Regional Offices and Central Offices:

	<i>Types of machines installed</i>	<i>Number Installed</i>
i)	Advanced Ledger Posting Machines	4908
ii)	Mini computers at Zonal/Regional Offices	248
iii)	Mainframe Computers at Central Offices	2

In addition, some banks have installed computers and other machines for specialised jobs

(b) As per agreement entered into between the Indian banks Association (IBA) and the Workers' Unions on computerisation, there has been no retrenchment of staff on account of introduction of computers in banks

(c) The information is not readily available. However, the total staff strength of the 28 public sector banks which was 825040 as on 31st December, 1987, had risen to 835087 as on 31.3.89

Committee on Media Autonomy

3014. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Doordarshan Committee on Media autonomy has been constituted;

(b) if so, the names of members of the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has started functioning;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Amendments in Recommendations of Finance Commission

3015. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have represented against the recommendations contained in the report of the Ninth Finance Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to incorporate some amendments in the recommendations of the Finance Commission in pursuance of such representations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir,

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

[*English*]

Imports and Exports During 1989-90

3016. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total imports and exports in rupee during the year 1989-90 (till date) month-wise;

(b) whether the imports have exceeded the exports during the said period and if so, the extent of foreign exchange liability incurred thereby; and

(c) the steps taken to check such adverse to no. of balance of trade.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE & TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

(c) The Government has initiated a series of measures for increasing exports. These are designed to make exports commercially viable through upgrading industrial efficiency, ensuring supply of raw materials at competitive prices, strengthening infrastructure and simplifying the procedures. Simultaneously, steps have been taken to ensure efficient import substitution particularly in the area of bulk imports. It has also been decided to reduce the import of non-essential items.

STATEMENT

(Value : Rs. Crores)

Month	Imports	Exports	Trade Deficit
1	2	3	4
April, 89	2278.23	1957.70	— 320.53
May, 89	2691.99	2065.60	— 626.39
June, 89	2644.99	1972.17	— 672.82
July, 89	2382.71	2010.55	— 372.16
August, 89	2471.11	1976.70	— 494.41
September, 89	2610.80	2211.41	— 399.39
October, 89	2762.43	2203.56	— 558.87
November, 89	2815.15	2138.27	— 676.88

(Value : Rs. Crores)

Month	Imports	Exports	Trade Deficit
1	2	3	4
December, 89	3186.30	2332.74	—853.56
January, 90	3192.78	2605.20	—587.58
April' 89 to Jan' 90	28937.49*	22047.20*	—6890.29*

* The Cumulative figures for the period April' 89 to January' 90 include late returns for this period.

Source : DGCI & S, Calcutta.

Loan Guarantee by USAID to national Housing Bank

3017. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Housing Bank and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) have signed an agreement under which the US Government would provide a loan guarantee of Us Twenty Five million dollars to India; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). An agreement under the Housing Guarantee Programme was signed on 9.3.90 between the National Housing Bank (NHB) and US Agency for International Development (USAID). The agreement provides for a loan guarantee of US \$ 25 million to the National Housing Bank as first part of a US \$ 50 million programme. Against this US Government guarantee, the NHB will raise resources in the US Capital Market. The dollar funds so raised will be utilized by the

Government of India, and the counterpart rupee funds will be made available to the NHB for lending to support housing finance organisations in making long-term shelter finance available to a wide range of income groups in the country. The repayment of the loan will extend upto 30 years.

[*Translation*]

Bank Loans to Sugar Mills

3018. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced by scheduled commercial banks to sugar mills during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the amount fixed by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for advance payment to these sugar mills for the crushing season; and

(c) the rate of interest charged thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) Quarter-wise position (latest available) in respect of working capital limits and term loans sanctioned to sugar mills as reported by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is as under:

<i>Quarter ended as on last Friday of</i>	<i>Limits sanctioned (Rs. in crores)</i>	<i>Balance Outstanding (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2	3
June, 1988	666	461
September, 1988	668	360
December, 1988	718	314
March, 1989	608	442
June, 1989	670	343

(b) Working capital requirements for each crushing season are assessed by commercial banks on receipt of request from the sugar mills. Such assessment is normally carried out prior to the commencement of season. The working capital limits are sanctioned/disbursed at the start of the crushing season and there is no question of advance payment in this regard.

(c) In terms of the provisions of the selective credit control directives of RBI, the minimum rate of interest applicable on bank advances to sugar mills against stocks of sugar is as under:

Effective from 1.4.1987 to 9.10.1988
16.5% per annum (fixed)

Effective from 10.10.1988 till date
16.0% per annum (minimum)

[English]

Seizure of Gold at Delhi Airport

3019. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "8 lakh worth gold haul at airport" which appeared in "Hindustan Times" dated 11 March, 1990 wherein it has been stated that gold worth Rs. 8 lakh was seized on 10 March, 1990 at the Indira Gandhi International Airport by Customs' Officers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Customs Preventive Offices recovered and seized 20 gold biscuits weighing 2332 grams and valued at Rs. 8,16,200/- at Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi on 10.3.90 from a passenger Shri A. Samad Ali Mohammed Albushi, an Omani National, who was intercepted while walking through the green channel at the Delhi Airport. The seized gold biscuits were concealed in the chappals worn by him.

Shri Samad Ali Mohammed Albushi has since been arrested and a complaint filed in the Court of jurisdiction.

Delegations which visited abroad

3020. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of delegations from his Ministry which went abroad during the last two years and composition thereof; and

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) 8 delegations from the Ministry of Law and Justice went abroad during the years 1988 and 1989. The composition of the delegations is given in the Statement below.

(b) A total expenditure of Rs. 5,38,704.34 has been incurred by the Ministry of Law and Justice so far on these delegations.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Composition of the Delegation	Country visited
1	2	3
1.	Dr. V.K. Agarwal, Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser Shri K. Madhavan, Deputy Inspector General, Central Bureau of Investigation.	Australia
2.	Shri H.R. Bharduaj, Minister of State for Law and Justice	Poland
3.	Shri Ch. G. Krishnamurthy, President Income-tax Appellate Tribunal	The Netherlands
4.	Shri R. V.S. Peri Sastri, Chief Election Commissioner Shri S. Ramaian, Secretary, Legislative Department	U.S.A.
5.	Smt. R. Lakshmanan, Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser Shri Dalveer Bhandari, Advocate Shri B.K. Samaddar, Deputy Legislative Counselor Shri K.D. Singh, Deputy Legal Adviser	U.S.S.R.
6.	Shri R. Srinivsan, Additional Secretary (Ministry of Home Affairs) Dr. V.K. Agarwal, Joint Secretary & Legal Adviser	U.K.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Composition of the Delegation</i>	<i>Country visited</i>
1	2	3
7.	Shri Ch. G. Krishnamurthy, President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal.	Brazil
8.	Dr. V.K. Agarwal, Additional Secretary Dr. J.P. Joshi, Director-General (Archeological Secretary of India)	U.K.

Income Tax Dues of Film Industry

3021. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the income-tax dues of rupees one lakh or more from film producers/distributors of the film industry; and

(b) the steps being taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) As on December 31, 1989 an amount of Rs. 18.37 crores was due as income-tax from such film producers and distributors who owed more than Rs. one lakh each. A major portion of this demand is disputed in appeals.

(b) Steps being taken to recover this demand include:

- (i) requesting appellate authorities for disposal of high demand appeals on priority,
- (ii) granting instalments for payment of taxes in suitable cases;
- (iii) expediting disposal of petitions for waiver of interest and giving prompt effect to appellate orders, and
- (iv) taking action for recovery in the cases of defaulters like issue of notices for levy of penalty for non-payment, attachment of bank accounts etc. and attachment of assets of the defaulters.

FERA Violation Cases

3022. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of FERA violation cases pending against business monopoly houses in courts; and

(b) the details of FERA violation cases of business monopoly houses under investigation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reports of Law Commission

3023. CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR:
Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reports presented by the Law Commission so far;

(b) the number of reports accepted so far;

(c) the latest position in regard to other reports; and

(d) the reasons for delay in the consideration of the reports of the Law Commission?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) to (d). The Law Commission has submitted 136 Reports, out of which recommendations contained in 50 reports have been fully implemented and recommendations contained in 3 reports have been partly implemented. Recommendations of the Commission in 12 reports have either not been accepted or their consideration postponed. The remaining reports of the Law Commission are being examined in consultation with the various Ministries, State Governments and the Judiciary.

Pay Scales of Employees of Regional Rural Banks

3024. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of regional rural banks are given lower pay scales vis-a-vis their counter-parts in commercial banks; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps being taken by Government to remove this disparity?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). In terms of provisions contained in the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, the remuneration of officers and employees of Regional Rural Banks is determined having due regard to the salary structure of the employees of comparable level and status of concerned State Government and local authorities. Thus the pay scales of RRB employees may vary from State to State and are not comparable with all India pattern of public sector banks.

In pursuance of a directive of the Supreme Court of India, the Government have already constituted a National Industrial Tribunal to decide the question relating to pay, allowances and other benefits payable the employees of Regional Rural Banks.

Transmission Coverage of TV Centres in A.P.

3025. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether resentment was expressed by the public about the malfunctioning of TV transmitting station in Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh installed recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps taken;

(c) whether the people of Amalapuram division in Andhra Pradesh have been deprived of Telugu T.V. Programmes;

(d) if so, the corrective steps contemplated to avoid such recurrences in Amalapuram and elsewhere;

(e) the distances covered by each of the TV transmitters installed at Kakinada, Rajamundry and Amalapuram and the reasons for variation in coverage distance; and

(f) the steps envisaged for installation of TV transmitters at uniform distance?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (f). Complaints have been received regarding unsatisfactory reception of the low power TV transmitter at Amalapuram, which is due to thick vegetation and tall coconut plantations surrounding the transmitter site causing heavy absorption of the signal. It has been decided to increase the height of the mast, on which the transmitting antenna is mounted, to overcome the obstruction due to all tall plantations to the extent possible.

All TV transmitters in Andhra Pradesh including the one at Amalapuram relay Telugu programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Hyderabad, besides the National service fed from Delhi.

The low power TV transmitters at Kakinada and Rajamundry operate in VHF (Very High Frequency) Band, whereas the low power transmitter at Amalapuram operators in UHF (Ultra High Frequency) Band. Low power transmitters operating in VHF Band provide service within a range of about 25 Kms while those operating in UHF Band

provide service within a range of about 15 Kms in plains. Both the above mentioned service ranges include the fringe areas, where satisfactory reception is possible with the help of elevated antenna and/or boosters, etc.

Locations of TV transmitters are decided to achieve optimum coverage. As mentioned above, the UHF transmitter covers less distance as compared to the VHF transmitter of the same power. The future expansion of Television would mostly take place in UHF Band due to non-availability of adequate number of VHF channels.

[*Translation*]

Central Assistance for Promotion of Tourism in Uttar Pradesh

3026. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the fund allocated by Union Government to Uttar Pradesh for promoting tourism and developing various tourist spots during last two years;

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh Government has since utilised the entire amount;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) During the last two years, Ministry of Tourism have so far sanctioned projects/schemes amounting to Rs. 110.82 lakhs and have released Rs. 126.77 lakhs for new and on-going projects/schemes in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) to (d). This is a continuous process and as and when amount is utilised on a particular project/scheme, more money is released till it is completed.

[*English*]

Percentage of Population Covered by Doordarshan in Orissa

3027. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the percentage of population already covered and to be covered by the Doordarshan at the national level by the end of the Seventh Plan and the percentage of population covered and to be covered in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The details of population coverage by Doordarshan network in terms of 40 dbu TV signal strength are given below:—

	<i>Population coverage (%)</i>	
	<i>Orissa</i>	<i>National average</i>
(i) Existing coverage	65.5	76.3
(ii) Coverage on implementation of VII Plan schemes	77.0	84.0

Setting up of Radio Station at Berhampur

3028. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a radio station at Berhampur (Ganjam) Orissa; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All India Radio's approved VII Five-Year Plan included a scheme to set up a local radio station at Berhampur in Ganjam district of Orissa with 2 x 3 KW FW Transmitter, Multi-purpose studios, Receiving facilities and staff quarters. This scheme is envisaged to be completed for commissioning by 1990-91.

Setting up of Second TV Transmitter in Aska

3029. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up another television transmitter in Aska in view of the fact that the present coverage by Doordarshan in Ganjam district (Orissa) is inadequate; and

(b) if so, the time by which the work on the project is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government at present. However, it is the

endeavour of Doordarshan to extend TV service to uncovered parts as expeditiously as possible but this objective can be achieved only in a phased manner depending upon availability of resources under expansion plans of Doordarshan.

Norms for Broadcasting/Telecasting of Matches

3030. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have laid down any norms for broadcast/telecast of events of sports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received any representations from time to time for limiting such broadcast/telecast to important matches only; and

(d) if so, Government response thereto and changes, if any, effected in the policy/norms in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) and (b). No norms as such have been prescribed by Government. The decision regarding coverage of various sports events is taken by the media keeping in view inter-alia the following:

- i) Popularity of the game.
- ii) Listeners' interest.
- iii) Status of tournaments.
- iv) Technical feasibility.
- v) Other programme commitments.

(c) and (d). Demands for coverage of more events as well as demands for limiting such broadcast/telecast to important events only have been received from time to time. Action on these requests is taken keeping in view the various factors stated in reply to (a) and (b) above.

Pending cases in Haryana and Punjab High Court

3031. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending in the Punjab and Haryana High Court during the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to clear the backlog?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN): (a) The number of cases pending in the Punjab and Haryana High Court as on 31st December of 1987, 1988 and 1989 was 60962, 71942 and 91769, respectively.

(b) Various steps have been taken to reduce pendency of cases in courts, such as, grouping of matters regarding common question of law and constitution of special benches. Recommendations of the Committee of three Chief Justices of High Courts, set up in 1984 to reduce arrears have been forwarded to all the High Courts and State Governments including Punjab and Haryana High Court for appropriate action. It has been agreed to create 3 new posts of Additional Judges in Punjab and Haryana High Court.

Setting up of Hotels in Punjab

3032. SHRIKAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hotels set up in Punjab during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) whether Government have decided to set up more hotels in Punjab during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) No Government hotels were set up in Punjab during 1987-88 and 1988-89.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The Central Department of Tourism does not undertake the construction of hotels directly, as it is a private sector activity.

Hotel Construction in U.S.S.R.

3033. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are constructing some hotels in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). ITDC has offered to participate in a Joint Venture Soviet Indian Trade Centre with Hotel at Moscow. The project cost is estimated to be around Rs. 207 crores, out of which the equity component would be about Rs. 70 crores. The Indian equity would be about Rs. 35 crores. ITDC has proposed that its share of the equity be limited to Rs. 17 crores and the balance amount of equity be met directly by Government of India. No final decision has been taken on the subject so far.

Expansion of Salem Steel Plant

3034. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved expansion of Salem Steel Plant in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) and (b). The expansion of Salem Steel Plant (SSP), sanctioned in March, 1988 is presently under implementation. It is scheduled for completion by September, 1991. This will increase the capacity of the plant from 32,000 tonnes of cold-rolled stainless steel sheets/coils to 70,000 tonnes per annum.

Government are also examining a proposal for setting up facilities for hot rolling of stainless steel slabs at SSP.

Complaints regarding credit camps held in Tripura

3035. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding loans sanctioned by the United Bank of India in credit camp organised in Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken against officials, if found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The Government has not received in the recent past any complaint regarding loans sanctioned by the United Bank of India (UBI) in

credit camps organised by them in the State of Tripura. However, an Unstarred Question No. 2066 on similar subject has been answered in the Rajya Sabha on 29th March, 1990. A copy of the same is annexed under the heading Statement. As per report of United Bank of India they have not sanctioned loans to beneficiaries in violation of any rules on the subject.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

2066. SHRI NARAYAN KAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the lead bank of Tripura, the United Bank of India, kept the loan mela in force upto the holding of State Assembly elections in utter violation of the instructions and directives issued by the Supreme Court prior to the elections;

(b) whether it is also a fact that though many complaints were made to the authorities of the United Bank of India in regard to the sanctioning of loans to the beneficiaries selected in violation of rules and regulations prescribed for this, those complaints were turned down; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken against the Chairman of the United Bank of India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). The United Bank of India, the lead bank for State of Tripura has reported that they have not organised any credit camps for the disbursal of loans before the State Assembly Elections. The bank has, also, reported that they did not sanction loans to beneficiaries in violation of any Rules and Regulations on the subject.

(c) Does not arise.

Credit Camps in Tripura

3036. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commercial banks and gramin banks have abandoned the programme of holding credit camps in Tripura;

(b) if so, since when and the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to provide easy loans to the poor people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes in the State?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) and (b). There is no programme or scheme formulated either by the Central Government or by the Reserve Bank of India for disbursement of credit by banks through loan melas in Tripura or in any other part of the country. For the scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) the application forms of beneficiaries are to be prepared in a camp attended by the beneficiaries, the block functionaries, the other concerned departments including the revenue department and the bankers. The camp system is advisable to save time and energy of the beneficiaries in the completion of the applications, and procurement of requisite documents. The public sector banks have also been organising the credit camps in order to provide credit assistance to weaker sections.

(c) The present credit policy already provides a thrust for increased flow of credit to the priority sector and, in particular, to the weaker sections of the society including SC/ST beneficiaries. Banks are required to provide at least 10 percent of their total credit to weaker sections.

Import of Synthetic Rubber

3037. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import synthetic rubber; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) and (b). Synthetic Rubber, the following:

i) Styrene Butadiene Rubber (SBR); and

ii) Poly Butadiene Rubber (PBR) appears at Sl. No. 433 of App. 3 part A of Import and Export Policy, 1988-91 (Vol. I) and its import can be made by the actual users against Supplementary Licences. Import can also be made against REP/Additional Licences under flexibility provisions.

2. Import of other varieties of Synthetic Rubber can be made by Actual Users (Industrial) under OGL and by Export House/Trading House against Additional Licences.

Opening of Bank Branch in Kamblikandom, Kerala

3038. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand for opening of a bank branch in Kamblikandom, Idukki District, Kerala;

(b) whether Government propose to open a bank branch in the above area;

(c) if so, the time by which the bank is likely to be opened; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) A letter has been received from Hon'ble Member on the subject.

(b) to (d). The Block Adimalai in which the centre Kamblikandom is located, is served by 9 bank branches and is surplus by 2 bank branches on population coverage. Since the centre does not satisfy the norm of spatial gap of the Branch Licensing Policy, Reserve Bank of India has not favoured the allotment of bank branch at the aforesaid centre.

Documentary on R.S.S.

3040. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAV-INCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to produce a documentary film on the social service done by Rashtriya Swayamsewak Sangh;

(b) the time given in the National network news (Hindi and English) on RSS's constructive works since December, 1989; and

(c) whether Government propose to invite RSS leaders in the national network programmes of Doordarshan about the social work being done by this organisation?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a, to (c). The news stories on constructive activities of social and voluntary organisations are carried in the national

bulletins depending on their significance, news-worthiness and news value. The focus is mainly on the information rather than on individuals or organisations. Doordarshan have not, since December, 1989, telecast any story on the social work or activities of RSS.

Status of Non-Resident Indians to Merchant Navy Officers

3041. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to accord status of Non-Resident Indians in Merchant Navy Officers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Monitoring on Tourist Traffic achievement

3042. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a system has been devised by Government to monitor the achievement of each field officer by setting a target to be achieved in terms of tourist traffic and in implementation of central schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU): (a) to (c). The field offices of the Department of Tourism are not concerned with the implementation of Central financial schemes.

The field offices situated within the country have a promotional role of assisting the tourists for travelling within the country. No target is possible in terms of tourist traffic within the country. The overseas offices, just like other offices, are given targets for increasing the foreign tourist traffic to the country and their performance is evaluated at the end of the year.

World Bank Aid to Tamil Nadu

3043. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan given by the World Bank of India during the last three

years, year-wise; and

(b) the loan amount sanctioned by the World Bank for various schemes in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): (a) The World Bank Group (IBRD and IDA) have committed loans to India aggregating US \$ 2805.6 million in the Bank fiscal year 1987, US \$ 2972.2 million in 1988 and US \$ 3036.6 million in 1989.

(b) The details of loans sanctioned to projects in Tamil Nadu are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of World Bank loans sanctioned for Projects in Tamil Nadu

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount of loan/credit (in U.S. \$ million)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Madras Water Supply	69	
2.	Tamil Nadu Urban Development.	300.2	
3.	Fifth Population.	57	The project will be implemented in Bombay, Madras Chingleput and in some other Municipal Towns in Tamil Nadu.
4.	Vocational Training.	280	Multi-State project in which Tamil Nadu is one of the participating States.
5.	National Water Management	114	

---do---

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Amount of loan/credit (in U.S. \$ million)	Remarks
1	2	3	4
6.	National Sericulture	177	—do—
7.	Second National Dairy.	360	—do—

Earnings from 'Mahabharat'

3044. SHRI GHUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) the total earnings to Doordarshan from the serial "Mahabharat" till February, 1990; and

(b) how does it compare with the earnings from other serials like 'Hum Log', 'Khandan', 'Ramayana', etc.?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) Doordarshan's gross earning from sponsorship fee for telecast of the serial 'Mahabharat' till February, 1990 was Rs. 1.85 crores.

(b) It is not appropriate to compare the earning from telecast of 'Mahabharat' with those from serials like 'Hum Log', 'Khandan' and 'Ramayana' as the sponsorship fee charged for the serials are different depending on variables such as the duration of each episode and the time categorisation of the programme.

Monthly Income Scheme of UTI

3045 SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit Trust of India propose to launch a new series of monthly income scheme shortly;

(b) if so, the salient features of the new scheme and how it differs from the earlier schemes;

(c) whether the investors will be entitled for rebate/exemption from income tax under the new scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANAVATE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the Scheme would be as under:—

An option of—

(i) 13 dividends of 1% per month for 12 months.

or

(ii) Rs. 1000/- becomes Rs. 2500/- within a period of 7 years.

(iii) The investor is given a repurchase option at par for the lock-in period of 3 years.

(c) and (c). No rebate is allowed under this Scheme. However, the investor will get normal tax benefits under Section 80L of the Income Tax Act.

Export of Iron Ore to Romania

3046. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Romania is the largest European buyer of Indian iron ore;

(b) the quantity of iron ore contracted for and the actual quantity imported by Romania during 1988-89 and 1989-90 and the reasons for short fall, if any;

(c) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation (MMTC) has offered Indian vessels for carrying iron ore to Romania; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUN KUMAR NEHRU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Quantity of iron ore contracted for export to Romania and shipments made during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is as under:—

(Qty. in lakh tonnes)

Year	Quantity contracted	Quantity shipped
1988-89	37.50 (plus 12.50 optional)	23.56
1989-90	40.00 (plus 10.00 optional)	24.65 (Prov)

The main reason for lower off take of iron ore by Romania during 1988-89 was the lack of funds in Indo-Romanian Rupee Account. During 1989-90, although adequate funds were available, off take slowed down due to hold up of vessels at discharge port, political disturbances, etc

(c) and (d). MMTC has offered Indian vessels for carrying iron ore to Romania. During 1989-90, out of the projected export of 24.65 lakh DMT, 7.19 lakh DMT is being exported through Indian vessels.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. It was considered operationally feasible to operate the news set-up, as a temporary measure, from Jammu in view of the prevailing conditions of the Valley. However, the news bulletins in Kashmiri and Urdu so produced at Jammu are relayed only by the high power TV transmitter at Srinagar.

[Translation]

Telecasting of Local News Bulletin from Jammu

3047. PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state

(a) whether the telecast of news bulletins from Srinagar has been suspended:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor:

(c) whether Doordarshan has decided to set up a makeshift news unit in Jammu for the purpose of producing and telecasting local news bulletins for Jammu and Kashmir; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

Filling up of Posts of Programme Officers in AIR

3048. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration for filling up all the posts of Programme Officers in All India Radio by promotion from Transmission Executives; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): (a) There is no post designated as 'Programme Officer' in All India Radio.

Transmission Executives in All India Radio 100% by promotion from Transmission Executives.

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats, I have called Shri Chandra Shekhar first.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a movement for democracy is going on for the past few days in our neighbouring country Nepal. There, people are demanding right to politically organize and other fundamental rights. It has been the policy of our country to support struggle for democracy in every hook and corner of the world. This is a legacy of our National Freedom Movement. Nepal is not only our neighbouring country, in fact India and Nepal have thousands of years old ties of culture and civilization. Nepalese people had taken part in our freedom struggle. Shri Ganesh Mansingh, who is presently in jail and Shri B.P. Koirala had both gone to jail during the Quit India Movement of 1942. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you must be remembering that in 1930 the soldiers belonging to the Gorkha Regiment had refused to obey the orders to open fire at our Satyagrahis in Garhwal when they were ordered to do so. Not only this, people of Indian origin have settled in a very large numbers in the foothill and other regions. I don't want to mention what has been done to them in the past few years. You must be knowing that deep concern is being expressed in the entire world about the movement in Nepal. Statements have been made in the Senate of America against the repression in Nepal and the Governments of England, Switzerland and Sweden have also opposed the repression there. We believe in

the sovereignty of Nepal, but sovereignty should be of the people, and not of the king. Many Governments have also tried to safeguard the sovereignty of the king in Nepal. Many great powers of the world tried to save the kingship in Iran, but ultimately neither the king nor the Government of Iran survived. What could not be accomplished in Iran with the help of America, I would urge very respectfully that the Government of India cannot allow the same thing to happen in Nepal. We should not merely express our national duty to actively participate in their struggle. Yesterday 207 Members of Parliament had issued a joint statement in which it was said that they not only oppose the repression of the people of Nepal but also warn that if the repression continues, they will not remain silent spectators. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will be surprised to learn that the so called national newspapers have given no importance to this statement which is really a very sad affair. My hon. friend Shri Upendra is present here; but it is a sorry state of affairs that even the Doordarshan and the All India Radio didn't think it proper to give coverage to the statement of 207 Members of Parliament in their news bulletins. Shall I take it that by resorting to such a policy we are increasing the dignity of our country: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people of Nepal are fighting for a cause and for the last two weeks it is being urged time and again that the issue of Nepal should be taken up for discussion in the House and a statement should be made in this regard but nothing has been done so far. I would like to know, why? Our hon. Minister of External Affairs is present in the House; but he didn't think it necessary to make any statement in this connection. Yesterday, we learnt from the newspaper reports that the Foreign Secretary will go there and sign some agreement. I know that the Minister of External Affairs and the Foreign Secretary have a status and I honour them; but at the same time it should be remembered that if the Minister of External Affairs and the Foreign Secretary can sign

some agreement, the Parliament can also refuse to honour such agreements. After a statement by 207 Members of Parliament no discussion took place, no mention was made and no advice was taken, instead we suddenly learnt from the Press reports that the Foreign Secretary will go there and sign some agreements.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my humble submission and I want to make it clear in the House that such a practice will undermine the dignity of our country. It will bring disgrace to the King of Nepal also. I would like to submit that such a move on our part can arouse the feelings in the hearts of the people of Nepal that at a time when they are passing through a difficult phase, we are trying to reap benefit out of it by putting pressure on the king and want to enter into some agreements. So, do not bargain with their helplessness. Diplomatically, it may be fruitful; but history will not forgive us and we will be considered as accused who supported the king in suppressing the feelings of the people during their movement for freedom. It is being expressed openly in the newspapers in Delhi and in the entire world that in case an agreement is signed today between India and the king of Nepal, it would mean that the Indian Government has a hand in crushing the movement in Nepal. I do not want our Government to have such a blame. I do not want that any bitterness should come in the thousands of years old relations between the peoples of India and Nepal. Relations are to be maintained with the people and not with the King.

I hope that the hon. Minister for External Affairs will keep these points in mind and direct his foreign secretary, who is going to Nepal to sign some agreement, to keep the dignity of our nation and the feelings of the people in his mind while entering into any agreement, if any agreement with them contrary to the spirit of the movement for democracy in Nepal is made it will not be

acceptable to this country and to the Parliament of this country. With this I would conclude.

MR. SPEAKER: I would like to inform the House, as the hon. Members already know that today a constitution Amendment Bill is to be taken up and it is a day for the private-members' business, so the hon. Members are requested not to take much time, so that I can take up the agenda. Satheji, whatever you want to say, please finish that within a minute.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, I would like to fully endorse and support the feelings expressed by honourable Shri Chandra Shekhar in this House.

SHRI VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Sir, are you starting a discussion on this subject? If so, we also have our views to say.

MR. SPEAKER: No.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: India has always stood in support of democratic struggles of the people of the world and particularly, when those struggles are against any form of autocracy or autocratic government or dictatorship.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): The only exception was emergency!

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do think Madhuji, you should bring it to a ridiculous stage.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I do not want to learn from you.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, please address the Chair. Don't look at Dandavateji.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Therefore Sir, I think this Government must not do anything that will in any way militate against the movement of the people of Nepal for freedom, independence and their democratic rights. Today, it is listed that the External Affairs Minister is going to make a statement on the Indo-Nepal relationship. I sincerely hope that the Government will not do anything which will in any way jeopardise the interest of the people of Nepal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M.R. KADAMBUR JANARDHANAN (Tirunelveli): Sir, it has appeared in the newspaper that 53 boats were seized by Srilankan naval people. It was mentioned in the Tamil Nadu State Assembly by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that some unidentified persons have seized 53 boats of some of our fishermen near the shore of Nagapattinam. But in today morning's TV news, it was told that 311 fishermen were traced near our sea. This news was as told by the Srilankan Government. Therefore, we want to know as to what happened to the lives of those 311 fishermen. Moreover, some LTTE militants have even come to Punjab. Such things are often happening near Kachchathivu. Therefore, we want to protect our fishermen.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Janardhanan, please take your seat. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Finance Act, 1979 and Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 and Customs Act, 1962 etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979:—

(i) G.S.R. 2(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to Hon'ble Mr. Shailendra Kumar Upadhyay, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nepal and two members of the delegation; who visited India from 2nd to 5th January, 1990, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

(ii) G.S.R. 19(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Michel Rocard, Prime Minister of France, and other members of the delegation who visited India from 18th to 19th January, 1990, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

(iii) G.S.R. 27 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd January, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to the Rt. Honourable Sir Anerood Jugnauth, KCMG, QC, MLA, Prime Minister of Mauritius, and other members of the delegation who visited India from 24th to 31st January, 1990, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

(iv) G.S.R. 66(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Alois Mock, Foreign Minister of Austria, and other members of the delega-

tion who visited India from 8th to 9th February, 1990, from the payment of foreign travel tax.

- (v) G.S.R. 71(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Mr. Abdul Wakil, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Afganistan and eight members of the delegation who visited India from 13th to 15th February, 1990 from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (vi) G.S.R. 78(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Alois Mock, Foreign Minister of Austria, and six other members of the delegation who visited India from 16th to 18th February, 1990 from the payment of foreign travel tax.
- (vii) G.S.R. 1068(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Majesty, the King of Malaysia, Sultan Azlan Shah, the Queen and eight other members of the delegation who visited India on 28th December, 1989 from the payment of foreign travel tax [Placed in the Library. See No. LT—582/90].
- (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) The Central Excise (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 506(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1989.
- (ii) G.S.R. 762(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1989 making certain amendments to Notification No. 171/70—CE dated the 21st November, 1970.
- (iii) G.S.R. 829(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th September, 1989 making certain amendments to Notification No. 187/72-CE, dated the 26th August, 1972.
- (iv) G.S.R. 837(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th September, 1989 making certain amendments to Notification No. 266/67-CE, dated the 28th November, 1967.
- (v) The Central Excise (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989.
- (vi) G.S.R. 945(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 making certain amendments to Notification No. 171/70-CE, dated the 21st November, 1970.
- (vii) G.S.R. 846(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the basic excise duty and the special excise duty leviable on samples of patent or proprietary medicaments shall not be required to

be paid during the period from 1st March, 1988 to 2nd May, 1988.

- (viii) G.S.R. 1032(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to provide that in accordance with a general practice that was prevalent at the relevant time, the whole of the excise duty payable on organic surface, active agents and surface-active preparations shall not be required to be paid during the period from 28th February, 1986 to 24th September, 1987.
- (ix) G.S.R. 1052(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th December, 1989 making certain amendments to Notification No. 187/72—CE, dated the 26th August, 1972.
- (x) The Central Excise (First Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st February, 1989. [Placed in the Library. See No. LT—583/90].

(3) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962—

- (i) The Customs Valuation (Determination of Price of Imported Goods) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1055(E) in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G.S.R. 1059 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th December, 1989 together with

an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.

- (iii) S.O. 1065 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Swiss Francs into Indian currency or *vice-versa*.
- (vi) S.O. 1066 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rate of exchange for conversion of Norwegian Kroners into India currency or *vice-versa*.
- (v) S.O. 1072(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th December, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency *vice-versa*. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—584/90].

(4) A copy 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, 1979:—

- (i) The Punjab National Bank Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. PL:DAC:C:I:89-G.S.R. No. C/1/89 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd December, 1989.
- (ii) The Indian Overseas Bank Officer Employees' (Conduct)

- Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. IRD/184/284 in Gazette of India dated the 14th October, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—585/90].
- (5) A copy 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, 1980:—
- (i) The Corporation Bank Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. HRD/G/58821/008/89 in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1989.
- (ii) The New Bank of India Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. 5008 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1989.
- (iii) The Oriental Bank of Commerce Officer Employees' (Conduct) Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. 3909 in Gazette of India dated the 18th November, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—586/90].
- (6) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the period from 1st January, 1988 to 31st March, 1989. (The Annual Report was laid on the Table on 28th July, 1989). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—587/90].
- (7) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions):—
- (i) Report of the Kanpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Kanpur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—589/90].
- (ii) Report of the Buldana Gramin Bank, Buldana, for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—589/90].
- (iii) Report of the Chikmagalur-Kodagu Grameena Bank, Chikmagalur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—590/90].
- (iv) Report of the Shivalik Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Hohiarpur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—591/90].
- (v) Report of the Giridih Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Giridih, for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—592/90].
- (vi) Report of the Chhatrasal Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—593/90].
- (vii) Report of the Sagar Gramin Bank, Calcutta, for the year ended the 31st March, 1989

together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—594/90].

- (viii) Report of the Magadh Gramin Bank for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with the Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—595/90].
- (ix) Report of the Bilaspur Raipur Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Bilaspur, for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 together with Accounts and the Auditor's Report thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—596/90].
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—597/90].

Notifications under Spices Board Act, 1986 and Imports and Exports (Central) Act, 1947 etc.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND TOURISM (SHRI ARUM KUMAR NEHRU):
I beg to lay of the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 40 of the Spices Board Act, 1986:—
- (i) G.S.R. 47 published in Ga-

zette of India dated the 27th January, 1990 containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 503(E) dated the 2nd May, 1989.

- (ii) The Spices Board (Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 74 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 15th February, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—598/90].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under section 3 of the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947:—

- (i) S.O. 15 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 1/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (ii) S.O. 16 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 2/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (iii) S.O. 17 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 3/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (iv) S.O. 18 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 4/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (v) S.O. 19 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open

- General Licence No. 5/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (vi) S.O. 20 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 6/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (vii) S.O. 21 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 7/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (viii) S.O. 22 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 8/88 dated the 30th March 1988.
- (ix) S.O. 23 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 9/88 dated the 30th March 1988.
- (x) S.O. 24 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 10/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xi) S.O. 25 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 11/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xii) S.O. 26 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 12/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xiii) S.O. 27 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 13/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xiv) S.O. 28 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 14/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xv) S.O. 29 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 15/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xvi) S.O. 30 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 16/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xvii) S.O. 31 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 17/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xviii) S.O. 32 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence No. 18/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.
- (xix) The Imports (Control) First Amendment Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 14 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1990.
- (xx) S.O. 172 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th February, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open

General Licence No. 1/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.

(xxi) The Imports (Control) Second Amendment Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 186 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th March, 1990.

(xxii) S.O. 208 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1990 making certain amendments in the Open General Licence Nos. 1/88 to 18/88 dated the 30th March, 1988.

(xxiii) The Imports (Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1990 published in Notification No. S.O. 209 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 12th March, 1990. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—599/90].

(3) (i) A copy of the Import and Export Policy for 1990-93 (Volume I and II) (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT—600/90].

(ii) A copy of the Hand Book of Procedures (Volumes I and II) (Hindi and English versions).

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—600A/90]

(5) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—601/90].

Review on the working of and Annual Reports of Punjab Film and News Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh for 1984-85 and 1985-86 and two statements for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (v) of the Proclamation dated the 11th May, 1987 issued by the President in relation to the State of Punjab:—

(a) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Film and News Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Film and News Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(b) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Film and News Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Film and News Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1985-86 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor

General thereon

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library See No LT—602/90]

Review on the working of and Annual Report of Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for 1988-89 and statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN) Or behalf of Shri Dinesh Goswami I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956 —
- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta for the year 1988-89
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1988-89 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 LT—603/90]

the House of Parliament during the current session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 13th March, 1990 —

- (1) The Punjab Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1990
- (2) The Punjab Appropriation Bill, 1990
- (3) The Appropriation (Railways) Bill, 1990
- (4) The Appropriation (Railways) No 2 Bill 1990

12.11 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI J P AGARWAL (Chandni Chowk) Mr Deputy Speaker Sir one woman died in Delhi due to the collapse of a wall constructed by D D A. When some people went to the Lt Governor to meet him in this regard he refused to see them. After that they went to meet the Home Minister, he also refused to see them. Sir, I would like you to intervene in this matter. Will the people continue to be buried alive in this manner? In Punjab and Kashmir people are losing their lives due to violence but in Delhi the D D.A. is causing death of the people and the Government is not willing to meet them (Interruptions)

12.10 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER. You have made your point. Now please take your seat

[English]

Minister of External Affairs.

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Indo Nepal Relations

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Hon. senior members like Shri Chandra Shekhar and Shri Vasant Sathe have made their observations. You will kindly notice that I have made a request to you to permit me to make a *suo motu* statement regarding Nepal.

Before I read the statement, may I assure the House, particularly the senior Members whose concern for democracy anywhere in the world is a point which in a way represents the voice and feelings of the entire country, that the issues before us are not dividing us, the issues before us are unifying us. When we are talking about the sovereign countries in our neighbourhood, we have to keep in mind the limitations and the parameters that foreign policy and foreign policy attitudes define.

With this background, I seek your permission to make my statement.

India and Nepal, whose people are bound by bonds of history, geography, culture, ties of blood and marriage, have had a uniquely close relationship. They share a 1700kms of open border.

In recent times, this relationship has seen some strains. This Government attaches high priority to improving relations with all our neighbours, specially Nepal. We took very early initiatives to this end. At our invitation, His Excellency S.K. Upadhyay, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nepal, visited India from January 3 to 5, 1990 for discussions with PM and with me. His visit contributed to a better understanding of each other's interests and concerns.

As a follow up to this visit, official level talks were held in New Delhi from February

20 to 22, 1990 between delegations led by the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries. The delegations included representatives of all other concerned Ministries on both sides. These talks were cordial, candid and productive. They covered subjects of mutual interest trade, transit, economic cooperation, security perceptions and I say this with a great deal of emphasis security perceptions, the Nepalese Zone of Peace proposal, cooperation in industry and water resource development etc. Progress was registered towards a comprehensive solution of all outstanding problems.

It was agreed that the next round of official talks be held soon in Kathmandu, so as to work on a set of documents capable of being signed during my visit to Nepal.

Significant progress has thus been achieved towards understanding and resolving outstanding problems with Nepal. This is in line with the Government of India's wish to view with understanding, sympathy and friendship, all the problems of Nepal. The Nepalese side have assured us that they would display the same spirit of cooperation and understanding. We are thus optimistic about achieving a package or comprehensive solution. A piece-meal solution, it is felt, could lead to a recurrence of tensions. In seeking to achieve this, we shall of course be guided by the need to safeguard our national interests.

The Government's attitude to the current mass movement in Nepal, with the stated aim of re-establishing a multi-party democratic system under a constitutional monarchy is determined by the fact that as a major democracy, we cannot but feel committed to the cause of democracy, of equality and human dignity. Today, when momentous changes are taking place all over the world and the global politics are democratised we cannot be averse to such aspirations. At the same time we are firmly committed to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Now,

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

Sir, this Statement has been made, I believe in the next Business Advisory Committee meeting, you will consider having a discussion on the Statement regarding Indo-Nepal relationship.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIR (SHRI P. UPENDRA): We can consider it in the BAC.

12.16 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

[English]

(i) Estimates Committee

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the

30th April, 1991."

The Motion was adopted.

(ii) Public Accounts Committee

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the terms beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to

Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April 1991 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The Motion was adopted.

(iii) Committee on Public undertakings.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term begin-

ning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991 and do communicate to this House the names of the Members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The Motion was adopted

(iv) Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI P. UPENDRA : I beg to Move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rules 331 B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes

and Scheduled Tribes for the terms beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991."

The Motion was adopted

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the terms beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1990 and ending on the 30th April, 1991 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The Motion was adopted

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Matters under Rule 377.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir let us take the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill first. Three hours have been allotted for this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, if the

House agrees, then it is okay. I would put it to the House. It is because we have to finish this Amendment to the Constitution and also the Private Members' Business. We have to start the Private Members' Business at 3.30 P.M. If the Members agree, we can take up the Matters under Rule 377 after the Private Members' Business is over.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then, let us take the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill.

12.21 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FOURTH
AMENDMENT) BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

As the House is aware, the President issued Proclamation under Article 356 (1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab on 11th May, 1987 on the recommendation of the Governor. The Legislative Assembly of the State which was initially kept under suspended animation, was dissolved on 6th March, 1988. The Proclamation issued by the President under Article 356 (1) of the Constitution was approved by the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha on 12th May, 1987. Approval of both the Houses of Parliament was obtained for continuance of President's Rule for a further period of six months w.e.f. 11.11.1987.

Under the then existing provisions of

Article 356 (5) of the Constitution, President's Rule could not be extended beyond a period of one year unless two conditions could be met. The first relates to a Proclamation of Emergency being in operation in the whole of India or whole or any part of the State and second, the certificate by the Election Commission of India that the continuation of the Proclamation issued under clause (1) is necessary on account of difficulties in holding general elections to the Legislative Assembly of the State. As both these conditions were not fulfilled, Article 356 (5) of the Constitution was amended by the Constitution (fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 so as to make clause (5) of that article inapplicable to the Proclamation issued on 11th May, 1987 with respect to the State of Punjab. With this amendment, President's Rule could be extended, if necessary, for a total period of three years in Punjab without fulfilment of the conditions mentioned in clause (5) of Article 356 subject to the approval of both the Houses of Parliament for continuance of the Proclamation for a period of six months on each occasion. The Constitution (fifty-ninth Amendment) Act, 1988 has since been repealed by the Constitution (Sixty-third Amendment) Act, 1989.

As the law and order situation in the State continued to be disturbed, President's Rule in Punjab has been further extended with the approval of Parliament. The present term of President's Rule in Punjab is due to expire on 10th May, 1990.

Under clause (4) of Article 356 of the Constitution no Proclamation issued under that article and approved by both Houses of Parliament shall remain in force for more than three years. However, under clause (5) of the said article a resolution approving the continuance in force of a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of that article beyond a period of one year cannot be passed by either House of Parliament unless the two conditions specified in that clause are met. The three-year period in the case of Proclamation issued on 11th May, 1987 with respect to the State of Punjab would be over on 10th May, 1990 and the said two conditions

are also not fulfilled.

The current law and order situation in Punjab does not hold out good prospects for free and peaceful elections to the State Legislative Assembly. The participants of the all party meeting convened by the Governor at Chandigarh on 13.3.1990 were, *inter alia*, of the view that it was desirable to restore the democratic process in the State, but for that it was necessary that a congenial atmosphere should first be created before holding elections to the State Legislative Assembly. The Governor has also recommended, amendment of the Constitution to enable further extension of President's Rule in Punjab.

In view of the position explained, I request the august House to approve and pass the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill, 1990.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Now Mr. P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): One minute, Sir. As was agreed to yesterday, we will skip the lunch hour today, and the voting should take place at 3 p.m. That is what was agreed to yesterday. I want to remind the hon. Members of this.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the Whips of the parties in the House to request their Members to stick to time, as well as to the Members speaking here, so that we are in a position to complete it.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: At 3 o'clock proper we will have the voting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think this is agreed to by all.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga): How much time has been allotted to us, Sir, so that I can adjust accordingly?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The total time allotted for the business is three hours. The Congress Party gets 1 hour and 1 minute. And I have a list of six members from the Congress Party.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): We have 2 1/2 hours.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Out of the allotted three hours, now only 2 1/2 hours are left. I think all of us must compress our points and curtail the time taken.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think all the Members will cooperate.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Yes, we will cooperate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: The Home Minister will agree with me when I say that the wheel has turned full circle. Last year, on two occasions the previous Government came forward before this House to extend the President's Rule. The first occasion was on the 8th May 1989, when the Opposition was in the House, participated in the debate, and reserved some of the choicest epithets and expressions for those in the Treasury benches at that time. The second occasion was the 12th October 1989 when, again, the President's rule was extended; but this time, the Opposition was not there in the House. They had tendered their resignations under one pretext or the other.

I do not wish to quote from those debates. That will be embarrassing to those who are in the Treasury benches as well as those who supported sometimes from outside, sometimes even forgetting their identity that they still belonged to the Opposition even though they support the Government from outside.

I would only refer to a few. Mr. Ramachandra Reddy, the honourable Member, said the then Government wanted to keep the Punjab problem as it is, as it might utilize it for extending the period of Parliament for another six months or one year." Shri Indrajit Gupta said: "If the Government would say that in spite of the troubled situation we believe that the democratic process should be indefinitely put in cold storage, then I have no quarrel with you." He accused the Government of having no plan of action, he accused the Government of being insincere, and said that its resolution to extend President's rule was totally useless. He said Government did not know its own mind.

Sir, we heard Mr. Amar Roy Pradhan, Mr. Madhav Raddi and several other speakers like Mr. Saifuddin Choudhary. As I said, the choicest expressions, the choicest epithets were reserved for the Government whenever we debated Punjab.

The manifesto of the National Front said this. In passing, I might say that the manifesto of the National Front at that time did not think that the Jammu and Kashmir situation was so serious; it did not have even a single line, a single reference to J & K. But it devoted a whole paragraph to Punjab; and this is what they said.

Kashmir then was not so serious, but relatively quiet and peaceful. And the manifesto devotes a whole paragraph to Punjab. It says:

"Punjab is now a boiling cauldron. The National Front Government would immediately take steps to resolve the Punjab tangle. Laws that violate civil liberties will be reviewed. All those persons against whom there are no specific charges will be released. Wide ranging discussions will be held without pre-conditions with leaders of various sections of the people for a political solution to the Punjab problem. A round table conference will be convened for this purpose. Elections to the Punjab Assembly will be held

expeditiously. Discussions between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan for settlement of disputes would be organised."

There are five crucial sentences to which I will come back at the end of my speech in a few minutes. Five crucial sentences set out five important points of policy; a solemn declaration of policy involving five elements. The House and this country will judge this Government! how for they have been successful on these five points of declaration.

Shortly after assuming office, the Prime Minister addressed a Press Conference. he said,

"What is most important in Punjab is to generate the atmosphere."

And how did he generate the atmosphere. A questioner put him two questions. He said,

"In Punjab, the people complained about the presence of para-military and the army and the use of intelligence agencies."

The Prime Minister said,

"I want to create an atmosphere."

And now did he create this atmosphere. To quote his own words:

"I removed all security while moving in Amritsar and, I think, that gives the proper signal as to the spirit in which we want to approach the problem."

In one stroke, by travelling 300 yards in a jeep, the Prime Minister created an atmosphere. I wonder what atmosphere the Home Minister created when he last visited Punjab with six Black Cat commandos carrying MP5 Carbines and the whole road was lined up with security personnel. If the Prime Minister created one kind of an atmosphere, I am sure, the Home Minister must have

created yet another kind of an atmosphere. Which is the atmosphere that the Government has been faced with—the atmosphere created by the 300 yards travel in an open jeep or the atmosphere created by six Black Cat commandos surrounding you and the entire road being lined up by the security?

On the 20th of December, 1989, the Government speaking through the President, said:

"The Punjab problem has defied solution so far. Over the past few years, we have witnessed widespread violence. There will be no compromise with separatism and no yielding to extremists, but there is admittedly a compelling need for a national endeavour to resolve the problem. The Government will hold wide ranging discussions with leaders of various sections of the people to evolve a national consensus."

You remember, during the debate in the House, we said that the Government was so terrified with the terrorists that they dared not even use the word "terrorism". They said that they had used the word separatism and they would not yield to extremism. This was on the 20th of December, 1989. And look what the President said on the 12th of March. Suddenly, the Government of India and the Home Ministry presided over by Mufti Sahib discovered terrorism; the word which was missing in the President's Address on the 20th of December, came here in the President's Address on the 12th of March. And this is what the Government said:

"Government attaches high priority to restoring normalcy in Punjab and generating a feeling of confidence. Steps have been taken to involve all sections of the people and find a solution to the problem in a spirit of reconciliation and consensus. The State administration will be firm and fair and there will be no compromise with terrorism and secessionism."

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

The terrorism that was absent in your Address through the President on the 20th of December was suddenly discovered in the Government's Address through the President on the 12th of March. And on the 12th of March, what did the Government say? They said,

"My Government seeks the cooperation of all to create conditions conducive to the restoration of democratic process in the State."

Today, we are on the 30th of March. In the manifesto, you said,

"Assembly elections will be held expeditiously."

On the 12th of March you said,

"My Government seeks the cooperation of all to create condition conducive to the restoration of democratic process in the State."

And on the 30th of March, you come forward with the confession of utter failure: you come almost in bended knees and say, we made an error repealing the 59th Amendment and now we come forward with the 64th Amendment.

How long will it take for you, Home Minister Sahib, to say that "We also wish to bring back the other part of the Fifty-ninth Amendment which we repealed only a few days ago"?

Your Punjab policy is in a shambles. You are presiding over the ruins of a policy, whatever policy there was. Let me tell you, Sir, with utmost humility I say but I say this with great anguish. This Government will go down in history and Mr. V.P. Singh will go down in history as a Prime Minister who was thoughtless, inactive, and with indecisiveness, vacillation and non-policy presided over the disintegration of the Indian Union. Home Minister, Sir, you will go down as the

high priest and your two Governors, Governor Jag Mohan and Governor Mukherjee will go down as the undertakers of this Government. That is the sorry pass to which you have brought India today. Mercifully we are not discussing both Punjab and Kashmir. I would have to speak with far greater anguish if we spoke about Kashmir.

In your manifesto Kashmir was not a boiling cauldron. Only Punjab was a boiling cauldron. Punjab deserved a whole paragraph. Kashmir, not even a single sentence! In the President's Address on the 20th of December paragraph 6 was devoted to Punjab and paragraph 7 to Kashmir. Perhaps in the order of your priorities. And on the 12th of March, 1990 Kashmir takes priority over Punjab. That is your contribution. In the last 110 days. That is the situation to which you have brought two vital States in India, Kashmir and Punjab.

Sir, when we moved for extension of President's Rule, when we were in Government, we said, "Look at the ground realities." It is easy to call for elections. It is easy to say that elections must be held. And I can quote from every single debate because I was there in the last four or five debates on extension of the President's Rule. On every occasion the then Government was accused of playing politics with Punjab, keeping the Punjab problem alive, not willing to restore the democratic process. We said, "Please look at the ground realities." What are the realities on the ground? I remember having catalogued the acts of mission and commission of the Barnala Government, having said, that as an act of faith we held elections and transferred power to the Barnala Government. But that faith which the people reposed in the Barnala Government was betrayed by that Government by the acts of omission and commission, by confabulating with the terrorists, by its policy of appeasement, by corruption; it had forfeited the trust which the people placed in the Barnala Government. Therefore, the Barnala Government had to go and President's Rule had to come. And we were rebuilding Punjab, rebuilding the collapsing administration in

Punjab, re-building the police in Punjab.

I gave the figures and I said in 1987 so many killings were there, in 1988 so many killings were there, and how in 1988 after Operation Black Thunder we were able to bring down the number of killings in Punjab and we were in the process of re-building the civil administration and re-building the Police.

Sir, we were taunted, we were abused we were accused of all kinds of things and today, where are you now? What are your reasons? What are your reasons for not holding elections in Punjab?

When we were in Government we identified three key issues which affected Punjab. And we said, "Unless we are able to find solutions to these very vital factors there is no way in which we can get the measure of terrorism nor can we restore democratic polity in Punjab." The first was overt and covert support from across the border. The second, a critical number of hard core people who believed in Khalistan and the third, fragmentation of the Akali Party. I do not wish to elaborate. The debates will show what we said, what we meant when we said those things.

Let me ask the Home Minister. What is the progress achieved by your Government in the last 120 days on these three issues? That is, has the overt and covert support from across the border increased or decreased? What have you done to deal with this? Have you taken up this matter with Pakistan? How have you dealt with it on the border?

The second question: A critical number of hard core people who believe in Khalistan, has this critical number increased or decreased? Are there more people today who speak openly of Khalistan or are there less people? Does the Home Minister know that there was a Conference on the 15th of January, 1990 in which Mr. Mann, Mr. Manjit Singh, the late Mr. Sandhu, Mr. Jasmir Singh Khalsa, and others participated?

This is what Mr. Mann said: Their single aim is the aim of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwala. Nobody should remain in doubt about it. And he said that, Sardar Mann said, as Kehar Singh has been illegally hanged, Rajiv Gandhi and Buta Singh should also be punished likewise. He said we have been issued threats about Army being called in Punjab. We do not care about these threats. We will deal with every changed time accordingly. He said the Congressmen should be treated like Nirankaris. There should be a social boycott of them.

And Bhai Manjit Singh said, I quote:

"...that their aim is nothing but Khalistan. He mentioned that Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale had openly declared that when police enters Golden Temple, the foundations of Khalistan shall be laid, so now the attack has been made and foundation have been laid. Now the construction of the Palace of Khalistan is going on. He said we do not need water or Chandigarh, he said our aim is only Khalistan. He said whether it is Rajiv Gandhi or V.P. Singh, it is the same thing for us."

Harminder Singh Sandhu, Bhai Jasbir Singh Khalsa, Bimal Khalsa has the number of hard core people, critical number which believes in Khalistan, has it increased in the last 120 days or has it decreased in the last 120 days?

And thirdly, the fragmentation of the Akali party. I have repeatedly said that the Akali party represents a substantial segment of political opinion in Punjab. The Congress Party represents another significant and substantial segment of political opinion in Punjab. The CPI and CPM are two parties which represent significant sections of political opinion in Punjab. It is the fragmentation of the Akali party which has completely derailed the political process. Therefore, in the last 120 days, have you tried to re-build the Akali party help them come together, help

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

them show any kind of cohesion or unity?

You have friends in the Akali Party. Your Deputy Prime Minister is a very close friend of one faction of the Akali party. What have you done about that? Have you fragmented them more? By confabulating with Mr. Mann by building up Mr. Mann have you helped the building of the Akali party or helped to fragment it even more?

Sir, unless the Government addresses itself to these three key issues, this Government will not be able to make any kind of progress in Punjab. Sir, our Government, the previous Government, did a number of things in Punjab. The previous Government does not claim it achieved everything.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA (Allahabad): It was their Government which had set in the trend of violence in Punjab which is spreading like fire and these very people are asking us to extinguish that fire expeditiously... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Mishra, I would like to ask you not to make unwelcome comments in between because then, we will not be able to finish the job in hand. If you wish to say something, you will be given sufficient time by your party to express your views. I request the Members of both sides to avoid interfering in between.

[*English*]

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I hope when the Home Minister replies, he will try to answer some of the questions which we are raising and identify the three key factors which affect the Punjab situation. And I sincerely hope that he will be able to share with this House what his Government has done in these three areas.

I have also some other questions. The previous Government spent a good deal of

money in laying a fence on the border and in flood-lighting. Another plan had been worked out to continue the flood-lighting even without a fence. What has this government done? In the last 120 days have you tried to strengthen the border? Have you added at least some kilometres of flood lighting? What is your experience? What is your success in this regard? Sir, the previous Government had through the Governor set up district development and grievances committees. All Parties had nominated their representatives. The Janata Dal of course, cannot claim to have any representation in Punjab. It cannot claim to have any significant representation in any Committees. But the other Parties had given their representatives. Now, what happened to these committees? I read the other day a statement that you will set up these committees all over again. Now what happened to these committees which were set up four months ago? These committees were functioning; funds had been allotted; authority had been given to them; they had been given authority to visit police stations, to meet people, to receive grievances and to review cases. Now what happened to these committees? Somewhere along your journey in 120 days did these committees also fall in the ruins of your policy.

Sir, last year on the figures which were uncontroverted we were able to say that 135 police stations did not report in the nine months of 1989 any terrorist crime. Terrorist crime was reported only in the remaining police stations, about 90 or 95. And even there, we said it is in 12 police stations that the bulk of the terrorist crime was taking place. Now what is your experience in the last 4 months? How many police stations have reported no terrorist crime? In how many police stations has there been an increase in terrorist crime? In how many police stations, are you still registering terrorist crimes? Is the Home Minister aware of these figures. If he has the figures, he must share them with us.

Sir, the previous Government had set up Village Protection Force. If I remember right this Village Protection Force had been

set up in almost 1250 villages and the D.G., who is still your D.G.,—I assume that he enjoys your confidence—had worked out a system by which these Village Protection Forces will be issued with weapons in the evening; volunteers will guard the villages during the night and the weapons will be taken back to the police station next day. Now, what happened to these Village Protection Forces? Only last week I intervened to say that our information is, these Village Protection Forces are defunct today; no money is being given for these volunteers who come there; no weapons are being issued and they are not functioning. Now the Home Minister denied it flatly. I say once again—it is not a charge, it is a statement that I am making—making these Village Protection Forces are defunct; they have been defunct for the last four months and that is one reason why there has been rise in terrorism.

Sir, there are two levels in which you must deal with the Punjab policy. One is the level of larger fundamental policy issues. The other is the level of administration. When the previous Government was there, you used to pooh-pooh it. Whenever we took any administrative steps, you said: "you are believing in administrative steps, bureaucratic steps; you are not dealing with the larger political issues, with the larger fundamental issues and the policy issues." Now what is your success in dealing with the fundamental issues of Punjab? What is your success in dealing with the larger policy issues of Punjab?

Sir, in the last four months, I believe, there has been a great setback in the Punjab situation. The setback is so serious today that the Government seem to be groping in the dark. Where are you going now? Will another three hundred yard drive in an open jeep create another atmosphere for you? Would you have to do this every four months? What do you want to do? Beyond extending President's Rule for six months now, What do you propose to do? There is not a word in your speech, Mr. Home Minister. Whenever we came with the Bill or a Motion or a debate

in Punjab, we spelt out what we had done and what we intend to do. I do not claim success for all that we had done. Of course, if we had succeeded, the problem would not be there. The previous Government did not succeed in full measure. But at least there was an effort to understand the problem, an effort to deal with the problem. That is sadly lacking today. What we have today, Sir, is sporadic, disorganised, ad hoc attempts. And I think the wheel has come full circle with the statement of Mr. Mann yesterday. The one person whom you projected; the one person whom you propped up; the one person whom you swore by, has finally said that he has no faith in you, he has no faith in your Government and has gone to the extent of saying that he is withdrawing the support to your Government. And Mr. Mann has also withdrawn, the supporting your Government. Who in Punjab is supporting your Government? Who in Punjab is supporting your policy or whatever remains of that policy?

Sir, given the things that have happened in the last four months, it seems there is no option but to allow the President's Rule to be extended. So, the President's Rule will continue and elections will not be held. Let me once again remind the Government that it is they who demanded elections in Punjab six months ago, it is bowing to that demand that elections were held in Punjab. The Akali Dal (Mann) Party polled something like 30 per cent of the votes, the Congress Party something like 25 per cent of the votes, the Communist Party 3 per cent of the votes. Six months later, instead of moving forward on the path and holding elections to the Assembly, you have set the clock back by your inaction, by your indecisiveness and by your non-policy. My greatest fear is, six months from now, on the same road of non-policy and inaction, where will India be? Six months from now, if this policy of dithering, vacillation, weakness and confusion continues, perhaps, we may not be in a position to discuss Punjab at all; we may not be in a position to discuss Kashmir at all. I say this with great regret. But I have to conclude that if you go down this road, this road of dithering, inaction, vacillation and non-policy, I am

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

sorry to say that it will surely result in the disintegration of India as we know it. Kashmir and Punjab are problem which should be solved with a great deal of sensitivity and sagacity, which is totally missing in this Government. We reluctantly support this Bill. We do so because we bow to a sense of duty and a sense of obligation. But we charge this Government with utter incompetence in handling the Punjab situation. And if buying six months is going to make them wake up to the realities of Punjab, let them have these six months. But six months later, either they show progress or they accept responsibility and abdicate. That is our appeal to the Home Minister.

[*Translation*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have received a list of six person from the National Front and in total, they have been allotted forty five minutes of time. The first name I am calling is of Shri Het Ram. Now there are six names in the new list. Hon. Members should mind that if any hon. Members takes more than the time allotted to him, others will be given less time accordingly to speak.

SHRI HET RAM (Sikha) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir I rise to support this bill which has been brought forward in the House to make an amendment in the Constitutional provisions with a view to extend further the term of President's rule in Punjab. At this juncture it reminds me of the days of second world war when English was fighting against Germany and even then elections were held there. In view of that, we feel that there is some draw back in our democratic system as we have not been able to hold elections in Punjab during the last three years and it has made us to bring in this piece of legislation in the House to seek the further extension of President's rule in Punjab. This makes it amply clear that present Government is also not in favour of granting democratic powers to the people of Punjab. On the contrary, we

intend to rule this country with administrative powers only. The problem in Punjab is not new any more. We have three major issues before us regarding Punjab i.e. religious, political and economic. In the present context the religion as we know it today is Sikh religion which was once a part of Hindu religion and it is the legacy of highly respected preceptors of that era. The contribution of mentors towards the sublimation of entire human race is beyond description. Guru Govind Singhji asked every downtrodden to hold weapons in their hands to fight against injustice. Even Guru Nanak Dev had preached his followers three doctrines of religion i.e. kirtakar, Bandkha and Naam Jap. Today kirtakar and Bandkha have lost in the quagmire of doctrines and as a result of this, followers of Sikh religion are groping in the dark. In the beginning, both the keshdhari and the sahadhari Sikhs used to visit Gurudwaras for prayer and worship but with the passage of time all those things have undergone a change. As a result of misguidance on the part of pandas, who we can call as poojaris also, Keshdhari and Sahajdhari Sikhs, instead of keeping mutual harmony and amicability, drifted apart and consequently distorted the social fabric. Regarding economic problems, I would like to say only this much that Punjab is the most developed region of our country. In terms of agricultural production it is called the granary of Hindustan. But in view of the sad plight of those farmers, I am constrained to observe that for these sections of people neither a industry has been set up in this region nor the provision of employment has been made for the educated unemployed of Punjab. The same adhocism which is prevailing all over the country, as been in practice in the case of Punjab also. I had talked there to those people who have been living in Punjab with a constant threat of terrorists to the very existence of these persons so as to enquire of them whether they wanted to leave Punjab for ever or what else they were intending to do? Then these people replied that they would prefer to be shot dead by terrorists in Punjab rather than dying of starvation in Bihar or Orissa. At least, they will not die of hunger here in Punjab. During the

span of last forty years, hunger has widely spread on such a large scale in this country that the entire nation is being made to suffer for the same. All this has happened on account of the policies adopted by the previous Government. You may take the instance of this Government or the previous one. They lack in a crystal clear approach. It is all too obvious. I can say that on political level, we are doing nothing but shedding the blood of innocent people in Punjab in order to serve our own ends.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when incidents of violence had occurred in Champaran, Mahatma Gandhi had reached there and offered to sacrifice his life for the purpose but today, we have come to such a pass that our hon. Prime Minister can go to Punjab only in a police jeep. Not a single Member be it from opposition or the ruling party, has been bold enough to muster up his courage to go to Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir to console the innocent people and assure them of the sacrifice of his life for their cause. We lack in the spirit of sacrifice to enable the nation march forward on the path of progress. At the most here we have an administration in our country which is plagued by corruption to its core and today we are facing a situation where the police administration has earned such a bad reputation that even in those areas where the conditions are under control and normal, the common man is scared of police.

They cannot be expected to be just. When they are given administrative power, they become more tyrant and people can expect nothing but atrocities and atrocities alone at the hands of the police. When the people are subjected to atrocities, they are forced to tread the path of rebellion.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a limit to tolerance to which a person tolerates atrocities but once the limit is crossed and particularly when his integrity is also subjected to doubt, he has no option but to become a rebel. This is what is actually happening in Punjab and in most parts of North India particularly in Bihar, U.P. and

Rajasthan where Muslims are subjected to atrocities, as a result of which the Muslims of Jammu and Kashmir feel that the same might happen to them also. So I would like to request hon. Home Minister that as Jammu and Kashmir is a sensitive state, taking recourse to stern measures alone will not serve the purpose, on the contrary people may feel alienated from India. Nor do they need to be dealt with so leniently that may send a wrong signal to the people of Jammu and Kashmir that it has a separate entity.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one thing very remarkable in Punjab that the people has not been divided on communal lines as neither the Hindus nor the Sikhs ever attacked each other as has been done in Delhi in 1984. The bond of brotherhood between the two communities is still existant there. In order to promote this bond of brotherhood, I would like to urge upon the Government not to allow people to gain political mileage from the situation there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now a reference of Shri Mann was made. In our democratic system there is no such law under which an M.P. is forced to be in the House. The people who fight elections swear by democracy and express their faith in the Constitution and even then they boycott and Parliament. So there is something wrong somewhere. In this country there are people who are extremely poor, on the other 30% of our population are so rich that hardly feel any pinch of tax hike, no matter how much hike is affected. There are the people who spend as much as Rs. 25 thousand a day in a five star hotel. Therefore, unless such imbalances are done away with, the people of not only Punjab and Kashmir but of entire India may rise in revolt and pose a danger to the country.

13.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Phool Chand Verma, from your party I have four names and the time allotted to your party is just 27 minutes.

SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA (Shajapur): With reference to proposed Sixty-four Constitution (Amendment) Bill brought forward in the House, I would like to submit that in the original Bill circulated to the Members, it was proposed to extend the President rule in Punjab for another one year. Later Hon. Home Minister reduced it to six months. I think that it should be extended for one year. If such a provision is made, it would be better Extension of President rule in piece-meal does not enhance the image of the Government in the eyes of public. As far as Punjab is concerned. law and order situation has not improved. So, there is no justification of holding assembly elections till peace is restored in Punjab a condition is created in which electorates exercise their franchise freely and fearlessly. Hence unless normalcy is established in Punjab, any talk of holding elections is not justified. As far as my party is concerned, it has all along been in favour of sealing the borders of Punjab along Pakistan so as to contain terrorism in Punjab. With the sealing of Punjab border along Pakistane, not only infiltrations could be checked but smuggling of arms and ammunitions will also be checked. Besides, it will also help in forcing Pakistan to close training camps of terrorists who sneak into Punjab and indulge in bloody orgy in Punjab.

I would request that the terrorists must be dealt with severely. If necessary, army can also be deployed in border districts without any hesitation. Besides, if situation so demands, army should be deployed in other sensitive areas.

I would also like to submit that all political parties should be taken into confidence on all the issues of Punjab and efforts should be made to arrive at a national consensus so as to restore peace in Punjab. Even if Akali Dal or for that matter any other person put obstructions on the ways, we should go ahead in this mission without caring for them. Only then peace can be restored in Punjab, otherwise not.

The previous Government brought a

resolution in the Rajya Sabha under Rule 249 about the sealing the border. That resolution was adopted in the Rajya Sabha. And there is only one way to seal the border and that is of building a security belt. The work was started by the previous Government. Right now hon. Chidambaramji was telling that barbed wire was raised and provision of light was also made. I would like to know the progress being made and the steps to be taken in this regard.

So, far as the Anandpursahe resolution is concerned, the Sarkaria Commission also did not recognise it. But it pales into insignificance more in the present situation. We shall have to reconsider the problem of Punjab afresh in all its totality.

In the end, I would like to say that it is not a Hindus' blood nor a Sikh's blood that is being shed in Punjab. It is the blood of Indians. And I would like, in this House, to give manifestation to the pain & apathy aroused in every Indian to stop this bloodshed and request the hon. Minister to take measures to check it on priority basis. It give me immense pleasure to note that despite and increase in terrorist activities, the prevalent communal harmony in Punjab is laudable.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister asto what has been conveyed to Pakistan Government by the Government of India in regard to training camps being organised in Pakistan to impart training to the terrorists who indulge in subversive activities in Punjab and Kashmir after receiving training in Pakistan. The Government shall, in clear words, convey to the Pakistan Prime Minister Shri-mati Benazir Bhutto that she is herself staying in a house of glass, therefore, the consequences of pelting stones at other's houses would not be good for her. With these words, a stern warning shall be given to Pakistan.

I hope the hon. Home Minister would consider the suggestions I have rendered to the Government. With these words, I support this Bill and conclude.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on principle we are against taking recourse to the provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution for imposition of President's Rule or to extend President's Rule. Sir, probably no other Article of the Constitution has been more misused during the Congress regime as Article 356 and the Report of the Sarkaria Commission is replete with instances of improper and partisan use of this Article as we have seen during the previous Government, which as intended to serve their petty partisan political interests. But in spite of our very clear view on the provisions of Article 356, we have decided to support this Bill because of our realistic assessment of the situation that is now prevailing in Punjab.

Sir, one of the many grave problem which this Government have inherited from the previous regime is the complex and the grave situation that is prevailing in Punjab. And although after this new Government came into office the people welcomed there the initiative that has been taken by the Prime Minister and his Government is diffusing the situation, on controlling the situation, but so far it has not yielded any results.

Mr. Chidambaram was ridiculing the visit of the Prime Minister of India to Amritsar and his ride in an open jeep, and he said only 300 yards of drive in an open jeep cannot solve the problem. Now, who are saying this? Those who did not even attempt to go to Punjab, even cover one inch of territory on foot, they are now alleging and making allegations and snide remarks against the Prime Minister's very sincere and genuine attempt to solve the problem by personally visiting and going in an open jeep, calling an all party meeting to discuss the Punjab issue in which the attitude of cooperation was totally lacking so far as the Congress Party in opposition is concerned.

Sir, we have seen that this Government has removed many of the irritants in the Punjab which were troubling the people in

Punjab so far like the Fifty-ninth Constitution Amendment. That has been repealed. It has not been a gesture of good conduct on the part of the Congress party when they supported it; they realised that the people will not tolerate the continuance of the Fifty-ninth Amendment of the Constitution and they had no option but to support it on the floor of the House. That has been removed and repealed. Now, the people involved in the Delhi riots have been put on trial; many of the arrested persons have been released; the Army deserters have been given rehabilitation, riot victims have been given larger amount of financial assistance and this created a good impression which was reflected in the spontaneous attitude of the people when the Ludhiana rally was held. It clearly manifested the desire of the people of Punjab to have peace there and abhorrence of extremism and separatism.

Sir, yet it is a matter of concern, no doubt that instances of separatism and terrorism have increased in number and there are still some serious incidents which are taking place. There is a spurt in the activities of terrorists indulging in murders, kidnapping and extortion of money. Even people are afraid of lodging complaints with the Police. Unfortunately, a very serious trend that has developed, i.e. the migration that is taking place from villages to towns; not only the members of the minority community, but even the Sikhs are not spared and they have been made victims of these extremist activities. The recent killings at Abohar were also aimed at terrorising the minority and disturbing the communal amity.

Sir, no doubt, the role of Pakistan in this is most dangerous and we must all unanimously protest against the attempt that has been made by Pakistan to keep the issue not only alive but to aggravate the situation. There can be no concession to terrorism nor to anyone who advocates terrorism or separatism in this country. Now, Mr. Chidambaram spoke and gave a long list of actions taken by the previous Government. I can only describe his speech as a masterful exhibition of hypocrisy. He sounded to be, he

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

concluded his speech as if he was a prophet of doom and despair. We have seen a totally bankrupt policy and totally impotent policy so far as the Congress Government was concerned. For three years they could not solve the problem; the problem was aggravated by them. This taunting remark that within 120 or 130 days nothing has been solved will not help in minimising the seriousness of the situation; it will only aggravate the situation.

Sir, we know how they held the Lok Sabha elections in Punjab and how they encouraged extremists when they were in power. The terrorists were allowed to have a full play during the election campaign and they believed that it would help the Congress Party to win the elections in Punjab; they even released some of the detained persons. They hoped by that process they would be able to contain their political opponents in Punjab, which they miserably failed to do. But, the position is this. The elections are to be held, but elections have to be held in a peaceful and in a manner in which the people can exercise their franchise without any fear and in favour of their chosen representatives to whom they like to vote. Unfortunately, that kind of a situation is not there. We have to be practical; we cannot just allow Punjab to burn in the manner in which it is doing now. We have to control the situation there; the Government has to take not only administrative action but political actions also. Our friends in the Akali Parties will have to realise that unless they condemn terrorism, unless they condemn extremist activities and unless there is a genuine political attempt to solve the situation, the problem cannot be solved. We cannot forget the political parties who matter in Punjab including the Congress Party who have now joined and Advisory Committee formed in Punjab by the Governor there; all of them wanted the postponement of the elections there. Not a single Party in Punjab which is operating on the ground within the State, including the Congress Party, wanted elections to be held now. They themselves wanted the post-

ponement of elections, for which it is essential to have extension of the President's rule.

There cannot be indefinite denial of the people's democratic rights. But proper conditions must have to be created for them so that they can exercise their democratic rights freely and fairly. There cannot be indefinite postponement. Along with administrative action, proper political action has to be taken. But we must realise the so-called policies of the Congress Government had not only not been able solve the problem but also intensified and aggravated the problem. I am sure, the Prime Minister, Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh will be able to give the lead to the people.

Sir, in Punjab, our Party, the Communist Party of India (Marxist) suffered immensely. Many of our comrades had to give up their lives for the purpose of normalising the situation.

I am sure, with the goodwill and cooperation of all and with proper political approach in the matter, the situation will be controlled and that we will be able to hold the elections much before the expiry of six months for which we are forced to extend the President's rule in Punjab.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Punjab policy of the present Government has a total disaster. I very strongly oppose the Constitution (Sixty-fourth) Amendment) Bill.

Just in the morning, Shri Chandrasekharji mentioned about the democratic process in our neighbouring country, Nepal and the whole House supported him. But it is sad that we are butchering democracy in our own country—be it Punjab, be it Jammu and Kashmir.

The problem of law and order has been deteriorating in Punjab day by day. The situation has gone from bad to worse right from the time, the present Government took over at the Centre, in December, 1989. Terrorism and terrorists have been let loose

in Punjab. Innocent people are being killed and there has been no respite.

In his reply to my unstarred question on 15th March, 1990 the hon. Home Minister had mentioned that 93 civilians and 28 police and para military forces personnel were killed in the month of December, 1989 as against 59 civilians and 16 police and para military forces personnel killed in the month of September, 1989. Similarly, 103 civilians and 23 police and para military personnel were killed in January 1990 as against 80 civilians and 17 police and para military forces personnel in the month of October, 1989. 21 police and para military personnel were killed in February, 1990 as against 14 in November, 1989.

People of Punjab thought, after taking over by the new Government at the centre and after the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Amritsar on 7th December, 1989, killings and terrorist activities in Punjab would vanish or at least be decrease. But their hopes have been shattered and people are disappointed. There is no improvement in the situation. On the contrary, terrorism and terrorist activities have been increased. There have been killings of innocent people, kidnappings, bomb explosions, tortures, lootings and extortions in Punjab. Innocent people are being massacred by terrorists daily. In fact, terrorism and terrorists have been let loose in Punjab and people are feeling panicky.

About 350 innocent people have been killed in the months of December, 89 and January and February, 1990. This is apart from cases of kidnapping, looting and extortions. Students belonging to minority community of technical colleges and institutions have been asked to vacate the hostels or else face dire consequences.

In his reply to the motion seeking confidence in his Council of Ministers, the hon. Prime Minister mentioned in December, 1989 that they went to Punjab and what Punjab needed was a message of trust and not bullets. But the people of Punjab are still panicky and are scared. Some of the deci-

sions taken by the present Government in Punjab have been misunderstood by the terrorists, as a sense of achievement, as a victory of their ideals. The result is that the law enforcing agencies feeling demoralised and common man is bewildered. After uncommunicated decision of the present Government to put a stop to all types of encounters with the terrorists, apart from killing of innocent people, the incidence of looting, extortion and kidnappings have increased in the past three months. People of Punjab are feeling insecure and terrorised, especially in parts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur and Kapurthala and they have even started shifting/migrating of safer places. People voted for love and peace in Punjab. But where is that love, peace and trust? There is still a reign of terror by terrorists.

Punjab Police officials and para-military force personnel in Punjab are feeling upset. Their hands are now tied by the present political developments. There is anti-police campaign. Terrorist are using public address system from the religious places, shouting slogans, terrorising people and making inflammatory speeches. In the rural areas, people have been asked to make their relatives quit the Police job and sever ties with those who have anything to do with the Punjab Police. Terrorists have declared that their next targets will be home guards, special police officers and informers. What is the safeguard provided to them? Terrorists do not understand the language of love and peace. You have to act with might and with force.

It is unfortunate that when I had spoken about Punjab for the first time in April, 1986 the whole House opposed me when I was just telling them the facts and what was happening there and what was going to happen in the next five years. We would not have had these killings if the House had heard me that day. Half of my speech was expunged. Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed would have nearly lost his daughter. Are we going to wait for that day when many others are going to lose their daughters, sisters, mothers and wives? Innocent people are

[Sh. Somnath Chatterjee]

kidnapped, raped and tortured and thrown into the streets. We are talking about love. Love for whom? We are living together in Punjab, Hindus, Sikhs, Christians and Muslims. Everyday marriages are taking place between Hindus and Sikhs. My two sisters are married to Sikhs. My mother's mother and my father's mother both, were Sikhs. How many are supporting this Khalistan? How much percentage of people? Is it 1%–2%? Do they want love and peace? I had mentioned then that they terrorist do not have any right to live. But this Government has failed miserably I had gone to Punjab last week. I have been going there every week. I live in Punjab. When I went there, even the Governor showed his helplessness. There are some anti-Congress officers who have been imposed on our people. Do we what such Administrators in this country? For the last three-and-a-half years I have tried to contact almost each Akali Leader or Communist Leader or BJP Leader in Punjab. I have contacted leaders like Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, Shri Prakash Singh Badal, Shri Jagdev Singh Talwandi and Shri Gurcharan Singh Tohra, in the Treasury Benches, we have got a representative sitting from Punjab, hon. Shri I.K.Gujral. I contacted him I have contacted Air Chief Marshal Arjan Singh, Shri Indrajit Gupta etc. etc. I had been requesting them not to throw mud at each other. This mud has finally fallen on their. These people who are just sitting in the Treasury Benches, today, their vision is obscured.

The Government has failed miserably to create a congenial atmosphere. Was not the atmosphere congenial in September, October and November last year? Was not the atmosphere congenial and peaceful for the hon. Prime Minister's visit to Amritsar? When he visited, he decided to leave the security. Off course, it was a good gesture on his part. But kindly make this atmosphere congenial for everybody to visit Punjab without the security forces moving around. Since

the Government had failed miserably, I and my party have no option but to support this Bill in order to prevent a constitutional crisis in this Government.

May I only hope that this Government, after its 100 days of completion in office—it has already completed it—continues for 365 days and stretches it full for five years.

[*Translation*]

*SHRIMATIRAJINDERKAURBULARA (Ludhiana): Hon. Speaker, Sir, my submission is about the extension of Governor's rule in Punjab for yet another six months. This is a set-back for the people in Punjab. Why is this injustice being inflicted on us? Shri Gujral who is present in the House may be asked if he has won elections at gun point. Whether elections were held there at gun-point? You may check this with Shri Gujral. So why our constitutional right is being snatched from us when we want to live in a democratic manner. In the first and last instance, the Government should have been generous enough to allow elections along with other States. And if that was not done then the Governor's rule should not have been extended for another six months. Now the Government should have been generous enough to hold elections there and should have seen how people labelled as terrorist, extremists etc. live there in a democratic way. Thus this stigma on them could have been removed if the Government had allowed election there. The Delhi rule is being imposed upon us time and again and I would say that ever since freedom from the British rule, the people in Punjab are being ruled over by the Delhi Government. Do we not have the right to live in a democratic way? This is very wrong. Such a huge expenditure for maintaining the CRPF is being imposed on us. Why is it not called back and the democratic rights restored to us. Elections should be held there and the responsibility with which the Governor has been entrusted should be shared among the respective M.L.As. there. I feel that they will be able to

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

run the State in a better way. For example in Ludhiana, I have an understanding with the present S.P. that if nothing more can be done, we should at least be able to maintain peace there. So why could not that responsibility also be divided amongst the people of Punjab. Then they would have realised their responsibility and would have lived in a democratic way. Regarding the issue of *Kirpan*, I would like to say that the ninth Guru had given a number of sacrifices for protecting the *tilak* and *Janaeu* (sacred thread). Guru Gobind Singhji had also protected Hindu religion with the same sword in his hand. Why is it being looked down with such disgrace. It is the same *Kirpan* the same sword. As I said earlier also and no one has forgotten it that in 1947 we were recognised as a separate third community as Hindus and Muslims. We were also being given a separate State but it was our generosity that we said that we would live with our Hindu brothers. May I ask as to what have our Hindu brothers given us during these 40-42 years. Our slavery has only been prolonged. We can not do anything with our own sweet will there. No one is happy there. A person who ties a turban-which is a manifestation of Sikh religion, is seen with suspicion. The repression machinery also continues to be the same there. A raid was conducted at an M.P. Shri Dhyani Singh Maund's scheme last night and six of his relatives who had come to see him were arrested. Is this democracy? Do we have no right to live in a democratic way? Is what we call Constitution meant only for us? We want to follow the constitution and therefore elections should have been held. Why have they not been held? Why are we being debarred from it? So my submission is that we the people of Punjab vehemently oppose this amendment which you are going to pass. Delhi's rule should not be imposed on us. Our rights should be restored to us by holding elections at the earliest so that we may run our own Government in Punjab and show the Central Government how to run the administration. I agree that there have been a number of Parties but the Mann's Group, which is a truly representative party should be given full cooperation and you will get excellent results. Do not consider the Mann

Group as a buy-bear and I submit that elections in Punjab should be held at the earliest.

[English]

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I will keep to the time constraint. But we had hoped that you would be more generous to the first timers.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well, you have to finish this business before the Private Members' Business starts. Otherwise, we will have to sit in the House even late in the night.

CH. JAGDEEP DHANKHAR: I will rush to my submission.

I rise to support the Sixty-fourth Constitution (Amendment) Bill. It is not that the Government is happy to bring this Bill before the House. It is on account of a legal compulsion. The existing Article 356 of the Constitution does not empower the Government, in its present shape, to continue the President's rule in Punjab. Hence, the Government has brought this Bill which will add the third proviso to Clause (4) of Article 356. This has been appreciated. The Government initially intended to have a provision for one year but this has been curtailed to six months. This is an indication of the strong determination and desire of the Government to move swiftly so as to bring peaceful situation in Punjab.

The Government does not believe in the least to throttle the democratic process or to keep away elections from Punjab. But the meeting which was convened by the Governor, of all the political parties on 13th March, 1990, left no manner of doubt that for the present the situation does not obtain in Punjab wherein peaceful elections could be held. The Governor has also recommended amendment of the Constitution and the parties are in agreement that, for the time being, the President's rule in Punjab is to be continued. All possible efforts were initiated by the present Government after it came to power

[Ch. Jagdeep Dhankhar]

to ensure that justice is meted out to the people of Punjab. What this Government inherited was a Punjab problem, genesis of which lay in a series of serious blunders committed by the earlier Government.

No serious effort was really made first to take into consideration the serious aspect of the Punjab problem. We had not really appreciated the contributions made by the Punjab people to the cause of nationalism, agriculture, defence and in so many other facets of our life. Can we forget Jalianwala Bagh, can we forget Lala Lajpat Rai and Bhagat Singh, all of whom epitomise, symbolise our integrity, our nationalism and our patriotism?

It was after this Government came to power that our Prime Minister went to Punjab. Much has been made to the point of ridicule that he went in an open jeep for three hundred yards. I do not assert that a visit by the Prime Minister to Punjab, and going in an open jeep would result in the resolution of this problem. But certainly it was a step in the direction which can be termed as very right. A message was sent to the people of Punjab that now an earnest endeavour is being made to wipe their tears, to inject confidence in the people of Punjab, to revive the youth to ensure that misguided youth alienated from the mainstream would come back to the proper course of action.

The Government has not only done these things not by way of lip service as was the practice of the earlier Government, but concrete steps also have been initiated. There has been a concrete move to rehabilitate the victims of the 1984 riots. Special courts have come to be created to take care of the offenders of 1984 riots. The Government has proceeded in the right direction by directing release of 1600 and odd persons against whom there were no proper cases and accusations had not been substantiated. The Budget which was passed for Punjab by this House also reflects a keen desire of the Government to see that there is

development in Punjab, situation gets to normalcy—that is when the budgetary proposals were increased by over Rs. 200 crores.

It has been stated that 59th Constitution Amendment had taken care of the situation and the Government is taking a step in coming back to this House and the second clause would be attracted. May remind the Members on the opposite side that the 59th Constitution Amendment in any case with all its clauses had to lapse on 30th March 1990? Therefore no parallel can be drawn on that count.

Survival of democracy is fundamental to fair elections and peaceful elections. The last election to the Parliament cannot be a pointer or guidance that elections now can be held in peaceful conditions. It is imperative and fundamental that the electorate must be in a position to exercise its franchise without fear. I am sure the House will agree with me that such a situation does not obtain in Punjab. I appeal to the Government to initiate all necessary measures to ensure that in less than six months the Government will create conditions of nature whereby we will be in a position to restore democratic process in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the 64th Constitution Amendment Bill, though with a heavy heart as I have to support it under certain compulsion. It is true that in democracy everything does not go in accordance with one's own liking. We all have been wishing that a popular Government is formed in Punjab at the earliest. Some mistakes have been committed in regard to dismissal of popular Governments. Late Darbara Singh is no more with us. He was a great leader of the Congress Party. Measures to kill the democratic process were first taken when his government was dismissed in Punjab. In a similar manner, efforts to weaken the democratic forces in Kashmir were made by removing Farooq Abdullah who was friend rather than a foe of the

Congress Party. The situation which we are facing today is an outcome of the those mistakes. I feel pained to note that our friends in the Congress Party have begun to compare and contrast the situation that prevailed a 100 or 120 days before with the one that prevails today. If we too start saying that mistakes and only mistakes have been committed by the Congress Party and we have succeeded in rectifying the mistakes. I understand that both the above statements would be far from truth. This is true that even our Government, after the 9th Lok Sabha elections, has not as yet succeeded to undo those mistakes committed earlier with regard to problem of Punjab. Therefore, this is not a matter of concern for a particular party alone but that of the whole Parliament and the whole country. The Government shall endeavour to create a congenial atmosphere for the people of Punjab who want to live in peace. I hope that the Government shall proceed forward with main three objectives: firstly, as many of our friends suggested, that terrorism in Punjab cannot be checked unless a security belt is created along the Pakistan border to check the infiltration from across the border because it is not an open war with Pakistan. Secondly, I would emphatically like to say that the smugglers and other criminals, under the veil of Khalistan, have joined hands with terrorists and they are more active now in Punjab and committing crimes under the cover of political activists. They not only bribe the officials but also have annexed certain politicians with them. We shall have to isolate them from the stream of political patronage and treat them as criminals. The third thing is that all political parties irrespective of their ideologies or their existence in Punjab should unitedly launch a joint campaign in Punjab. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have had an opportunity of visiting Punjab earlier as also during the current turmoil and I think it is possible to bring even those youth who firmly believe in Khalistan to the national mainstream provided they are dexteriously persuaded to do so. Some to them have actually shun the path of violence and many mere can be persuaded to shun violence. Therefore, there is a dire need to launch a joint

political campaign. I wish that no laxity should be shown in taking administrative measures. The administrative action include, inter alia, the political process, a total check on infiltration from Pakistan and arrangements for giving relief to the people of Punjab and remove the misgivings from the mind of the people. For example the widows of terrorist victims get Rs. 100/- each in Haryana while their counterparts in Punjab are paid Rs. 50/- only. This facility should be extended to the widows in Punjab also. We are facing similar other problems there. These are of course, trifling issues but they pinch the people when they look at the state in their neighbourhood. The main problem in Punjab, today, is that the village Protection forces, once constituted, have weakened and they need to be strengthened and equipped with arms. Therefore, I was submitting that about 100 communist leaders have been killed there.

[English]

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, hon. Home Minister is not present here. Some other Minister is here but sleeping. Then, how will he reply? Government has to take note of the points of the hon. Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everything is being recorded here.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the fact that, as per my information, about 100 communist leaders belonging to Sikh community have sacrificed their lives till now for the unity and integrity of the country. Some of them were my close associates. I think the martyrdom of our communist brothers in Punjab is a matter of pride for all of us and at the same time it is also a matter of grief for all of us. One thing I would like to say to the Government that our intelligence agencies are weak. It is not open war. In dealing with the terrorism, our previous Government proved weak because of the our weak intelligence agen-

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

cies and still we are weak on this score. I do not want to go in detail but would like to say that it is not good to show any kind of slackness in identifying the subversive gangs. But without strengthening our intelligence agencies, terrorism cannot be dealt with effectively because it is not an open war. I want that joint operation should be started in Punjab and I hope that a favourable atmosphere will be created there to hold elections within six months. Perhaps some people have doubt about it that election will not be held there within next six months and that is why it has made them disappointed. But there is no other alternative before the Government except to extend the President's rule in the State for another six months.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are some M.Ps who are hesitating to come to the House. Therefore, such conditions should be created so that they can also sit with us and whatever they want to say they should say in the House where all of us express and discuss everything freely. It would be the last Constitution Amendment Bill of its kind and I hope that election would be held there and we would go ahead with democratic process there.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am reminded of a couplet which is as under:

"Aag lagi is briksh ko jalne lage pat
tum kyon jalte pakshion, pankh tumhare
sath"

To this a wise bird replied:

"Phal khayee is briksh ke gande keene
pat
Yahi hamara dharam hai jalna isee ke
sath"

Today we need to promote a strong feeling of unity in the country. In case of crisis in any part of the country the entire nation should unitedly find solution to that problem. It may be the problem of Punjab or problem

of Kashmir, these are all national problems. We should rise above the party politics and efforts should be made to find our solutions to these problems, with national consensus.

I, on behalf of my party, support with heavy heart this sixty-fourth Constitution Amendment Bill brought by the hon. Home Minister. We want that election should be held in Punjab and power should be transferred to the popular Government but fair elections are not possible till favourable atmosphere is created there. Therefore, I, on behalf of my party, support the extension of President's rule for another six months.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the Congress Party is opposing this Bill but I would like to tell them that Rome was not built in a day. Who are responsible for the present situation? The Congressmen should be first retrospect its own deed. Had the party, which came to power after independence on 15th August, 1947 instilled the feeling of patriotism and national unity among the people and had it not adopted the policy of divide and rule, the situation would not have deteriorated to that extent in the country. But I regret to say that with the increase of every dose of the medicine, the disease aggravated. We have been irrigating the leaves and not the roots. The entire nation from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Gujarat to Nagaland is one. As in case of the human body, there are different organs of the body for different work but if a thorn is pricked to the toe, all other organs at once get ready for the rescue, the mind sends signal to the eyes to see it and the hand remove the thorn. Had the ruling party taken timely steps to solve the problem, it would have not become so serious and the extension of President rule for another six months would not have required. I regret to say the Congressmen sitting here under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi are responsible for creating Dal Khalsa, Bindranwala in order to take political mileage out of the Punjab politics. It is their creation and now they are expecting us to hold election in Punjab and solve the problem immediately. But as you sow, so shall you reap. So long as favourable conditions

are not created in Punjab, brotherly relations between Hindus and Sikhs are not restored and menace of terrorism is not wiped out, the elections in Punjab cannot be held. Therefore, I support the 64th Constitution Amendment Bill introduced by the hon. Home Minister and would like to say that international border in Punjab should be sealed and a security belt should be created to check the infiltrators from Pakistan who smuggle arms also. The intelligence agencies should be strengthened and patrolling should be intensified on the border. Hindus and Sikhs are brothers and they continue to so in future also. The Sikh Gurus have sacrificed everything for the sake of religion. They have sacrificed their everything including their children for sake of the country and for protecting Hindu religion. Those Sikhs and Hindus cannot be separated. The Hindus and Sikhs were one, are one and will remain one. All factions of Akali Dal should come together on a common platform and join the national mainstream and dedicate themselves in the service of this great nation. Such efforts should be made by all the people of Punjab irrespective of their religion, caste, belief or political ideology.

Besides it, steps should be taken to ensure that Gurudwaras may not become hideouts of the terrorists and religion should be separated from politics.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support the 64th Constitution (Amendment) Bill and hope that it would be good if elections are held in Punjab even before the expiry of the present tenure of the President's rule. The efforts made by our Prime Minister in this direction are welcome. All parties rally was organised, families of the deceased were given compensation, special courts were set up for cases related to 1984 riots, innocent people were released from jails, and now army desertions are being rehabilitated. These all steps have been taken by the Government to restore normalcy in Punjab. But besides these steps, Government should adopt stern measures to check terrorism. We have to crush the terrorism which is being abetted by the for-

ign powers. The misguided people have to be brought to the national mainstream and unemployed youths have to be given employment. The solution to this problem has to be found at the Administrative and social levels.

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, although we are discussing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is necessary in view of the law and order situation in Punjab this House is in fact dealing with the fate of one crore 70 lakh population of Punjab, i.e., 12 districts with 217 police stations. Punjab and Haryana constitute half of the granary of India. Therefore, the whole of India is grateful to those toiling farmers. When we think of any amendment, we must also see to it that because of a handful of terrorist, we should not lose sight of people looting people who are willing to vote and participate in democratic set up. Therefore, we have to study all these factors. There is no use in both the sides blaming each other

Let us see the facts. Election took place in November, 1989 and that election was peaceful in which all parties participated. The percentage of voting also show that the election was not a farce. There might have been one or two law and order problems as it happened in other states. The situation was such that the Election Commission duly held the elections only four months ago. The position was like that. As the State was peaceful, on 7th December, 1989, the Prime Minister visited Punjab. Whether he went in an open jeep or not is not the point. The point is that he did visit Punjab and thereafter, he has not visited the State for the purpose of holding any meeting there. Now, the question is why this Government, after two somersaults, has brought this amendment when they could have easily agreed for extension of the earlier amendment. Therefore, whatever deterioration has been there in the law and order situation, it has been in the months of December, 1989 and January, February and March 1990. And that is the responsibil-

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

ity of this Government. Elections were held there only four months ago. Parties now supporting this Government and the other parties there took part in the elections, got themselves elected and some of them got votes. Thirty per cent votes were polled in favour of the Mann group; Congress was the second with twenty-six per cent votes. Rest of the votes were divided among other political parties and independents. Therefore, the whole responsibility of deteriorating law and order in Punjab during last four months is of this Government. It is no use blaming others. Kindly see the facts.

When such an important debate is going on, neither the Prime Minister, nor the Home Minister is present here. So long the External Affairs Minister was present. What importance do they attach to this debate? I could have understood if the Law Minister is present here or somebody else who is responsible is present here. That is the attitude.

Let us see the history of amending Article 356 of the Constitution. Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not present. He said that we played with the Constitution in order to suit our purpose. During the long history of Congress rule, there were only four amendments, and during the period of this Government, there are already two amendments. And those four amendments were there for what purpose. That was in relation to the situation prevailing there at the time. Now, they have brought this amendment. I need not go into the details and history of the amendments; that has been covered by Shri Chidambaram. I am not going into the administrative aspects also. That has been covered by Shri Chidambaram as well.

I would like to know whether this Government is applying its mind to certain basic policies which are necessary to be settled immediately and right now. The previous Government started action; gradually, one by one all the points were being resolved, so that peace prevails in Punjab, which has a

population of one crore and seventy lakhs of people.

The first thing that the Government must answer is whether they have decided about Chandigarh. That is the basic thing in the minds of the people of Punjab, not of the terrorists. Terrorists are asking for Khalistan; we all agree that is impossible. But what have you decided about Chandigarh? How far have you proceeded? Secondly, the Eradi Tribunal award was for 5 lakh cusecs of water for Punjab and 3.83 lakh cusecs of water for Haryana. Taking into consideration the pre-partition use of water for Punjab, it was decided that 2.20 lakh cusecs of water would be given. That is the minimum need of Punjab and the Punjab people. They give food for the people of India; half of the granary is filled up by them. Therefore, their total requirement is 7.2 lakh cusecs of water and that of Haryana, it is 3.83 lakh cusecs of water. Is there any specific answer being given by this Government? Have you proceeded any further in this respect after you have been sworn as Ministers? Have the Government applied their mind?

Then, what are the views of the present Government regarding Anandpur Sahib resolution of 1973 and 1978? We do not find anything except that the Prime Minister visited Punjab and got publicity in the newspapers and electronic media. That is all right. The Prime Minister must visit Punjab, but the point is what is the action plan? The people want to know that.

Further, Clause six of the Longowal-Rajiv Accord, Anandpur Sahib resolutions with regard to Centre-State relations. This was referred to Sarkaria Commission. The Sarkaria Commission, the hon. Minister knows, have given the award on Anandpur Sahib resolution. Have the Government applied their mind and opened the book? The Government must consider that. It is no use saying as Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the Congress Government had amended this Article many times.

14.00 hrs.

Before this Government came into power, there were only 42 Police Stations. Out of which 27 were marked as sensitive. Now all the Police Stations are disturbed and sensitive. Disturbed Areas Act and Special Police Act were withdrawn by Shri Rajiv Gandhi from 9 out of the 12 districts. Only the border districts of Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur were put under this Act. But, now, Sir, every inch of all these 12 districts is disturbed. Has the Government applied its mind? Have you identified which are the sensitive areas and what should be done about them?

Prime Minister made a speech and said, 'Moka Di Jiya'. I would say whom to give 'moka' and how to give 'moka'. Your eyes are only on the terrorists and even the basic problem of the people is not solved. You have to solve the basic problem of the people first, so that the people can have confidence in you.

I don't know whether the Government is briefed about the bank dacoity case of Rs. 5 crores which was proceeding in the court of Punjab. Do you know that the Punjab Government made a petition to Supreme Court before Mr. Justice Sethi on 26th of this month for transfer of this case to any court outside Punjab or Supreme Court for the trial? It has been dismissed with a very hard words that if you want to transfer this case then close all your schools and colleges and come before us. Do the Government know it? Has the Prime Minister applied his mind to it? I have never heard of a situation where the Government comes for the transfer of a case. A litigant can ask for it in light of the fact that he may not get justice. The Government of Punjab made a petition for transfer of Rs. 5 crore bank dacoity case out of the State of Punjab thinking that justice will be done only outside Punjab. Mr. Justice Sethi rightly dismissed it.

In place of Mr. Mufti Mohammad, the Home Minister, Shri George Fernandes was appointed to tackle the Kashmir problem.

Although his name is not Mufti, he goes in Mufti in Srinagar town and then in an Indian Air force aircraft secretly goes to Goa to topple the Congress Government there. Again in order to protect Shri V.P. Singh and his son. The C.B.I. Chief Shri Arun Mukherjee was removed over night. Hence the Government is applying its mind elsewhere than for Kashmir and Punjab.

AN HON. MEMBER: Are these relevant points?

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Yes, Sir, these are relevant. You are a responsible Minister. You should have a proper perspective plan with regard to Punjab. You should not go on transferring people on mere suspicion. The position is that we are supporting this Bill because of the future of Punjab. But we would like to know what is the action plan. We would like to have point-by-point answer. We would like to know whether the action plan has been prepared or not for solving Punjab problem.

Finally I will talk about 6 months' time. One hon. member said that we have not asked for one year but we have asked for 6 months. It is incorrect. Government asked for one year time and we opposed it by saying that it should be for 6 months. You have to have real democratic system there as soon as possible. Therefore, you cannot go beyond six months. Without our support, the Constitution Amendment cannot take place.

With this I do support this Amendment but with a word of caution. Please be in action and save the peaceful people of Punjab. Remember that our National Anthem starts with Punjab, Sind, Gujarat, Maratha, Dravida, Utkala, Banga.

If you disturb Punjab, that is the first flower of the garland and if you disturb Bengal the end Flower the entire garland will fall down from the bosom of our Mother India. Kindly remember that and please do realise it.

[Translation]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Shri Kapil Dev Shastri, you have to conclude in very short time because the Hon Minister has also to reply in the remaining time

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonepat)
Mr Deputy Speaker I shall try to be very brief and to the point

[English]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag) Sir there are other small groups like my party

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER But I will not promise anything to you. I will keep in mind what you have said

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO It is a very important matter not only for Punjab but also for Kashmir (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI Mr Deputy Speaker, the entire country is worried about the solution of the Punjab problem but no one wants to study its background. I was born in Punjab, thereafter Punjab was divided. I remained resident of divided Punjab and came to Haryana in 1966. Even today I visit Punjab frequently and go to the border area fearlessly. I never hesitate in going there and I maintain regular contacts with the people of Punjab.

Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, there are certain basic things relating to Punjab problem. Just now my friend sitting in front of me raised many points which are their own creation and now they themselves are raising them here. I have Shah Commission's report with me and I want to refer to it as he was raising Chandigarh issue. According to this Report, Chandigarh including Khadad tehsil was given to Haryana. After the agitation launched by Akalis, the decision was taken to give Chandigarh to Punjab and Fazilika and Abohar to Haryana. Indira award is with

me which was given on 29th January, 1970. Then he raised the issue of water. An Agreement was signed with Pakistan in 1955 and water of Ravi, Beas and Sutlej was reserved for Punjab-Haryana after making payment of crores of rupees. The engineers of this country signed an agreement in 1976 to the effect that water may be distributed among Punjab, and Rajasthan, 42 lakhs acres feet water was marked for Haryana as its share. Again an agreement was signed on 31st December, 1981. I have got a copy of this agreement which was signed by the Chief Minister of Rajasthan Shri Shiv Charan Mathur, Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Bhajanlal and Chief Minister of Punjab, Sardar Darbara Singh. I want to say that Shrimati Indiraji laid foundation stone of a canal in Kapuri, which could not be completed in the tenure of Congress rule. We believe that Sutlej-Beas Yamuna link canal will be completed by this Government.

Hon Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to say that root cause of the Punjab problem is that unlimited number of agreements have been signed. Last Accord was signed between Shri Longowal and Shri Rajiv Gandhi and in this Accord Shri Rajiv Gandhi ignored even ex-Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Award. He has done injustice to Haryana and thereafter Commissions were set up for enquiry. Mathew Commission was set up to enquire about the Hindi speaking areas. Mathew Commission determined 82 villages of Abohar and Fazilika as Hindi speaking areas but even these were not given to Haryana. Thereafter Venkatsubbaiah Commission and Desai Commission were set up, report of these Commissions are with me. I have all the documents with me. I want to say that the base of Punjab problem is this that many agreements were signed but none was implemented in its entirety. Just now our colleague, Ex-Minister was speaking. He is jealous of our regime of 4 months or 140 days whereas they ruled this country for 40 years, made agreements but did not honour them, set up Commissions but ignored them. None of the agreements was implemented and recommendations of the Commissions used to be ignored. Now they want to blame

us for the blunders committed by them. We are of the view that elections should be held in Punjab as this is their right.

I agree with my colleagues—that Punjab and Haryana provide foodgrains to the entire country. But when the question of rights to the people of Punjab arises, elections are not held there. It is nothing but highhandedness. They had been repeatedly saying for 3 years that they would get the election conducted in Punjab. They may visit any place in Punjab, no body talks about Khalistan there. A fear psyche has developed there. I go there and find that people take revenge on each other, daughters and daughter-in-laws are insulted there, politics of revenge is in vogue there. Only way to get rid of this politics of revenge is that elections should be held in Punjab. Process can be started there by holding Municipal election first.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to suggest that first of all Municipal elections may be held there and thereafter Panchayat and Zila Parishad elections and a last of all the Assembly elections. In an incident a journalist was murdered. Terrorists killed him. Today also there are four journalists on their hit list. Out of these four journalists, one belongs to Abohar, other to Moga and two belong to Ferozepur. They send their hit-list to the district with the directions as to who has to be killed. The only way to bring peace in Punjab is that elections should be held there. With these words I take my seat and support this Constitution (Amendment) Bill and request the Government that election process should be started there with municipal elections.

[English]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill, as I did at the all-party meeting the other day. But I do so most reluctantly. I say this for two reasons. Firstly, I am totally opposed to frequent amendments to the Constitution. I do think that in case the Government felt that it might have to bring forward such an amend-

ment, then in repeating the 59th Amendment, only the provision extinguishing the right to life should have been repealed, and not the entire Amendment. Secondly, I hope that this would be the last extension of President rule and that every step would be taken mean while to restore adequate confidence and ensure a free and fair poll in the State. I do hope that all this can be done, and that we can have the elections latest by October.

I would like the Government to use this intervening period to do two things: One, to intensify their confidence-building measures I do think that the measures which it has initiated so far have starting creating confidence and a desire to cooperate among the people. On Friday last, I had occasion to visit Hussainiwala and also Khatkar Kalan, the village of Shaheed Bhagat Singh and attended meetings. One saw thousands of people turn up. There were something like 25,000 people at Hussainiwala. Thousands of others were pouring in as we left for Khatkar Kalan. At Khatkar Kalan itself, there were something like 50,000 to 60,000 people, there were thousands all along the route as we drove from Adampur airport to Khatkar Kalan, there were large crowds at Hoshiarpur, at Garh Shankar, at Nawashahr and all the villages enroute. I think these measures are beginning to stimulate and inspire confidence and these ought to be stepped up.

Finally, I would like to appeal to all the parties that even as they prepare for the and try and ensure a free and fair poll, adequate steps should be taken to try and encourage a fresh realignment of political forces in the State. I think there should be a clear dividing line between those who stand for India, its unity and integrity and those who want to secede and break away from India. Those who stand for India, in my opinion, need to come together and forge some kind of a nationalist, democratic front. We will then know who all stand for the country and who do not stand for the country I do hope that the various political parties would be able to come to some understanding in this regard. Unless this is done, we will have a lot more of trouble and the future would be very dark.

[Sh. Inderjit]

I conclude by reiterating my earlier appeal for elections at the earliest. There should be no occasion at all for any further postponement of the poll. But before that, a realignment of the political forces is vital for the future peace and prosperity of the State.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-lem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think it would be appropriate for me to recollect and bring to the notice of the house that, when the 63rd Amendment to the Constitution was being put to vote in this House, I had moved an amendment requesting that it should come into force immediately and then we all amended it at once. I recollect at that time the Government while moving the amendment spoke of life and liberty and did their best to ridicule the efforts that were taken by the Congress Government to solve the problem in Punjab. Not only did they do that but they went even further. They said we were unnecessarily without any cause of action extending the President's Rule time and again. What surprises me is that it was only in November-December last year at the very first session of the Ninth Lok Sabha that this amendment came up; and this is the second session. We find another amendment coming up to undo the 63rd Amendment. It is my humble submission that it is not going to bring much credit either to the Government or to the House or to the nation; it is surprising that the Government could not foresee at that time and we should be honest enough to admit to the country, to the nation, to this august House that six months are not sufficient time to handle the problem. If they had done that and come forward and included the 64th Amendment as part and parcel of the 64th Amendment, one would have understood that there is a genuine attempt on their part to solve the problem. But, on the other hand, all they thought important was to drive in an open jeep. I would not like to quote smiles at this stage. But, definitely, it did have a lot of drama in it. Suddenly, one rejected the security cardon rejected the security cars, got into an open jeep, stood up and they drove and took an ovation of the

people and came to this House and said, we will solve this problem with love, affection, openness. Now, what is happening. We seem to have come to this House to say, no, no, no; we cannot hold elections; it is very difficult; we must, somehow, have a little more time. What did we ask the Government when it moved their Bill in the Rajya Sabha. We did not ask for 3 1/2 years or six months' time. They asked for one year. What was the signal they were trying to send to the rest of the nation that they were not sure whether even in one year they would be able to bring about a situation where the democratic process can re-start in Punjab.

We insisted that there should be six months time, in the Rajya Sabha. And that is why the Bill that has come to us, as passed by the Rajya Sabha speaks of three year and six months, instead of four years. The reason why we insisted was we must send a message to the nation, especially to Punjab that we are not rejecting the total democratic process for them. They are as much citizens of India as any other citizen in any other part of India, they are as much eligible to the right of casting their vote, as any other citizen is eligible. That is the reason why we pressed.

It is very amusing and at the same time it pains me. Once again, musical chairs, Mr. Deputy-Speaker. It is becoming a bit of a habit. We find Ministers changing chairs as the music of the speeches in the Opposition changes. I am obliged to all our friends but then it is surprising that when such an important amendment in the House of the People, Lok Sabha, is being discussed, the concerned Minister is not present, the Minister of Home!

I think it is relevant that the Deputy-Speaker should note this because this has not been the practice in the past.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Everything you are saying is being noted and recorded there.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like not the House only to record, but

the Deputy-Speaker to record in his mind.

PROF. P.J. KURIEAN (Mavelikara): Make your observation.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Do not embarrass him. This issue which I think is relevant at the present moment is that the Sixty-fourth Amendment Bill, this Constitution Amendment Bill, is an admission of failure. It is an admission where the Government of the day has come to this House just like they did in Kashmir on the matter of Kashmir to us, "We are helpless, we are not able to handle the problem".

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, what hurts all of us is to see the serious breakdown of law and order all over the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would complete in a minute. One sees it in Kashmir, one sees it in Punjab, one sees it in Assam. Today I saw it in the newspapers that in Madhya Pradesh there is a jailbreak. What is happening? Are we going to entail to a phase of lawlessness and indecision? Are we going to have a situation where if every man for himself or worse, I have heard that some people are being encouraged to bring, what are called dangerous weapons within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code into the House. Some others were saying that they would bring even more dangerous weapons! Is this what is going to happen? I plead with this House and the Government that, they should come with that programme, at least place a programme before this House, what you are going to do in six months. We do not want niceties. We do not want platitudes. We do not want dreams sold to us. It is time that we really get down to the problem and unless—I wish to make it clear—the Government comes forward with the programme, with a plan of action, whether it fails or succeeds is different, at least the effort must be there. Unfortunately the effort is missing. The honesty of purpose is missing. Allowing things to flow is not going to solve

the problem.

Can we not request the Government to bring forward their problem and plan of action? If they cannot do it in this House let them do it otherwise in an all Party meeting. But the programme must be there. Otherwise, it is quite possible that we as a Party would take a stand that the Government and this House has no right to refuse—I repeat no right to refuse—the democratic rights that the citizens who live in the State of Punjab have. It is most unfortunate that the manner in which the Government has been handling Punjab is not just questionable but also, which one can say, has no direction.

Sir we are with the people of Punjab. We understand their anger over the fact that they have not been given their rights. We also understand the reason why the Government has brought forward this Constitution Amendment. We have, in an All Party Meeting, made our points very clear. I do not think, it is necessary for us to repeat. But those conditions still stand and we only hope that the Government will take urgent steps to bring Punjab to that level of peace and harmony, where you can have elections.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the leadership of the opposition bench should be complimented for showing the grace to extend the President's Rule for atleast a period of six months. However, a proposal was made to extend it for a period of one year. Everybody in this House knows that it takes very short time to put the House on fire but it takes much longer time to put down the fire. The previous Government was not able to put down the fire for three years. They had asked for extension of the provision of Article 366. Where was it necessary for them to extend the President's Rule? Now, they are saying that the present Government is not able to control the situation in the last three and a half months. It is just an example of political expediency. This can be further confirmed from the attitude of the opposition on the question of Kashmir. Why do they retract from the Political Advisory Commit-

[Dr. Venkatesh Kabde]

tee of Kashmir? Why do they retract or withdraw from the All Party Meeting convened to solve the Punjab problem? I would like to say that the most important thing is not the political expediency, it is creating of an atmosphere in which a political process could take place. And I think, it is for the first time in Punjab a qualitative change has taken place in the minds of the people. It is unfortunate that our friends in the Opposition are ridiculing this as a mere exercise in promoting charisma.

Sir, what the people of Punjab need more is joining of the hearts. Although the Congress Members are saying that they are prophets of disintegration and that our Government represents forces of disintegration and using strong words like butchery of democracy in Punjab. I would say that the people in Punjab are united. They have remained united over the years and no amount of political expediency is going to divide the people in Punjab. They have sustained the industry and agriculture in spite of what happened in Punjab. Sir, the process has set in motion in the right direction by our Government and, I think that different sections in Punjab for the first time are coming together and thinking about the political dialogue. I would like to say that even Shri Mann, immediately after his release, has said that he would like to follow the path of Mahatma Gandhi in solving the problem of Punjab. I think this is something which our Opposition friends should remember. Nobody is in favour of Khalistan. Mr. Mann has come up to the doors of Parliament. Let us wait for a while and not get impatient. He will find the warmth and affection of the country in this House.

There are a very few people who are really talking about Khalistan and secessionism. Given the time, you will find that these people could be brought to understand the concept of integration and they could be brought in the national mainstream. We have gone from the age of bullet and a policy of just taking the whole Punjab prob-

lem as a problem of law and order to a state where we have started thinking that this is not a law and order problem but it is a problem of taking the people into confidence, taking the leadership into confidence. And this has been done to a great extent.

All that I would like to state at this stage is that some of the suggestions which the members of the opposition have made are quite right that we have to reinforce our village protection force and that there should be more flood lights. All these are welcome suggestions. But most important of all is that a political process has to be started in Punjab. That is not something which only the Government can do. Political process can start and it has started, at different levels in which all the political parties also have to participate. I would like to ask my friends in the opposite as to what their party has done in practical terms to instil confidence in the people, in different political parties so that we can go ahead with elections. I think, we have to work at different levels—at the level of intelligentsia, at the level of common man and at the level of all political parties. With all these things and coupled with the efforts of the Government will start the real political process in Punjab. It is going to take a few more months. Nobody wants continuation of the President's rule there. And the early it comes to an end, the better it is. I wish that it will come much earlier than six months and the efforts of all the parties, all concerned, will culminate in seeing that this particular provision is not resorted after six months.

With these words, I thank the Chair for giving me permission to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARIF BAIG (Betul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have provided me an opportunity to take part in this debate. The situation of Punjab has been deteriorated to such an extent that the Government have to introduce this Bill in this House to extent President's Rule for one year more. I feel that this situation has not been created by the present Government,

but they have inherited it. I want to say to my all those colleagues who were opposing this Bill today that now it is not the question as to who is responsible for the situation in Punjab, the question is how to bring calm there by mutual cooperation and through concerted efforts. We want to establish peace in our country. I want to remind my Sikh brethren of Punjab that it is the country where teachings of Baba Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Govind Singh and Guru Teg Bahadur are remembered with due respect. Today it is the same Punjab where a Hindu feels proud on making his elder son a Sikh. Now the situation has come to such a pass in Punjab that the Hindus living in Punjab are being forced met to go for their hair cut and Sikh living outside the Punjab have to get their regular hair cut. The most regrettable situation has arisen in our country. The Bharatiya Janata Party wants to say it categorically and make it clear to their brethren in Punjab that they are ready to accept everything within the framework the Constitution of India but they also want to make it clear that they will not allow further division of India at any cost, and they will not lag behind in making the greatest sacrifice for the purpose.

The President of Bharatiya Janata Party of our Punjab State Hit Abhilashiji has made supreme sacrifice and our youth Sikh leader Shri Tarsen Singh has been assassinated and he became a martyr. The Bharatiya Janata Party has always given top priority to India's unity and integrity. Therefore I want to say to my brethren that whatever they want, of course, within the frame work of our constitution that should be discussed across the table and find out solution of the Punjab problem.

With these words I support this Amendment Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if I am going to get a

chance to speak, I will sit, otherwise what is the use of my sitting here?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Handoo, you should appreciate that it is not possible for me to promise anything on the floor of the House. It depends on the availability of time. You will have to take a chance.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: I will take a chance. But if there is no chance, I will leave. Otherwise, what is the use of my sitting here? Are we only chance speakers? I am not here on a chance.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have got a limited issue to discuss today and this limited issue is related to certain ground realities and options. Therefore, I rise to support the Bill for the amendment of the Constitution of the country, the main reason being that the ground situation in Punjab today does not provide any opportunity for holding any fair and free election. In order to create genuine conditions for free and fair election, there should be more extension of time and that is being sought in the present Bill for amending the Constitution. I also want that the Government should not plunge into complacency during this intervening period of six months and must go in for a poll. During this intervening period, I would urge upon the Government to have a strategy. So far as my party is concerned, I want to suggest that there should be a three-pronged strategy for the intervening period—(1) to isolate the terrorists from the broad masses of Punjab; (2) to invite those who could be united on the singular issue of national unity and integrity; and (3) to accelerate the process of polarisation in the spectrum of social forces in Punjab between two camps—one camp is the camp for national unity and integrity and the other camp is the camp of secession and the camp of division. Therefore, I ask the Government to pursue this three-pronged strategy during the intervening period. I would also like to urge upon the Government not to harbour any further illusion about the position take by the Mann group of Akali Dal. Since I have got very limited time to speak, I would only say

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

that from his recent observation, it appears to everybody that the Mann group is oscillating between Khalistan and the so-called State autonomy. Ultimately it borders its support to the Khalistani elements who want to secede from the country.

I would also like to appeal to the other factions of the Akali Party to unite themselves so that a condition for stability is created.

Now, only one word for Mr. Chidambaram. He was accusing the National Front and the parties constituting the Front, that it is they who fragmented the Akali Party. It is actually they who have brought in the fragmentation of the Akali Party for their own partisan interests, for their survival.

Lastly, they should also know that the policy of the previous Government in regard to Punjab was nothing but a policy of hypocrisy, a policy of drift, a policy of procrastination and a policy of subserving partisan interest. Therefore, they should also understand what has been their policy in the last three or four months.

SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHAN (Tirunelveli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the 64th Constitution Amendment Bill which is now being discussed in this House. Sir, I was also a Member of the 8th Lok Sabha and a similar discussion on Punjab took place at that time also. I would like to recall how the Congress Party under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given enthusiasm and support in conducting public meetings and rallies by the AIADMK Party from Tamil Nadu. From Tamil Nadu, we went to the village of Shri Bhagat Singh and several thousands of people, not numbering about 5,000 or 6,000, but about 40,000 people had collected and marched to Shri Bhagat Singh's village. I would like to recollect the rally conducted by us and there we could assuage the feelings of the people of Punjab who said that they wanted election there very soon. Now, the National Front Govern-

ment has come to power and the Prime Minister, Shri V.P. Singh, had been to Amritsar. But what steps are they going to take within this period of six months? They are talking about six months. But I would like to tell you that this period of six months will run away like six minutes. But I do not know what they are going to do within this period of six months. This is more important. They should not blame the Congress Party. The Congress Party was taking concerted effort to bring calmness and cohesion in Punjab. One example is that the MPs from the Southern-most part of the country, that is, Tamil Nadu, had been to that village. The aspiration and wishes of the people of Punjab should be fulfilled. I wish the National Front Government take immediate steps to fulfil their wishes.

Sir, the Government has not got a Certificate saying that the present situation in Punjab is not conducive to conduct an Election. Without that, there cannot be President Rule there. According to the Election Commission rule, the Government should get the certificate saying that the situation is not conducive there to have election. But there is no certificate from them. Only the politicians are saying that the elections cannot be conducted because the situation there is not conducive to hold election. Sir, I have given an amendment also. I would therefore urge upon the National Front Government to make sincere effort and try to solve the problems in Punjab in six months and as per the wishes of the people of Punjab, you should hold election in Punjab very soon.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me time. I assure you that I will complete my speech within 2-3 minutes. I would like to begin my speech with a couplet—

"Masjid to bana di shab bhar mein imra ki nararat walon ne,
Man apna purana paapi hai, barson mein namazi ban na saka".

It is easy to build a mosque but it is difficult to become a devote Muslim. Similarly, it is easy to build a temple, but it is difficult to become a true devout. A new Government has come into power but the Punjab problem remains as it was. It is a matter of regret that a Constitution Amendment Bill, to extend the President's rule in Punjab had to be brought for the approval of the House. The present situation in Punjab warrants the extension of president's rule. I am confident that during this period; the Punjab problem would be solved, free and fair elections would be held and the people would be able to elect their own Government.

I have some submissions to make in this regard. First, in order to take a positive initiative towards resolution of Punjab problem those found guilty of involvement in that 1984 riots in Delhi should be punished. There are still people in Punjab who harbour the feeling that the Children and relatives of those, who were killed and whose families were annihilated during the 1984 Delhi riots, were forced to take to terrorism to take revenge.

Secondly, when we discuss this problem we must take the background as to how and from where this problem started. We must punish those persons like the former Prime Minister late Smt. Indira Gandhi who called that Bhindrawala 'Saint', who preached the most fierce form of terrorism in Punjab, at least in the form social condemnation. Unless the people who are directly or indirectly involved in 1984 Delhi riots are punished, we will not be able to extinguish the fire of revenge that is raging in the hearts of the people of Punjab.

I have one more submission to make. The widows and children of those who are killed at the hands of terrorists in Punjab, should be given protection. We should remember that the wives and children of the terrorists who are killed are not guilty. The wander from door to door when they fail to get some job, they take to terrorism in desperation duly motivated with a feeling of

taking revenge. May be that the husband or father was a terrorist or was involved in terrorist activities or some evidence was found to that effect, but the wives or children may not have any hand in it. Later on such persons take to terrorism impelled by the feeling to take revenge. Such things have happened in Punjab I have seen this myself. Therefore, we should sympathise with the families of the terrorists who get killed and see to it that their children get some employment or some source of livelihood, so that they are not attracted to terrorist activities.

There is yet another submission, which I had made earlier also and which I would like to reiterate. The Hindus and Sikhs were one, are one and will remain one. No power on earth can separate them. The problem of Punjab is not that of discord between the Hindus and the Sikhs in the States. The problem has been created by somebody else. So, I would request that the widows of those in Punjab who get killed at the hands of the terrorists should also be given a pension of Rs. 1,000 each, as has been granted to the widows of the victims of the Delhi riot. The most important step, that should be taken is that the Punjab borders should be sealed, otherwise this problem of extending the President's rule would crop up again after six months. And how long can we allow it to go on like that? Therefore, we must make all out efforts to solve this problem, within this period of six months.

I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no other way out, except supporting this Constitution Amendment Bill because everyone has the same opinion on this subject, not withstanding whatever they may say here.

In fact, we should go deep into the roots of the Punjab problem as to how it started and why it has been continuing. There has been bloodshedding during the last nine years without any let up, where are its roots? Sir, the root cause of it is that today, our Sikh

[Sh. Yamuna Prasad Shastri]

brethren in Punjab harbour a feeling that they are being treated as second class citizens and the rights and amenities available to other citizens of India are not available to them. As Kumari Uma Bharati has said one thing that is still haunting them is that no proper action has been taken against the people responsible for killing of thousands of innocent people during 1984 riots in Delhi. When some people like Shri Chidambaram stood up here to speak I felt like asking him to do some introspection and find out whether his hands are not soaked with the blood of thousands of Sikhs, who were brutally killed and burnt alive during that riot. This is the situation cut it will continue, till the Sikhs in Punjab have the feeling that while death sentence is given for the murder of one person, no action is being taken against those who burnt alive thousands of people, cut thousands of people into pieces during that riot. Now, our Government has taken a very positive step by announcing that special courts would be set up to punish all those people who were involved in the massacre of those innocent people. Whether it is in Morena, Kanpur, Delhi, Bokaro or Durgamgarh these criminals should be identified and punished so that a feeling is instilled in the hearts of the Sikhs that those who commit crimes and atrocities on them have also been punished. Apart from this, we should also see that, despite our repealing the 59th Constitution Amendment Act, many black laws, which were enforced by the previous Government and which are discriminatory against the Sikhs and the people of Punjab are still in force. One is the Prevention of Terrorism Act. What sort of a law is it? According to the law prevalent else where in the country, the onus, the responsibility does not lie on the detenu to prove his innocence, it is the responsibility of the prosecution, which launches the legal proceedings, to prove that the detenu is guilty, but under the law which is enforced in Punjab, the onus or responsibility of proving his or her innocence lies with the person detained. They should not be called culprits simply because the police apprehended them. Only those who

commit a crime should be called accused. If the law is enforced in this manner then they are bound to feel that they are being looked at with suspicion. Why should the Sikh community or others living in Punjab be called culprits? Therefore such a law should be repealed. The National Security Act has also been framed in the context of Punjab. I demand that this Act too should be scrapped. I would also suggest that officers who were posted in Punjab during the Congress rule and were connected either with Operation Bluestar or Operation Blackthunder be posted elsewhere. It would not be wrong to say that there were a lot of false encounters in which several young Sikhs were killed. During the time of the previous Government there were police officers who killed several young Sikhs after wrongly labelling them as terrorists. But now the police officers do not have to account for their misdeeds. There are several innocent people whose whereabouts are unknown. Police officers like Shri K.P.S. Gill should be transferred from Punjab. There are interrogation camps in Punjab such as the Ladda Kothi in Sangrur, Bhai Ki Sarai in Patiala or the Dal Mandi and Subzi Mandi in Amritsar. There are several such rest houses and guest houses where innocent young Sikhs are interrogated with third-degree methods. All this was done during Operation Woods also. The families of the innocent people who were victimized cannot forget these events, the inhuman fortune inflicted upon the victims. Such interrogation centres should be closed. There is no other alternative. For the last nine years we have been seeing this repression which was carried on by the para-military forces like the B.S.F. and the C.R.P.F. We should unanimously agree to abandon the repressive methods that have hitherto been used. Nothing can be achieved through repression. Terrorists are also citizens of this country. There should be a frank and free dialogue with them. When they sit across the table they will surely see reason and drop their demand for Khalistan. So, I request the Government to take steps towards solving this problem through a dialogue with the terrorists. The elections should be held immediately after the six-month period is over.

With these words I thank you.

[English]

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): Sir, at the outset, I thank you for the indulgence shown to me, though belatedly. Though we are a small Party of three Members, we should have been given the precedence over the Independents.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Handoo, this kind of comment is not called for. You should please understand that we are working under the constraint of time.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: My submission is that in so far as the Amendment to Clause 4(A) is concerned, if it is 3 years or 3 years and 6 months; perhaps it makes no difference. But what is more important in projecting today's Amendment is the Amendment which is moved to Clause 5. My submission is only to find out what is the relevance of it in Clause 5? Why do we go away from the nationally accepted norm? What applies to the entire nation under the present law is that President's rule, under certain contingency, can be extended upto a period of 3 years, provided that before the Parliament passes any approval of the proclamation of Parliament's rule beyond one year, you have to fulfil two important conditions. That is the crux of the matter. The first conditions is that you have to declare emergency either in the country or in any part of the country. Along with that, we must salute the ingenuity of the forefathers of our Constitution. The forefathers of our Constitution said, "In addition to declaring emergency in a particular State, you must have a certificate from the Election Commission that election in that area cannot be held." May I know from the hon. Home Minister why do we remove these two conditions in so far as Punjab is concerned for extending the President's rule for six months beyond 3 years. Why do you remove these two conditions, namely declaration of emergency and obtaining a certificate from the Election Commission that election cannot be held? Why are you assuming power to continue the

President's rule without fulfilling these two conditions? If you take it in a light-hearted manner, you may have to further amend the Constitution. This is the organic law of the land and it should not be dealt with light-heartedly in this manner. Last time, I said, America has not amended its Constitution more than 10 times so far, whereas it is our 64 Sixth-Fourth Amendment since 1950. If we go on with amending the Constitution, we may suffer.

I have an apprehension of what will happen in Kashmir, if we continue in this light-hearted manner. On 28th of June, 1990, the Governor's rule in Kashmir ends. The Jammu & Kashmir Constitution does not permit the extension of Governor's rule beyond six months. I have an apprehension, not because you will not hold elections in Kashmir but because it will add to alienation of the people. Today's amending Bill will add to the alienation of the people of Punjab further.

I will humbly ask the hon. Home Minister to ponder over this question. Why our forefathers of the Constitution thought it necessary that a certificate from the Election Commission must be procured and there must be emergency, as pre-conditions for postponement of elections and extension of President's rule. Holding of elections is the job of the Election Commission. You must have read yesterday's newspaper reports. Representatives from LTTE attended a function in Rakab Ganj Gurudwara on behalf of their leader Prabhakaran. There was ovation or greetings by the people of Punjab, when he said that Tamils and Sikhs had been victims of Hindu imperialism. All the way, LTTE cadres were coming to Delhi and delivering speech like this. Kindly have a look as to what is happening in Kashmir, Punjab and Assam. If we do not attend to these things, we will hardly be able to solve the problem. Some gentlemen from Janata Dal accuse Congress and somebody from Congress accuse Janata Dal for the present situation. Kindly salvage the nation and answer my one question. What is the Punjab problem and what is the view of the present Govern-

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

correct.

ment on the Punjab problem? Do you think the Punjab problem is only how we deal with 1984 rioters, or how we deal with ex-service-men or Army deserters or how we deal with Punjab water problem from one part to the other? If Punjab problem is known to you, please tell us. You declare unilaterally how you propose to solve the Punjab problem. Your icy silence on the report of Sarkaria Commission cannot help. You are keeping the main crux of the Punjab problem under the carpet. Kindly make your views known to the House and to all factions of Akali group—Badal Group, Barnala Group and Mann Group. How you will restructure the policy of Punjab? Otherwise what will happen in Punjab is what happened in Srinagar yesterday. We had three news-bulletins from Radio and TV, indicating 15 terrorists were killed. But all the national Press have said that 15 innocent civilians were killed. That is what happens in Governor's rule. Now, the Government have said that the terrorists have been killed. That would be one view. All the national papers have reported that the bus passengers and the passengers sitting in the three-wheeler and the entire family inside dies. But, the official version from the Governor said, 15 terrorists were killed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You must conclude now.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: What is the correct version should be made known to the people.

15.00 hrs.

PROF. MEIJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Sir, I just want to answer some of the allegations of the Members from the other side. One Member said that Congress is opposed to the Bill. It is not true. Earlier, Shri P. Chidambaram, Shri Kamal Chaudhry, Shri Ajit Panja and Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam, all of them supported the Bill. Our Party wants to give constructive cooperation, of course, with some caution. Therefore, what the Members on the other side say is not

We are very sorry to see that some of the Members from the other side are always trying to witch-hunt referring to the 1984 riots. I think this is not a correct policy of the Government because it is not the time to find fault. It is time for us to find a correct step for a solution. So far as we see, Government has not done anything for the solution of the problem except the Prime Minister's visit as a 'healing touch' to the Punjab problem. It is a nice phraseology. We see the healing touch has healed the terrorists to rise again, but it has not touched the victims of the terrorists. The Government was trying to woo Shri Simranjeet Singh Mann, who is a Member of this House and also the leader of the biggest faction of Akali Dal which was a dangerous policy. I think they have got some point now not to hold election this time. If election is held at all in this situation, extremists will come up in majority and the Assembly may propose a Lithuanian type of resolution for complete independence of Punjab. It will be a sad thing for the country itself. Therefore, from this point, the Congress party supports the Bill not to hold the election and see that some time be given to Government to bring some concrete proposal or plan to solve the present problem.

I am very sorry to say that the other parties are alleging that the previous Congress is responsible for the Punjab problem. The fact is that Congress Government had been able to contain and control the terrorists effectively. Only during the time of this present Janata Government, all the insurgent and terrorist activities come up again with full force.

The present Government has short-sighted vision in the law and order problem. Therefore, the present Government forgot to mention in the President's speech on 20th December about Kashmir. The Government is a complete failure in maintaining law and order in Punjab and the rest of the country. The terrorist activity in Punjab and Kashmir has had repercussions in the North-Eastern region where insurgents had been there for long.

The Home Minister visited Assam and Manipur on 26th February. The next day on 27th, the NSCN stated attacking Assam Rifles in Manipur. This shows the weak policy of the Government. In Punjab also, 'Khalistan Panchayat' and 'Khalistan Adalat' were established during the regime of this present Government. In Assam, ULFA is running a parallel Government. This is the sorry state of affairs of the present rule.

We want that the Home Minister should come up with a concrete plan of action to solve the problem within these six months of extension of President's rule in Punjab.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a discussion is being held on the constitutional Amendment Bill which must be passed quickly. The opposition always speaks against the Government when I was in the Rajya Sabha they were in power. At that time when they introduced any law regarding the Punjab problem we used to support the law even when we otherwise used to criticise the Government. They are in a similar position today and they will support the laws introduced by the government. The situation has changed. I recall a short story. Four well-educated farmers got together and decided to take to farming. They thought of the type of farming they should do. One of them suggested sugarcane farming as it would be most profitable one. The other farmer opined that large sums are required for sugarcane farming. Another warned that villagers will take away the standing crop. One of them said that the villagers should be taught a lesson. The farmers then burnt the village and watched the villagers flee. The farmers did not plant the sugarcane crop but set fire to the village. So the problems of Punjab, Kashmir, Nagaland and Mizoram are the creation of the farmer Government. They should extend their support in solving these problems.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you can do anything with a bayonet but you cannot sit on it. With this Amendment, the whole House is going to sit on the bayonet. All the parties are reluctantly extending their support to this Bill. I am here, on behalf of my small party—the Marxist Coordination—to reluctantly oppose this Bill. I say reluctantly because I do not want to embarrass this new Government. I am opposing it because I consider that this Bill is logically wrong, ethically improper and practically a blunder. It is a sad day for this House. It will be recorded in our History that the whole National Leaders have united together to commit a Himalayan blunder to the future of this country. I am saying it is logically wrong because we are taking one stand for Kashmir. We want to initiate the democratic process. We are also thinking slightly wildly as to how to revive the assembly through various legal means. In another case in Punjab, we are stalling the same democratic process by delaying the elections. We were holding rallies at Ludhiana in the Bhagat Singh's birthplace called *Khatkar Kalan*. I had the opportunity to go there and we were rehabilitating the innocents. We were rehabilitating the army deserters. So, we are taking a logical step forward there. But you are now taking one step backward and it is going to be two-steps backward. It is ethically improper. We undid the 59th Amendment by the 63rd Constitutional Amendment. The 64th Constitutional Amendment is to undo the 63rd Amendment in spirit if not in letters. This is what we are doing. Practically, it is a blunder. If we go through the election result there, it was not there that the Mann Group had swept the entire poll. They have got 31 per cent, the Congress got 26 per cent, the Left parties got 3 to 4 per cent. Therefore, if we analyse the voting pattern there was nothing like sweeping the results. All the parties had got more than thousands and lakhs of votes. It means there are scope for all the parties. There is a difference between the way in which the parliamentary Elections takes place and the Assembly

[Sh. A.K. Roy]

Elections take place. In the Assembly Elections local issues come up. That will be the process by which the entire...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI A.K. ROY: Kindly look at me.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am looking at the Watch. You shall have to be very brief.

SHRI A.K. ROY: For whom the Bell tolls? I am speaking now because all the parties have supported this Bill. I am here to oppose this Bill. Kindly allow me to put forth some more points. Otherwise, for whom the bell tolls? You know the story of Hemingway.

My point is, in the assembly polls, many irregularities took place. In the parliamentary polls, you have seen that in many provinces, one party swept the poll. But when again the assembly polls took place there, all the parties got their share. So it will go boldly to this process of holding an election. Definitely, it will pay up.

Leastly, I will say that it is most unfortunate the way they assembled at Khatkar Kalan where I also had the opportunity to go after being invited by the sister of Shri Bhagat Singh. After that all the official delegation came. After that, I stayed in the village. They came out. I stayed in the village of Punjab. I came from there with one impression that the people there are not terrorised. Specially I have seen that in a rally organised by the communists, CPI and CPM. My impression is that, there the people are not terrorised, but the Government is terrorised. Cadres of political parties are not terrorised but the leaders are terrorised. The common man is not terrorised but the gentlemen are terrorised. This is what my impression is. It could be corrected. 13th April is the Jaliawala Bagh Day. What impression will it lead to the people of Punjab after denying the democratic process? That is why, I want that this Bill should be withdrawn. Let us go to Jaliaw-

ala Bagh on the 13th April and face the people there. I have got confidence after seeing the rally at Khatkar Kalan that people will be on our side. Punjab problem can be solved after taking the people into confidence and not by taking shelter behind the camera like a raped woman. That is the position that the Government is taking.

Lastly, by taking people into confidence, we can resurrect our glorious tradition of sacrifice and struggle by fighting against the imperialist power. Our real enemies do not sit in Pakistan. But they are in Canada, America and England. This is their headquarters. These imperialist power are using Pakistan just as their pawn.

Lastly, have courage not only to speak against Pakistan but also against their real masters across the Atlantic.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): The 64th Amendment in the constitution is being moved for the extension of President's Rule in Punjab. The real problem in Punjab is the question of investment of the money saved by its people in the wake of agricultural development in the state brought about by the Green Revolution and the kisan andolan launched by Shri Bhupendra Singh Mann. All possible channels for investment were blocked. It is from this point that anger and resentment began to build up among the people in Punjab. May I know what measures are being taken by the Government to restore normalcy in Punjab? The Congress Government imposed President's Rule in Punjab for three years which suppressed the rights of the people. This Government also wants to do likewise by introducing an Amendment to extend President's Rule for a further period of six months. If the Lok Sabha elections could be held there in a democratic manner then Assembly elections can also be held there. Probably the Government wants a military solution to the problem and that is why it is not holding elections there. What is needed is to activate the democratic institutions in the State and hold Assembly elections. I strongly protest against the decision to extend President's Rule in Punjab.

Democracy should be restored there.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): On a point of order, Sir. I have learnt that rules have been amended and there has been an agreement to allow hon. Shri Mann into the speaker's chamber with a sword for taking the oath.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point for order.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You had raised a point of order. I have said that it is not a point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: I want an assurance from the Chair that no such rules will be amended and during the course of session oath-taking will not be allowed to take place in the Speaker's Chamber.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have said what you wanted to say.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank the hon. Members who participated in this discussion. They basically wanted to support the 64th constitutional Amendment. As I said earlier it has been alleged by certain friends that the present Government has not been able to find a solution to the Punjab problem in the past four months. As mentioned by some hon. Members, the hon. Prime Minister went to Amritsar for this purpose. The Punjab problem started in 1981 but we do not want to go into those details. Now it is the present Government which has to deal with this problem and this has been our policy I was with the hon. Prime Minister during his visit to Amritsar. It is true that he refused to move around under security. The parikrama at the Golden Temple took around 2 hours. A good number of people were present there and while moving around in the streets in an open jeep he was asked the reason for his

visit to city. He said he had come there to offer prayers for restoration of peace and normalcy in Punjab. I want to console the Hindus, Sikhs and people of other communities who have shed their blood in Punjab. My heart reaches out to these people. There is nothing wrong in my feeling this way because the people of Punjab are just like other citizens of India. Hon. Shri Chidambaram mentioned a round-table conference for this purpose. When this Government was formed an all-Party conference was held in which all Parties participated including the Congress (I). It is true that the action plan was a bit too ambitious. Terrorists in Punjab are killing innocent people. It is our policy that innocent people should not be harassed. Our Government has issued directives that there should not be fake encounters and person who have been imprisoned without evidence should be released. Special courts have been set up to convict those who are responsible for the 1984 riots. So I would not say that the Government has bluffed the people of Punjab. This is a serious problem. We were very happy when the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi signed the Punjab Accord with Sant Longowal. I was glad that Shri Rajiv Gandhi could do something which the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi could not do. But what happened after that? Sant Longowal, who symbolised the aspirations of the people of Punjab, was assassinated. Then elections were held and Shri Barnala formed the Government. At that time I was in the cabinet and had wanted that Shri Barnala be praised as a patriot. The then President Giani Zail Singh was not in favour of our referring to Shri Barnala by name. Kashmir too had a representative Government but the then Government was forced to dismiss that representative Government and impose President's Rule in the State. I am not saying that their intentions were wrong. Maybe the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the former Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi intended to solve the Punjab problem but lacked the political will. The Punjab problem has been evading a solution for the last eight years. Now the National Front Government does not want to do any thing in haste. Nobody should expect a miracle for us. We have to

[Sh. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed]

adhere to the time limit. We have to hold elections by May 10. As Shri Chidambaram and other hon. Members have said the split in the Akali Dal, has further aggravated the problem. If we think of holding elections then we will have to be hold by May, 10. The first thing is that we have to combat terrorism because even if we decide to hold elections the terrorists can play up any thing to compel us to abandon the elections process with the aid and abetment they are getting from the foreign sources. Now the question arose as to who should take the initiative in Punjab? Should we allow the terrorists to take the decision as to how and when elections should be held in Punjab?

We want a political solution of this problem and the Government has not taken any decision in this regard. The Governor of Punjab had called an all party meeting which was attended by the representative of Akali Dal (Badal), Akail Dal (Barnala) the President of Congress (I) and some other members of his party, representative of the B.J.P, C.P.I. and C.P.I. (M) and there was unanimously that the situation in Punjab was not conducive to holding elections and so elections cannot be held there at the moment. But even then I would like to assure you that our conscience is clear and we want to solve this problem. For instance, if we want to hold free and fair elections in Kashmir, that is not possible. One redeeming feature about Punjab is that despite the attempt of the divisive forces to create a Hindu-Sikh divide the communal harmony is still being maintained there. People of Punjab want peace and harmony there is momentum in Punjab and the people favour early elections. We must not allow this momentum to go waste. I would like to assure the House that it is the wish of the Government that an atmosphere conducive to holding elections in Punjab were created so that elections are held there as soon as possible that we are able to win the confidence of the people thereby. There is no other way. We have to follow this course. We expect that there will be no need to extend this period beyond six months, and

there is a provision in the constitution also that first the elections can be postponed for six months, and then for another six months and

[English]

that is the end of the road.

[Translation]

As Shri Handoo has said elections must be held on time in Punjab, I would like to assure the hon. Members that we will try our best to fulfil wishes they have expressed in the House. We are continuing with our efforts. Many steps have been taken in Punjab, the previous Government had also taken many steps, the fencing of 120 k.m. stretch of the border has been completed to stop infiltration. We have a programme of fencing borders of Punjab and Kashmir, though it is extremely prohibitive, but we are serious about it, we also intend to make arrangement for flood lights on the borders. Infiltrations can be reduced by using some sophisticated weapons also. The previous Government had also taken many steps in this direction. So the greatest need of the hour is to control, terrorism.

We have also had programmes for mass mobilization. Ludhiana rally and Hussainiwala rally were such steps. As for political activities dialogues with the people are very necessary. All the parties have extended their co-operation and supported to us in this regard. Now I would appeal to all the hon. Members to pass this Bill.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister: Are you giving a clear categorical undertaking that this will not be extended beyond six months and you will hold election in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): It cannot be extended without

your cooperation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Well, we want to know that. We have given this cooperation although we did not want to help you in this period of extension. We have done it reluctantly. We want you to tell this. Will this be a final thing? You have said it now. Will you give a clear undertaking? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We are starting the voting process. Five divisions have to be taken. After the voting process is over, then Prime Minister will make a statement on his visit to Namibia. From that time, you can count 2 1/2 hours for private Members' business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think, the House agrees to this.

Before I put the motion for consideration of the 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. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Lobbies have been cleared. Before I put the motion, I would like to read out as to how the voting has to be done in the House for the benefit of the new Members.

I would like to request each Member to make sure that he is sitting in his assigned seat. Each Member is requested to take special care to record his vote *ab initio* correctly as "Aye" or 'No' or 'Abstention' as the case may be, so that there is no occasion for making corrections. I may briefly recall that as soon as the automatic vote recording equipment is made active, on announcement by the Chair, 'Now Division', a gong sound which the signal to the Members to cast their votes. Each Member has to press push switch and then operate one of the three buttons, that is, 'Aye', 'No' or 'Abstention', according to his own choice. The push switch and the push button must be kept pressed simultaneously until the gong sounds for the second time after ten seconds.

Kind cooperation of the Members is solicited.

The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The Lok Sabha divided

AYES

15.33 hrs.

Acharia, Shri Basudeb

Advani, Shri L.K.

Agarwal, Shri J.P.

Aher, Dr. Daulatrao Sonuji

Ahmed, Shri Anwar

Amat, Shri D.

Antulay, Shri A.R.

Argal, Shri Chhaviram

Arunachalam, Shri M.

Baig, Shri Arif

Bais, Shri Ramesh

Baitha, Shri Mahendra

Bala, Dr. Asim

Balaraman, Shri L.

Banatwalla, Shri G. M.

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Barman, Shri Palas

Basheer, Shri T.

Basu, Shri Chitta	Deshmukh, Shri Chandubhai
Behera, Shri Bhajaman	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan
Bhagey, Gobardhan, Shri	Dhankhar, Ch. Jagdeep
Bhajan Lal, Shri	Dome, Dr. Ram Chandra
Bhargava, Shri Girdhari Lal	Gadgil, Shri V. N.
Bhartiya, Shri Santosh	Gajapathi, Shri Gopi Nath
Bhatia, Shri Ram Sewak	Gandhi, Shri Rajiv
Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar
Chakravorty, Shri Susanta	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya
Chandrasekhar, Shrimati M.	Gomange, Shri Giridhar
Chatterjee, Shri Nirmal Kanti	Gujral, Shri I.K.
Chatterji, Shri Somnath	Gupta, Shri Dharpal Singh
Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar	Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Chaudhary, Shri Rudrasen	Handoo, Shri Piyare Lal
Chaudhary, Shri Kamal	Hannan Mollah, Shri
Chavda, Shri Khemchandbhai Somabhai	Hansda, Shri Matilal
Chidambaram, Shri P.	Heera Bhai, Shri
Commander, Shri Mohd. Hassan	Het Ram, Shri
Dandavate, Prof. Madhu	Inder Jit, Shri
Danwe, Shri Pundlik Hari	Janardhanan, Shri Kadambur M.R.
Das, Shri Anadi Charan	Jaswant Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	Jatav, Shri Than Singh
Dasgupta, Dr. Biplab	Jeevarathinam, Shri R.
Datta, Shri Amal	Jha, Shri Bogendra
Dennis, Shri N.	Jhikram, Shri Mohanlal
Deshmukh, Shri Ashok Anandrao	Ju Deo, Shri Dilip Singh

Kabde, Dr. Venkatesh	Meena, Shri Nandlal
Kalvi, Shri Kalyan Singh	Meghwal, Shri Kailash
Kapse, Prof. Ram Ganesh	Mewar, Shri Mahendra Singh
Kaushik, Shri Purushottam	Mishra, Shri Balgopal
Khan, Shri Arif Mohammad	Mishra, Shri Janeshwar
Khan, Shri Sukhendu	Mishra, Shri Raj Mangal
Khan, Shri Zulfiqar Ali	Misra, Shri Satyagopal
Kodikkunnil, Shri Suresh	Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy
Kurien, Prof. P.J.	Munda, Shri Govinda Chandra
Lakha, Shri Harbhajan	Munda, Shri Kaira
Lodha, Shri Guman Mal	Naik, Shri Ram
Lodhi, Shri Ganga Charan	Nathu Singh, Shri
Mahadik, Shri Vamanrao	Nayak, Shri Nakul
Mahajan, Shri Y.S.	Nehru, Shri Arun Kumar
Mahale, Shri Haribhau Shankar	Nitish Kumar, Shri
Mahata, Shri Chitta	Oraon, Shrimati Sumati
Makkasar, Shri Shopat Singh	Pacherwal, Shri Gopal
Malhotra, Shri Vijay Kumar	Pal, Shri M. S.
Malik, Shri Purna Chandra	Pal, Shri Rupchand
Malik, Shri Satya Pal	Pande, Shri Rajmangal
Mallikarjun, Shri	Pandeya, Dr. Laxminarayan
Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	Pandian, Shri D.
Manjay Lal, Shri	Panja, Shri Ajit
Masudal Hossain, Shri Syed	Panwar, Shri Harpal Singh
Mathew, Shri Palai K. M.	Paraste, Shri Dalpat Singh
Mayawati, Kumari	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Maganbhai Manibhai	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh
Patel, Shri Ram Pujan	Ray, Dr. Sudhir
Patel, Shri Shantilal Purushottam Das	Raychaudhuri, Shri Sudarsan
Patidar, Shri Rameshwar	Reddy, Shri Kotla Vijaya Bhaskara
Patnaik, Shri Sivaji	Routray, Shri Nilamani
Poojary, Shri Janardhana	Roypradhan, Shri Amar
Pradhani, Shri K.	Sai, Shri A. Larang
Pramanik, Shri Radhika Ranjan	Saini, Shri Gurdial Singh
Prem Pradeep. Shri	Sait, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman
Purushottaman, Shri Vakkom	Saran, Shri Daulat Ram
Rai, Shri Kalp Nath	Saroj, Shri Sarju Prasad
Rai, Shri M. Ramanna	Sathe, Shri Vasant
Raje, Shrimati Vasundhara	Save, Shri Moreshwar
Rajveer Singh, Shri	Syeed, Shri Mufti Mohammad
Rakesh, Shri R. N.	Selvam, Shri Kanci panneer
Ram Awadh, Shri	Salvaraus, Shri M.
Ram Babu, Shri A.G.S.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shastri, Shri Kapil Dev
Ram Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	Shekhada, Shri Govindbhai Kanjibhai
Ramamurthy, Shri K.	Shukla, Shri Vidyacharan
Ranga, Prof. N.G.	Singaravedivel, Shri S.
Rathva, Shri Narayanbhai Jamlabhai	Singh, Shri Ajay
Rathod, Shri Uttam	Singh, Shri Dhanraj
Rathor, Dr. Bhagwan Dass	Singh, Shri Hari Kishore
Rawat, Shri Harish	Singh, Shri Jagannath

Singh, Shri L.V

Yadav, Shri Ram Krishan

Singh, Shri Mandhata

Yadav, Shri Ramendra Kumar Ravi

Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur

Yadav, Shri Sharad

Singh, Shri Surya Narayan

Yadava, Shri Ramjilal

Singh, Shri Vishwanath Pratap

Yadvendra Datt, Shri

Singh Deo, Shri A.N.

Yuvraj, Shri

Sodhi, Shri Mankuram

Zainal Abedin, Shri

Sonkar, Shri Kalpnath

NOES

Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-din

Bulara, Shrimati Rajinder Kaur

Subedar, Shri

Chavan, Shrimati Premalabai

Sur, Shri Monoranjan

Roy, Shri A.K.

Tarwala, Shri Amratlal Vallabhdas

*Verma, Shrimati Usha

Thambi Durai, Dr.

(Interruptions)

Thapa, Shri Nandu

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, since the machine is not working properly the House may agree to postpone the voting.

Thorat, Shri S.B.

Thungon, Shri P.K.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir.

Tiraky, Shri Piyus

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is there any doubt? There are people who can count the hands. This should not be done.

Uma Bharati, Kumari

Umbrey, Shri Laeta

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): It cannot be postponed.

Verma, Shri Dharmesh Prasad

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Upendra says that the machine is not working.

Verma, Shri R.P.L.

Verma, Shri Upendra Nath

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): How can he say it?

Vijayaraghavan, Shri A.

Yadav, Shri Baleshwar

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have said anything more than that. Shri Vasant Sathe Says that you can count the heads here. As this happens to be an important amendment, Will the house agree to count the heads?

Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad

Yadav, Shri Hukumdeo Narayan

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No. No.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The result of the division is:

	**
Ayes	236
	**
Noes	5

The motion is not carried in accordance with Rule 157 of the Rules of procedure and in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution of India.

The motion was negatived."

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Government must resign. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur): Are you sure this reflects correctly the position here? How are you sure that the machine is working properly? In a Constitution Amendment Bill, it cannot be "Subject to correction."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not "Subject to correction."

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Balpur): Are you sure that the machine is working properly?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is not "subject to correction." (*Interruptions*) The hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs feels

that the slips should be distributed and the votes should be counted.

I put it to the House. I have collected the sense of the House and after I got the information from the Secretariat, from the Officers over here, I have declared what I have declared. I have not said "Subject to correction."

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Voting has taken place. Voting has been completed and the result has been declared. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, I think, the sense of the House is that this Constitution (Amendment) Bill should be passed and all the parties in the House have agreed to pass this Amendment. Now, if there is any technical mistake, on the basis of the technical mistake, the Amendment should not be rejected. Because they have all agreed to pass this Amendment, if House feels, we can take the course the House suggests.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Let slips be distributed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I entirely agree with you. This is the spirit with which we came and spoke also. Whose responsibility is it to have a simple majority here. It is the responsibility of the

*The following Members also recorded their votes:

AYES: Sarvashree Anadi Charan Das, Samarendra Kundu, Rasheed Masood, Tarif Singh, Anil Shastri, Yusuf Beg, Keshari Lal, Chunchun Prasad Yadav, Madan Lal Khurana, Jorawar Ram, Ram Singh Shakya, Bengali Singh, Sarwar Hussain, Kisanrao Baburao Bankhele, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, S/Shri Resham Lal Jangde, Tarit Baran Topdar, Shailendra Mahato, Abedya Nath Mahat, Tej Narayan Singh, Shrimati Usha Verma, Sarvashree G. Made Gowda, R. Ramakrishna, J. Chokka Rao, Shrimati J. Jamuna, Sarvashri K.D. Sultanpuri, Shikiho Sema, Prof. Meijinlung Kamson, Shri M.J. Akbar

NOES: Shri Rajdev Singh and Baba Sucha Singh.

**235 as corrected.

Government which claims to rule the country. If they cannot even muster a simple majority, what can we do? There are only 140 people there. (*Interruptions*) Forget us. Even those who are supporting you, have not brought all their Members here.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the Members... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, I am going to hear you but you have to hear me also. I would like to facilitate your statement over here. Now, if you have to make any statement, I will allow you to make that statement. I will allow you to have your say over here. But let it be one by one.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: My submission is this. Our moral responsibility is to support you to get the two-thirds majority to pass the Constitution Amendment. But to have those 50 per cent Members present and voting, that is for simple majority, that is the responsibility of the Government which claims to have the majority. Not only the Government, but even the supporting parties have not brought all their Members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, please address the Chair.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I am addressing you. Sir, even crutches that they were given, are not there. How can this Government stand? In spite of the slips, you have noted, the majority is not there. Now, we cannot have this circumventing. The machine has worked. The Members have pressed their buttons according to their desire. After that, slips were given to those Members who voted wrongly or did not vote. That also has come to you. It is after all this, you have found that even the simple majority is not there and you have declared the result. The Constitution Amendment has failed. This puts a full-stop to it. We cannot re-open this question.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): I have a point of order. The Constitution Amendment has been voted by division. You

have declared the result. You have given a ruling. Are we debating on this issue? I want to know.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: I want to know the subject on which we are debating.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to know whether we are debating on the ruling of the Chair. Please let me know what are we discussing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not asking me a question. You are raising a point of order. I have given my decision.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: You have allowed the people to talk on this. What is the debate that is going on?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have raised a point of order. I will give a decision on your point of order.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The question is, I am requesting you to move to the next item of the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That is not point of order. If you want to know whether a matter like this can be discussed or not in the inherent powers which are with the Speaker, this kind of a matter can be discussed in certain circumstances.

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): I would request my colleagues from the Opposition also to cooperate because this a situation in which, on the first count, this House has not been able to show the requisite majority. I would accept what Mr. Sathe has said that it is principally the responsibility of the Ruling party and its supporters to muster the requisite simple majority. I would not dispute on that. The situation which we are discussing today is about the general consensus and

[Sh. L.K. Advani]

wishes of the House that a certain course of actions be adopted. It is therefore that we are discussing now as to whether or not there can be a legitimate, legal and proper way out of this kind of a situation. Otherwise if we were not agreed, then perhaps, you would be perfectly justified in saying that the matter ends and the Government has not been able to muster the requisite majority and therefore, the consequences should follow. Now, I have been going through the Constitution in respect of special majority. Article 368 lays down the provisions. It says:

"An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of parliament, and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President who shall give his assent to the Bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill."

It was very early that Speaker Mavalankar was called upon to interpret what is meant by 'when the Bill is passed'. What is the meaning of 'when the bill passed'? The Speaker Mavalankar while giving his ruling in May 1951 on the interpretation of Article 368, quoted the Attorney-General's opinion as follows:

"The expression 'when the Bill is passed in each House' has reference to the passing of the Bill at the final stage. The majority insisted upon by Article 368 is, therefore, applicable only to the voting at the final stage. It is, however, better to err on the safer side the take stricter view insisting on the requisite majority at all stages of the passage of the Bill."

What I am saying is that here is a

considered legal opinion given by the Attorney-General at that time and accepted by the Speaker and it is in pursuance of that that over all these years, a practice has developed in this House of having the requisite special majority at every stage of the Bill, though in case of amendments, in the case of reference to a Select Committee, in cases of reference to public opinion that special majority has been discarded with. And it has been accepted that a simple majority is all right. It was over at that time. Now, I would suggest, in view of that fact that the entire House is of the same consensus that these things ought to be done, if the House agrees that we shall confine to the opinion of the Attorney-General... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Not on constitutional matters. No tempering with the constitutional provisions and constitutional procedures.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am making a plea to the House and to you particularly, that here is a matter in which by practice, by conventions, we have said that special majority should be required at every stage. If the House agrees, we shall confine this special majority strictly to the opinion of the Attorney-General at the final stage. This is the way out. This shall be subject to the House agreeing on this.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are thankful to Advaniji. I can say straightway that we understand your feelings, but we do not want to set bad precedents and we cannot allow tampering with constitutional provisions and procedures as it would be a very dangerous thing to do. If you have not been able to do it, we are very sorry.

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am an elected Member from Punjab... (*Interruptions*). In a slipshod manner, this Bill has been brought and the way the Punjab problem is being tackled, I strongly protest. That is the opening sentence of my speech on this Constitution

(Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill. The Punjab policy of the present Government is disastrous. This is how the Punjab problem is being tackled. If the Government wanted to pass this Bill, it should have ensured the presence of its own Members. It is not the way that this problem should be tackled. Even during the passage of this Bill, you have not been able to ensure the presence of your Members...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What I am submitting is that it cannot depend on the exigencies of the functioning of a machine or the non-functioning of a machine...*(Interruptions)*. They have committed to support this Bill. I do not know what is this commitment and what is this cooperation...*(Interruptions)*. My point of order is that this is a procedure which is governed by the constitutional provisions and there is a direct provision for that...*(Interruptions)*. The question is that you made an observation that this motion for the Bill to be taken into consideration has not been passed by the requisite majority; but there is no constitutional requirement for that, as Shri Advani correctly referred to Shri Mavalankar's ruling. No practice can obliterate a ruling. A ruling was given by the Speaker...*(Interruptions)*. This is the cooperation that they are talking of. The Leader of the Opposition is here. This is the way the cooperation is being given. It is very clearly provided that this special majority is for the constitutional provision. Because of the constitutional provision, we talk of special majority. It says that when the Bill is passed in each House. The Bill is passed at the last stage, for which the Minister has to move a motion that the Bill be passed. Therefore, it is very clear that at this stage, there is no question of defeating the Bill...*(Interruptions)*. We cannot depend on a defective machine...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: As far as the point raised by Shri Advani and Shri Somnath Chatterjee is concerned, I think, the Constitution Amendment Bills have to be passed by following a particular procedure laid down for that purpose. The Title, Clause

1 and other Clauses are passed by simple majority, whereas the substantive clauses have to be passed by two-thirds majority of the members present and voting and the majority of the members of the House. It is not only the passing of the Bill which requires two-thirds majority, but passing of the substantive clauses also requires two-thirds majority of the members present and voting and the majority of the members of the House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It does not say so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, it does say.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, I am giving my ruling. So, it is necessary that at the consideration stage also, two-third majority of the Members present and voting and the majority of the members of the House has to be there.

As far as that point of order is concerned, I don't think that point of order of Mr. Advani is correct and I am not upholding it.

There is one more aspect related to the present issue before the House. Each and every Member of the House has said that this amendment should be passed because we all want to tackle the issue in Punjab. That is why if all the members agree to pass this amendment, if the house agrees we can find a solution to the problem before us. It is very clear that when the voting took place the required number of members were not present there in the House. Now, whose responsibility is this and who has to keep the members in the House, all these things are very clear and it is not necessary to go into the details of all these things. But the most important thing is that we all want that this amendment should be passed. Are we going to help each other or not?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The point which you wanted to establish has already been established. The point which you wanted to establish has been established beyond doubt. Now, should we stress, should we go to the extent that what we all want to do is not one, is negatived? I am trying to collect the sense of the House and I will go by the sense of the House. I would request the Members to look into the seriousness of the problem and try to help each other.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What you wanted to establish has already been established.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, if they can find some way out, we are always willing to cooperate with them.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: let us find out how many members are there in the House.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI (Amethi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have agreed to cooperate with the Government in passing this Bill. We will cooperate with the Government in passing this Bill. At the same time I would like to say that the normal procedure that has been adopted for the last 40 years should not be changed. We are willing to sit with the Government outside the House to decide how we can solve this problem, and whether there is any other alternative or not.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before you adjourn the House, it is very important.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not adjourning the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would submit that on account of mal-functioning of this machine, it is entirely possible...

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, no.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: It is entirely

possible that the total number of members present here could not be counted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, please.

(Interruptions)

SHRISOMNATH CHATTERJEE: There are nearly 300 members present here...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will hear you, but let him complete first.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: All that I submit is that the total number of Members of the House present may well be in excess of the required number.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): There are 300 members in the House...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Because of a machine which is not working properly, you cannot go on like this. There are nearly 300 Members present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

[Translation]

Please listen, I would like to tell the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Upendraji. I would like to tell the House that it is heartening that both the sides are talking of extending co-operation to each other and the leader of the Opposition has also given the assurance that they will try to find some solution of this problem by holding consultations outside this House. I was also thinking whether some solution can be found here itself, but I have been informed that the total number of the hon. Members present in the House is 252 only which is less than two thirds...

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now please take your seat.

[Translation]

and therefore, I would like to tell the House that despite some shortcomings, a good atmosphere has been created here and taking advantage of it we can hold discussions outside the House to decide as to how this Amendment is to be passed. Therefore, I would not allow further discussions in this matter. This being an important amendment I would suggest that all of you should put your head together and try to find some way to end this dead lock outside this House.

[English]

We are going to the next item. The hon. Prime Minister will make the statement.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Before I make the statement, may I thank the Leader of the Opposition and leaders of all the parties and also the Chair for taking the whole consensus and attempting for a solution? I want to convey my thanks for that.

16.10 hrs.

STATEMENT BY PRIME MINISTER

Prime Minister's Visit to Namibia*[English]*

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I had the privilege of visiting Windhoek from the 20th to the 21st March, to participate in the celebrations of Namibia's independence.

There could not have been a more befitting occasion for my first visit abroad as

Prime Minister than to witness Namibia's proud and joyous emergence as a sovereign, independent State. It was a memorable experience for all of us to be part of a historic occasion which marked the end of colonialism in Africa and the retreat of apartheid to its final crumbling bastion in South Africa.

The presence of our multi-Party delegation which included Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, comrade Surjeet, Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Narayanan from the Congress-I in Namibia demonstrated that India's principled and unwavering commitment to the anti-apartheid, anti-colonial struggle transcends party affiliations and ideologies. This is not just our national policy. It has been a part of our national psyche since the days of our own freedom struggle.

Immediately after the mid-night hour, India established diplomatic relations with Namibia, withdrew all sanctions and established a resident High Commission. We shared in the moment of great elation of the people of Namibia, who had struggled valiantly for 23 long years for their independence, under the banner of SWAPO and the leadership of President Sam Nujoma.

India is proud to have been in the forefront of the international effort to assist the Namibian people in their quest for freedom. We extended moral, material and political support to SWAPO during its days of exile. In the transition phase to independence, India made available to the United Nations Transition Assistance Group the services of a military peace keeping contingent, police monitors and election supervisors. I am happy to inform the House that our men in Namibia earned special praise for their diligence, discipline and dedication. I am sure that this House will join me in applauding our citizens who assisted Namibia in its transition to independence. At Namibia's request, we have agreed to the continuance for three months of 50 Indian police monitors, at our cost.

During my call on President Sam

[Sh. Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Nujoma, I promised India's cooperation in their nation building efforts. We offered to assist in their human resource development, with training facilities in fields such as civil administration and teacher training. We offered the services of advisors in the areas of planning, finance, water resources development and for the preparation of feasibility studies for the development of small-scale industries. We will extend concessional credit for the supply of goods and services. We have earmarked a sum of approximately Rs. 20 crores as our total assistance package.

The visit to Namibia provided me with the opportunity of having a useful exchange of views with President Kenneth Kaunda, Chairman of the Frontline States, President Hosni Mubarak, Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, President Janez Drovsek, Chairman of the Non-aligned Movement and also with President Masire of Botswana, President Mwinyi of Tanzania, President Arafat of the State of Palestine, Prime Minister Jugnauth of Mauritius and Prime Minister Kazi Zafar Ahmed of Bangladesh. I had productive meetings with US Secretary of State James Baker and with Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. It was a happy coincidence that my first meeting with U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar was at a moment of great fulfilment for the United Nations, which had supervised with remarkable efficiency and impartiality the transition of Namibia to independence.

Our meeting with Dr. Nelson Mandela was a moving and memorable occasion for me and all the members of my delegation. He spoke warmly of the unbroken Indian tradition of active support to the anti-apartheid cause from the pioneering role of Mahatma Gandhi to the present day. In spite of three decades of incarceration, Dr. Mandela's clarity of purpose, integrity of vision and firm determination to liberate his people from apartheid, remains undiminished. I reiterated our invitation to him to visit India at

his earliest convenience. He has accepted this invitation. I assured Dr. Mandela that India will not relax its sanctions and shall continue to mobilise international opinion to maintain pressures on the Pretoria regime at this critical stage. We shall continue to coordinate our policies with the African National Congress and contribute additional assistance to it in a joint endeavour to dismantle apartheid.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy Speaker, for the consideration of the House and your consideration, I would make a concrete suggestion by which we can salvage the situation...*(Interruptions)* I am only responding to what the Leader of the Opposition has said...*(Interruptions)* Listen to me.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Are you going back on the agenda now?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Next item has been taken up.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Prime Minister has spoken. Do you want to re-open the whole thing and go back on the agenda? This should be done outside the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, listen to me. Sir, I accept the view-point that outside the House we can discuss this and come to a consensus. That's all I was saying. If you could have listened, I was going to make the same suggestion.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Don't go back on the agenda.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up the private Members' business.

16.19 1/2 hrs.

**PAYMENT OF UNEMPLOYMENT
ALLOWANCE BILL***

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the payment of unemployment allowance to the unemployed persons and for matters connected therewith."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I introduce the Bill.

16.20 hrs.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

(Amendment of Section 20)

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950."

The motion was adopted

SHRIP.J. KURIEN: I introduce the Bill.

16.20 1/2 hrs.

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL***

**(Substitution of New Section for
Section 77 etc.)**

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951."

The motion was adopted.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I introduce the Bill.

16.21 hrs.

[SHRI THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

16.21 hrs.

**BACKWARD AREAS DEVELOPMENT
BOARD BILL***

[English]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for all-sided development of all economically backward areas of the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Board for all-sided development of all economically backward areas of the country".

The motion was adopted

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I introduce the Bill.

16.21 1/2 hrs.

ANTI-ESPIONAGE BILL*

[English]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for capital punishment to spies for espionage in India and their summary trial.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for capital punishment to spies for espionage in India and their summary trial".

The motion was adopted

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I introduce the Bill.

16.22 hrs.

GRAINS BOARD BILL*

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce Bill to provide for establishment of an autonomous

Board for fixation of minimum prices every year of all the agricultural commodities in the nature of foodgrains and for matters connected therewith.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of an autonomous Board for fixation of minimum prices every year of all the agricultural commodities in the nature of foodgrains and for matters connected therewith".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I introduce the Bill.

16.22 1/2 hrs.

[English]

COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING BILL*

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all able-bodied persons."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I introduce the Bill.

16.23 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Articles 75 and 164)

[English]

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I introduce the Bill.

16.24 hrs.

NATIONALISED BANKS (LOANS RECOVERY PROCEDURE) BILL*

[English]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for simplification of procedure for recovery of loans advanced by nationalised banks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for simplification of procedure for recovery of loans advanced by nationalised banks"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.23 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Article III)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: I introduce the Bill.

16.24 1/2 hrs.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

[English]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

The motion was adopted.

SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR: I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

**SHRI KANCHI PANNEERSELVAM (Chinglepattu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the Bill moved by Hon. Member Shri Amar Roy Pradhan for making the right to work as a fundamental right.

16.25 hrs.

YOUTH BILL*

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country".

The motion was adopted

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: I introduce the Bill.

The National Front Government held out so many assurances to the people at the time of elections without fulfilling any of them. They gave a firm promise to the people that right to work will be made a fundamental right. Three months have passed since the National Front have come to power. They have not made any provision in the budget for giving effect to this promise. I strongly condemn the Government's inaction in the matter.

Sir, unemployment is rampant in the country. A large number of families are impoverished due to unemployment. They should be provided with reasonable employment. I would like to caution the Govt. that before they incorporate the right to work as a fundamental right they should take steps to formulate employment guarantee programmes. Without these employment guarantee programmes, the people would only be knocking at the doors of courts for implementation of their fundamental right to work. This has been rightly pointed out in the budget speech of our Hon. Finance Minister.

16.25 1/2 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(Insertion of New Article 16A)—Contd.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up further consideration of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill moved by Shri Amar Roypradhan on the 16th March, 1990.

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh is to continue his speech. But he is absent. Now, Shri Kanci Panneer Selvam may speak.

Sir, in my constituency particularly, where the great leader Anna was born, there are thousands of people belonging to backward and scheduled castes, weavers, farmers and artisans are without any employment. I urge upon the Hon. Minister to establish a big industrial unit in Kanchipuram. You can also establish a textile export network in Kanchipuram as Kanchipuram is famous for textiles. There is also avenue for setting up of a railway workshop in Kanchipuram. Kanchipuram, Madhuranthakam, Achcharapakkam, Tiruporur and Uttaramerur are

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 30.3.90.

**Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

certain places in my constituency which are still backward. I request the Hon. Minister to provide special financial assistance for industrial development of the area.

Sir, a large number of people and unemployed youth from Tamil Nadu migrate to big cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta for employment. They find it extremely difficult to find shelter in these costly cities. The Municipal administration in these cities should develop special low cost housing programmes for providing shelter to these needy and poor migrant workers to avoid proliferation of slums.

Sir, when the Great leader Anna came to power in Tamil Nadu, he took several special steps to ameliorate the conditions of the poor. The task was continued by Dr. MGR when he was the Chief Minister. Schemes for distribution of free footwear, free dhoties and sarees and nutritious meals scheme are a few of such programmes aimed at uplifting the poor. Our dynamic leader Puratchi Thalaivi (Leader revolutionary) is also striving hard to assist the poor and the downtrodden. That is why the DMK Govt. which has been rejected by the people is hell bent upon physically liquidating her. They made an assault on her in the Legislative Assembly on March 25, 1989. They again tried to finish her in a car accident near Madras recently. No inquiry has so far been ordered into the incident. A day is not far for her to ascend to the position of serving the people of the State. Then the first task of her Government would be to provide employment to all in the State. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the Chair for having given me this opportunity to participate in this discussion. This discussion is timely and relevant to the present context as the present National Front Government has assured in its Election Manifesto that the right to work would be included in the fundamental rights.

The problem of the unemployment has assumed alarming proportions and this burning issue is one of the major threats which the country is facing today. As per the information available there are some 30 million youngsters who have registered their names with various Employment Exchanges in the country, half of them uneducated. In addition to this, we also have millions of youngsters who have not registered their names with the Employment Exchanges. Even in the relatively small State of Kerala, there are more than 35 lakh such youngsters, who have registered their names with the Employment Exchanges. The lofty idea of having the right to work inscribed in the Constitution as a fundamental right is attractive. It would make it obligatory also for the Government to provide employment to all the citizens or provide them with unemployment allowances or doles. Article 41 of our Constitution says and I quote:

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want."

Hence, Article 41 itself clearly outlines the responsibility of the Union that it shall provide employment to its citizens. The pertinent question before us is whether the Government was able to fulfil these lofty dreams of the Founding Fathers of our Constitution. The answer is not positive. With the second largest population in the world, our planners and administrators have failed to provide jobs to our teeming millions. So, what is required is to tackle this problem in a most scientific manner so that results could be achieved within a stipulated period. Empty slogans and fake promises will not take us to our desired goal. It will only lead to frustration and deep-rooted discontentment among the youth. Take for instance, the Government of Kerala. During the last Assembly elections, the Left Democratic Front had promised in their Manifesto that they

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

would provide employment to 10 lakhs youngsters each year. This slogan had generate high hopes in the minds of the youth in the State. However, after having completed three years in power, the Left Democratic Front has not been able to make even a humble beginning. Thus, the Left Front Government could not convince even their own cadres about the genuineness of their promises. In fact the Left Democratic Front is groping in the dark to find a solution to the problem.

Sir, what I am trying to stress is that the National Front Government also in their Election Manifesto have stated that right to work will be included in the fundamental rights of our Constitution.

The Election Manifesto of the National Front released on the eve of the elections of 1989 states and I quote:

"The National Front believes that every citizen has the right to productive and gainful work in order to live meaningfully and with dignity. The social and economic policy of the National Front will be geared to the realisation of the right to work as a fundamental right to the citizen of India."

With that end in view, it is widely reported that the National Front Government is going to introduce a legislation during the Budget Session to make the right to work a fundamental right. We all know that a fundamental right will be both enforceable and justiciable. So, the inclusion of the right to work in the Fundamental Rights is going to be a colossal commitment on the part of the Government. I really wonder how far this Government is going to practise this. Let the hon. Minister enlighten this august House on this.

Elections may come and go. But the rulers must be sincere and honest to the electorate before making lofty promises. As I put it earlier, more than 30 million youngsters have registered their names with the

various employment exchanges. To pay them the minimum wages, irrespective of their skill, ability and qualifications, the Government will have to shell out at least Rs. 39,600 crores every year to keep its promises regarding the right to work. Can the Government afford this huge amount? I very much doubt. This will amount to 48% of the total budget expenditure of the Central Government, and 30% of the Central as well as the State Budgets together. Nearly 10% of the GNP will be eaten up to guarantee this right to work. If the Government is serious and sincere about their promises, I would like to know how the Government is going to mobilize the resources for meeting this great demand of the youngsters. The poor and the downtrodden of the country will have to pay twice the amount of the taxes that they are paying today.

Along with the 30 million registered unemployed youngsters, there are more than 20 million unregistered youngsters in our country. If the right to work is included in the Fundamental Rights, then we will have to provide employment or unemployment allowance or dole to these 50 million youngsters. For this purpose, Government of India will have to set apart another Rs. 66,000 crores. I do not know whether the Government has made any serious study of this proposition. The right to work is really the right to earn. So, the unemployed will be after the cash that they are getting out of their jobs. As such, the Government can tackle the problem in two ways: the first proposition is actually to offer a job as promised in the manifesto, and pay the minimum wages; and secondly, to pay unemployment allowance or dole and forget about the job. The latter is the kind of social security measure which may developed countries have already adopted. If the Government has to offer work, there has to be some activity which can generate employment opportunities throughout the country. This is not an easy thing. I doubt whether this Government has really formulated any plan or scheme to generate more employment opportunities throughout the country. To employ one man, it would be necessary, in the least, to invest

Rs. 10,000/. If 50 million people are to be provided with employment, an investment of Rs. 50,000 crores have to be accumulated by the Government. An amount of Rs. 50,000 crores must be earmarked for this purpose. I do not know how the Government is going to raise this fund

I would also like to know whether the Government have even thought of the financial implications involved in such a gigantic scheme.

To give dole to the unemployed, will also pose great challenges to our country. The dangers of such a system have been experienced in many countries, because of the false claims made by unemployed youngsters. This will be even more visible in India where we have 90% employed in the unorganized sector. Either way, it will not be workable. Government cannot provide employment, because there is no way to invest in it. Government cannot give doles, because the cost is beyond the capacity of the Government, and the economy will not be in a position to take it.

Recently, we came across a statement by the Minister of Labour that the right to work did not mean the right to a job. What then does it mean? Let the Minister define it.

I do not wish to take much of the time of the House. I conclude by requesting the hon. Minister who is talking to his friend. Let the Minister hear me. I just conclude by requesting the hon. Minister as well as the Government to be more honest in their declarations as well as intentions. Let this not be another political and Constitutional fraud on the people of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhaujharpur): Mr. Chairman, first of all I would like to congratulate and thank hon. Member Shri Amar Roypradhan for giving us the opportunity of discussion by bringing forward this bill. This is a very important issue and discussion on it has been going on

in the House for last many days. Right to life and individual freedom to the citizens of this country has been enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution, but Article 41 under directive principles of State policy. Here is a provision that Government would provide employment to the citizens and every citizen should get employment. This proposal was approved in the meeting of Constituent Assembly in 1946. But this is also true that provision of employment has been included in the directive principles of State policy and as such the Government is not bound to implement this provision. If we try to understand the substance of Article 21 then it becomes very clear that life has no significance without employment. Therefore right to employment is a part and parcel of right to life to provide employment to each citizen is the foremost responsibility of any welfare state, but previous Government—Congress Government—did not shoulder their foremost responsibility in a proper manner. We feel that as a result of this, disappointment of the employed youth in our country is growing day by day. Previous Government had created false hopes among the youth by raising hallow slogans like “Garibi Hatao” or “Barojgari Hatao” while nothing substantial was done in this regard. I was listening very attentively the speech of hon. member of Opposition Shri Harish Rawat because this is a very important matter. When hon. Member was in power he never bothered to express sympathy for the unemployed youth. He did not take away constructive step in this regards. But now since he is sitting in the opposition, we has all of a sudden become so much worried and sympathetic for the unemployed youth Hon. Member Shri Harish Rawat has advocated for unemployment allowance also. While speaking on the bill he said that this should be provision for unemployment allowance. I read it somewhere that once China faced a severe famine. At that time some western countries said ship load of food supplies to help the famine stricken people of China. But the students and the youth, there refused to accept it by saying that they did not want any charity from any one. This is called national character. That is why, the National Front Government

[Sh. Devendra Prasad Yadav]

proposes to make right to work a fundamental right and it is going to do it with out fail. This implies that what Congress Government failed to do. National Front Government is determined to re-establish that national character. During last forty-two years, Congress Government has only contributed to making problem of unemployment even more and worse intricate and increasing the member of unemployed youth in our country. The National Front Government is not capable of performing miracles so that this wide spread problem can be solved in matter of ten days or one month only. Of course, one thing is certain that now that this Government has come into power, it will definitely solve this problem. This Government is taking initiative and adopting a well planned attitude towards reaching solution to the problem but it is not that the problem can be solved with some miracle.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the nation is facing an alarming situation. Unemployment is the root cause of poverty. There is poverty only because we have the problem of unemployment in our country and the Government is determined to take initiative in solving the problem of unemployment. I definitely approve the bill put forward in the House by hon. Member in this regard. A number of questions including the question of increasing or decreasing the age-limit of the unemployed youth were raised. That is no so important. The important question is to include the right to work in fundamental rights. Once right to work is included in the fundamental rights, the problem of unemployment will automatically be solved because it will provide job to each youth. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I.R.D.P. was one of the many schemes started during Congress regime which aimed at "come, pay money and get it". But unfortunately all these schemes proved unsuccessful in solving the problem of unemployment. Therefore, I would like to say here that not only in North Bihar, but in entire Bihar, the vibration is that nearly eleven lakhs unemployed persons who are peasants and labourers are fleeing from their native places

to other states in search of employment. Such migration from Bihar has created problem in other states also. We are trying to rectify and modify Jawahar Rozgar Yojana started by the Congress Government. The scheme of previous Government was D.M. + P.M. - C.M = Rozgar Yojana. But we will not follow their line of action and ignore the democratic pillar of state i.e. Chief Minister. The Chief Minister will have active participation in and control over the scheme. The previous Government had removed Chief Minister from the picture as money used to reach direct to the D.M. from here which was totally wrong. And above all they talk of decentralisation. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make it all clear that right to work can be achieved neither through unsuccessful schemes nor with some instantaneous planning or doles. Unless we change over the entire production system, we can not hope to achieve our target of ever continuing process of job-opportunities. Therefore we should change our production system altogether, then only it will prove fruitful to include right to work in the fundamental rights.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rawat expressed some other doubts also regarding National Front Government. I feel that there should be no question of raising any doubts on the issue of including right to work in the fundamental rights. I would like to say it very clearly that unlike congress Government, National Front Government does not believe in merely waving its tongue, but on the contrary, it believes in proving though its deeds, therefore, hon. Member should not raise any doubts, National Front Government will make right to work a fundamental right and debate is going on regarding this issue all over the country. Socialists and Economists are analysing the issue in their own way. I do not want to get involved in this fuss. All the socialists and Economists of our nation have the right of put forward their arguments. Therefore, they might have their individual opinions about it. As per my views, right to work is directly related to economic system.

Therefore if the right to work is incorpo-

rated in the Constitution of India, then it would become mandatory for any Government at the Centre to formulate programmes to implement the provision. After the inclusion of right to work in the Constitution efforts will have to be made to implement schemes which would generate more employment whether it is in the field of agriculture, irrigation or any other walk of life. Some of our brethren say that it is impractical. I would like to submit that just as in a communist system no one can have right to property similarly, in a capitalist system a section of workers have to remain unemployed. No capitalist system can exist or be successful without unemployed youths. I mean to say that in capitalist system one section must be exploited in order to keep the other developed. There can be other system besides communist or capitalist system. I strongly feel that an egalitarian system would give employment to all. So if right to work has to be realised I think there is no other way except setting up an egalitarian society. Such a system would help us in realizing the dreams of Lohia and Jai Prakash Narayan and solve many other problems, of the country. This is the area which must be given priority to create more employment. Agriculture and cottage industry are the oldest occupations in this country. Barring a few exceptions we have always had priorities. The previous Congress Government divided the Nation into two-rural India that is the real India and the Urban India. The rural India is the symbol of our ancient customs and civilisation whereas the urban India is an offshoot of modern western civilization. If we wish to develop the rural India agriculture and cottage industry must be developed. The previous Government has done much for urban India and paid attention towards increasing production through heavy machines. It is true that it increased the production but it also created an army of unemployed people. They did not pay any attention to it. I would like point out the situation which was created by the previous Government. In the last 35 years the share of net production of Industry and allied services in G.N.P. had risen from 43% to 67% whereas the corresponding rise in work force was almost negligible. The contribu-

tion of agriculture and allied areas has decreased from 58% to 33%. Similarly if 72 workers were engaged for a work in 1950-51 only 69 were engaged for the same work in 1986-87. The production of Industry has risen from 15% to 28% from 1950-51 to 1986-87. The production was 27% in 1950-51 in industrial sector but the percentage of work force was the same in 1986-87 as in 1950-51. In a nutshell work force did not increase. As the production increased, unemployment too increased instead of decreasing. Hence the concept of establishing heavy machines which was a western and foreign concept increased unemployment and poverty. Therefore unemployment has to be removed. Hence I support the bill which Shri Amar Roypradhan has introduced and congratulate him for it. He has given us a chance to discuss and pass a well intentioned Bill in the House. The Objects and Reasons of the Bill clearly indicate that though the right to work is enshrined in the Directive Principles but it has not borne any results. Therefore, it must be made a fundamental right. Since this Bill fulfils this purpose, I would like to emphasise that necessary amendment be made in the Constitution and right to work be made a fundamental right.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI (Ghosi): Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the Constitution Amendment Bill introduced by Shri Amar Roy Pradhan. But I am deeply disturbed by the fact that the main engagement of the ruling party Members for last three months has been criticising and condemning Congress. Will such slogans ever solve the problem of unemployment? Will the name of National Front Government work miracles and solve the problems? Has the Congress done nothing worth while during the last forty years?

We are all elected representatives of the people. We should discuss this problem seriously. The India of 1947 was a hungry, naked and pauper nation. it produced just 5 crore tonnes of foodgrains at that time whereas now it produces 17 crore tonnes of foodgrains. Could progress or agricultural development been possible without corre-

[Sh. Kalp Nath Rai]

sponding industrialisation? Could agriculture progress without a fertilizer factory or an insecticides and pesticides factory? Could there be high yield without improved seeds? Could we have produced 17 crores tonnes of foodgrains without industrialisation, fertilizer factories, power stations, factories manufacturing tractors and pump sets. The population of Undivided India that is India Pakistan and Bangladesh was 35 crores whereas today India alone has a population of 80 crores.

The area was hit by the worst drought of the century two years back, yet, not a single person died of starvation. Does not that speak of our self-reliance with regard to the production of foodgrains.

17.00 hrs.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, so far as agricultural or industrial development is concerned, India ranks eighth in the industrially developed nations. It is also a powerful agricultural country of the world. It is the third technical know-how power, fourth so far as fertilizer technology is concerned, fifth remote-sensing satellite launcher, fourth missile power and sixth atomic power of the world today. These are a few of the great achievements of the post-Independent India. So far as the problem of unemployment is concerned which is posing a great challenge to the country, we need to take firm and time-bound steps to solve it. At the time of Independence, a mere 1360 MWs of electricity was being generated which has now risen to 65,000 MWs. Our goal was of generating 22245 MWs of electricity during the Seventh Five Year Plan. We have achieved it cent per cent which is a record. The department of power does not give direct employment but generates it. Crores of people can set up small medium and other enterprises only if we make adequate arrangements for power generation in the country. This is the basic infrastructure on which the whole edifice of providing employment can be erected. If we want to provide work even on minimum

wages to the unemployed youth registered in the Employment Exchanges, we would need about Rs. 50-60 thousand crores. Can this Government, Budget or the economy bear this burden? The Government has imposed taxes worth Rs. 900 crores on Railways which would be effective from 1st May, 1990; Rs. 800-900 crores on telecommunications and several thousand crores in the shape of other taxes. This is an appropriate step and we would not oppose it because for development and nation's progress, crores of Indians will have to share and bear the burden of development. A nation can not be built by a single person or party.

In 1950, we adopted the Constitution and lit the lamp of democracy in India. India is the only developing nation where the concept and practice of democracy on the one hand and welfare state or socialist republic on the other, go hand in hand. Can you cite a single example, other than India, in Asia or Africa where democracy and socialism go hand in hand. The whole world today supports our democratic socialism. We want to create a third world which would be free of the influence of capitalism and the restrictions of communism and where the freedom of thought could be blended with the freedom of action or vocation and where democracy and socialism would be supplementary to each other. Two-third of the whole world is going to accept and adopt our political system. Communism is being thrown out and the erstwhile communist countries have conceded to the experiment of blending democracy with socialism. We neither believe in American capitalist economic system nor in communist dictatorship. We have instead decided to take recourse to nation-building through the path of democratic socialism. Not only this, the goals of industrialisation, development of agriculture and removal of unemployment can be achieved through democratic socialism alone. But mudslinging will not solve any problem. The Government now in power for the last 3-4 months has announced to write off loans upto Rs. 10,000 except in cases where people are able to repay them. Only the loans of those would be written off who are not able

to repay. But I would like to submit here that only those who have repaying capacity are given loans. Shri Ram Vilas, being Labour Minister, you can't be ignorant of the fact, that, no such person who does not have repaying capacity or cannot mortgage his land is granted loan either for construction of house or any other purpose. The Bill provides for writing off loans of only those who are unable to repay and gives no concession to those who can repay. On this basis, the Government has no other alternative but to reply on the reports and recommendations of Patwaris, Tehsildars and District Collectors for writing off the loans. This will breed corruption on a large scale. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that the sentiments of patriotism, love for nation and an earnest desire to die for one's country are the attributes that make a nation strong, a person charismatic and a society developed. Nations are not built through hollow speeches or raising slogans.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been stated in the Preamble of the Constitution of India that-

[English]

We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVERIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;

and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION."

[Translation]

We have framed this Constitution. The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution are not justiciable. It is clearly stated in the Directive Principles of State Policy that:

[English]

"The State shall, with the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want."

[Translation]

It has been stated in the Directive Principles of State Policy that the State shall make provision for securing the right to work. I think there is hardly any constituency of the Members of Parliament where 10 to 15 thousand Junior Engineers or Doctors are not unemployed. But I have to say that in India... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Since when they are unemployed?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: My friend has asked since when they are unemployed, so I would like to tell that unemployment was there even before independence and it exists today also. Population Control is the main factor to solve the unemployment problem. Today our population is touching the mark of 80 crores. So long as the population growth is not checked, we cannot solve the unemployment problem whether there is

[Sh. Kalp Nath Rai]

Congress Government or the National Front Government. You may provide employment to all the unemployed but the number of unemployed will again go on multiplying. The Government should frame a population control policy on the basis of national consensus. The Government have to think over all the population control measures and all political parties have to work unitedly on the warfooting to achieve this goal. There are certain countries in the world such as Germany, France, Sweden, Norway etc., where population is not increasing. In these countries incentives are given by the Government to those people who increase the population. In developing countries like India, Bangladesh, Pakistan etc., population is increasing rapidly and if efforts are not made to check the population growth, we will not be able to solve the unemployment problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, who do not want to solve the unemployment problem? In 1936, the then Congress President, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru said at Lucknow that:

[English]

"The problems of India i.e. poverty and unemployment cannot be solved without the establishment of socialism. I am a socialist. I want to convert the Congress into a socialistic organisation..."

[Translation]

In 1936, Acharya Narendra Dev, Jai Prakash Narain and Achyut Patverdhan were included in the Congress working committee. Even during the freedom struggle the goal of establishing socialistic Republic was declared and after independence a resolution regarding socialistic pattern of society was brought in the Congress session at Awadi and was adopted in 1953. In 1962, the foundation of

cooperative society was laid under the leadership of Shri Kamraj. Under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi the Bank nationalisation was done and privy purses were abolished. It is all because of the Bank nationalisation that crores of youth have got employment in the banks. It was a great step towards the socialism. It is also because of the Bank nationalisation that today we see tractors and crores of pumping sets in the rural areas because this step has opened the doors of the Banks for the crores of farmers.

I would like to say one thing that on the one hand Government talks of providing jobs to the unemployment and on the other hand the Government have not yet approved the Draft of Eighth Five Year Plan which was supposed to be effective from day after tomorrow. Till now it has neither been approved by the cabinet nor it has been brought before the National Development Council. When the draft of Eighth Five Year Plan has not been prepared how the National Front Government would implement its decision to work according to planning. There should be coordination between the planning and educational Institutions such as Engineering Colleges, Medical Colleges, other colleges and Universities. We should make assessment as to how many Engineers, Doctors, Graduates and Post Graduates we would require within next five years and we should impart education according to the requirement. So long as we do not link planning with employment, we cannot succeed in our mission.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): Should the rest of the people, not be imparted education? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Can you impart education to all of them? Take the case of West Bengal where Communist Party is in power for the last 12 years. Poverty in West Bengal is much more than other states of the

country. Therefore, we should not say anything which is not possible. (*Interruptions*) I am not saying anything irrelevant but what I am saying is the real truth. Please listen to me. I have listened to you, so you should listen to me also. The Communist Party is in power in West Bengal for the last 12 years. Therefore, I would like to ask my colleagues of Communist Party that in spite of their good intention, have they succeeded in solving the unemployment problems? I would like to say to the Labour Minister, his colleagues and to all other hon. Members of this House that in the Eighth Five Year Plan which is being finalised, more emphasis should be laid on power;

[*English*]

Power creates employment. Power does not give employment.

[*Translation*]

Power will increase agricultural production. The factories, small scale industries, medium industries and heavy industries will make significant achievements with the availability of more power. One of our friends from Bihar was saying that 90 per cent small scale industries of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar are in rural areas and become sick for want of power. Handlooms and powerlooms cannot work without power. Therefore, in Eighth Five Year Plan, priority should be given to power generation. The power generation will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while welcoming the Bill brought by Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, I would like to say that if we cannot provide job to the unemployed persons, we can at least give unemployment allowance to them. If Rs. 100 is given as unemployment allowance, that would have positive effects. If we want to provide jobs to all the persons who have registered their names with Employ-

ment Exchanges, it would require Rs. 50 to 60 crores but we do not have that much provision in our Budget.

Can we solve this problem merely by discussion? Not at all. Therefore, I would say that the right to work is a good and welcome step. If the National Front Government does it, crores of people of India would be grateful to the Government. But its practical aspect has also to be examined. I am not here to criticise the good steps taken by the Government. But we cannot take concrete and time bound steps in this direction with the existing provision of the Budget. We cannot do that at any cost. Therefore, I would like to say that the land reforms should be implemented on war-footing in the rural areas. Uniform land laws should be enacted for the entire country and for this purpose land laws should be included in the concurrent list. Land reforms should be implemented on large scale all over the country. With a view to solve the unemployment problem emphasis should be laid on industrialisation, development of agriculture sector, power generation and encouragement to small and medium industries so that we may utilise the man-power of our country for the national building and national re-construction.

With these words I welcome the Bill.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

17.20 hrs.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by Shri Amar Roy Pradhan. Infact, this should have been done immediately after the independence. It is true, as has also been pointed out by the earlier speaker, that had such a scheme been implemented earlier in our country, we would have different Budget for the country. I would like to say that 10 to 12 per cent youth in our country are unemployed and when such a

[Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar]

large number of youth are unemployed, they may be tempted to take any course. Today we have five crores unemployed youth in our country and yet another equal number of youth are under employed as agricultural labourers. It is a serious problem that the country is facing. Even after the independence, we did not pay attention to this problem, due to which it now assumed an alarming proportion. I am not a supporter of communist countries, even then I would like to submit that China had more population than India, but this large population could not come in the way of solving its unemployment problem. From the very beginning our party has been supporting the idea that work should be provided to each hand. Providing work to one and all individual does not mean that money should be collected for the purpose. In 1977, the Government was changed and the Janata Party came to power. At that time, the entire country experienced a drought situation. The Government initiated development schemes which provided work to the rural labourers. I do not say that every one will get job from tomorrow. I hail from Bareilly. The IFFCO has set up a unfertilizer plant at a cost of Rs. 1000 crores there but it could not provide employment to the local people in bulk. I am not against computerisation but the prevailing circumstances in the country demand the generation of more employment opportunities. If we take this factor into consideration, only then we can tackle the problem properly and find a solution to this problem. Today crores of graduate and post graduate youth are jobless as a result of which many of the unemployed youth have adopted wrong path. It is our responsibility to provide right direction to the youth of the country and we should think accordingly. We can take the example of other countries also. Japan and Germany become independent almost at the time are got it and they were ruined more than this country but they developed at a faster rate. I have read in the

newspapers that in foreign countries, more educated people are engaged in agricultural work but in our country a graduate does not like to work in the field because he considers it a work below his dignity whereas it is just reverse in the foreign countries. Forty years ago, our country was considered to be an agricultural country and milk and ghee were available here in abundance. Everything was available in our country. Today the urban people treat villagers in a most contemptuous manner. We should immediately make beginning in this direction and provide work opportunity to the people. All rural areas should be developed and people should be encouraged for it, only then we can succeed in tackling this problem. We should have such planning in our country, only then we will realise that we are heading towards the right direction. It should be ensured that all the person in the age group of 18-45 who need employment, are provided jobs. I hope that the Government would take such decision, so the people may also realise that Government have taken right decision.

[English]

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, I am glad to participate in this discussion on the Bill, presented by Shri Amar Roypradhan. This Bill has been brought forward to make the right to work, a Constitutional provision. Our country is one of the largest countries so far as its population is concerned. Our population is one of the major problems facing us. Now, unemployment in the country has also become a great problem, having its alarming proportions. All the political parties and various sections in our country are very much concerned about it. It is a concern for all the people in the country. We have always been talking about the seriousness of this problem and finding out the way in which we could, at least, ease the situation in our nation. So, there is a long standing demand from the people, especially from the youngsters and the youth of this country to make this right to

work, a Constitutional right. The National Front party, in its election manifesto assured that they will do this. But, after they came to power, when the President Addressed the Parliament, there was nothing about this promise, which was made by the National Front in its manifesto. Then, there were criticism in this House that this National Front Government is going back from its promise. As you know, Sir, there were so many amendments moved by the Members of this House, especially from this side of the House, that this Government must come forward with a Bill, to fulfil the promise regarding right to work. Then, of course, in the second Address which the President has delivered at the start of the current Session, there was an assurance by the President that the Government will fulfil that promise. In the Budget also, Shri Madhu Dandavate has referred to it. It is a welcome step. But the question is how the educated unemployed people of this country are going to get the benefit. Simply putting this right to work in the Constitution will not deliver any goods. Everybody knows about it. What we are arguing or what we are voicing is the employment for all. That is our objective. That is our aim. Lakhs of youths of both rural and urban areas who have and have not registered their names with the Employment Exchanges, their dream and hope is employment and not the provision in the Constitution. Of course, that provision is a welcome step. How are you going to provide employment? What is your scheme? We have seen the Budget. There is nothing concrete or specific. There is only one proposal in the Budget and that is regarding employment guarantee scheme. It is nothing new. There were so many such schemes in the past and still we are continuing those schemes. Those schemes could not fulfil the aspirations of the people who were raising their voice for employment. So, the motivation behind this Constitutional provision is to give employment to those people who are unemployed. So, I would like to know from the Govern-

ment as the hon. Minister is here—as to what are the specific schemes that you are proposing in order to provide employment to the lakhs of people who are in search of employment for their livelihood? I am not going into the figures.

I come from Kerala. I know that Keraia is a worst sufferer of this problem. The unemployment problem is very acute in my State. The figure of unemployment is staggering at 31 lakhs. The Left Front Government is there. I am not accusing them. They came into power by giving lots of hopes to the unemployed people of the State. They assured in their Manifesto then, that they will provide employment to 10 lakh people every year. The youths were attracted by this rosy slogan and they had voted the Left Front, which is led by the Marxists, to power. Now, more than three years have passed but nothing has happened. They have not even provided ten jobs per year what to talk of 10 lakhs jobs per year. So, that is the situation. Young men and women there are very much distressed and disappointed. There Constitutional provisions will also not make any difference. Unless you find out some proposals, some schemes to provide them jobs, this is useless.

I know that there are thousand of people from Kerala working abroad. They have gone to the Middle East. The incoming remittances from the Gulf countries were once more than the annual revenues of the State Government. But now these are coming down, because the avenues there in the Middle East i.e. Gulf countries are now almost getting closed. So, there is a large exodus back home from the Gulf countries, and this influx creates serious repercussions in the economy of Kerala.

We have been raising our voice with the central Government demanding that it must come forward with schemes to rehabilitate those Indians who are coming back to the

[Sh. T Basheer]

homeland from abroad, from those countries. It is a serious problem so far as Kerala is concerned. But I am sorry that during this Session, myself and my colleagues received answers to some questions put by us, to the effect that the Central Government has rejected our state's proposal. The Minister himself was answering the question, saying that the proposals submitted by Kerala Government in this regard were actually rejected. The Central Government is trying to put the whole responsibility on the State Government. But because of its financial constraints, the State Government could not take up such projects. There was a proposal from the Kerala Government submitted to the Central Government, about a scheme for a Fund for this purpose, viz. rehabilitation of the workers coming back from the Gulf countries. But the Central Government's decision in this regard is very disappointing. The Minister concerned is here. It concerns his Ministry. I would request him to reconsider this take a positive stand on this proposal which has been given by the Kerala Government.

We know that ours is a rural economy. As correctly put by the *Rashtrapita* Mahatma Gandhi, India lives in its villages. So, the welfare of our rural folk is most important; I am not saying that the urban people are not important. We know that our economy is dependent mainly on rural people: agriculture, small industries and traditional industries. So, I would like to point out that for providing more employment, our traditional industries are of great importance.

But, unfortunately, we are neglecting our traditional industries. The result is that thousand of workers, who are engaged in those industries, are becoming jobless every year. I can cite the example of Kerala. In

Kerala, there are many traditional industries like coir, cashew, etc. They are the sources of livelihood of thousands of workers over there; they get employment in those industries. Handloom is also a traditional industry. So, these traditional industries are in doldrums, in crisis now. We are talking about providing employment; we are talking about the right to work and everything. But the problem is that, people who are employed in these industries are losing their jobs because of their neglect. It is a serious concern for all of us and it should be the concern of the Government also. How could we revitalise these industries? How could we re-start these industries so that we could provide more jobs to these people? We could protect the existing employment opportunities in that sector and provide more employment opportunities. I think that is very important so far as India is concerned.

This is connected with our educational system also. We have to re-mould our educational system. We are talking a lot about it here and there, in the House and outside the House also. But not much progress has been made in that direction. We are raising a hue and cry about vocationalisation. We should apply our mind and do something to change the system of our education to suit the needs of this country and provide more employment orientation to the educational system. That is important so far as this problem is concerned. The Government decided to put right to work in the Constitution. If you fail, for the time being, to provide employment, the Government must come forward to provide unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths. Many States are giving unemployment allowance. Since there are serious financial constraints in the States, the Central Government must come forward to provide financial assistance to the State Governments so that they can provide unemployment allowance to unemployed youths of this country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to make a submission. All of us are very eager to know whether the House will meet on Monday or not? Tuesday is already a holiday. We were expecting some announcement from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in this regard.

Secondly it was decided to take up the Matters under Rule 377 at 6.00 P.M. Many hon. Members are sitting here to make mention under Rule 377. Sir, if you think it proper, they may be permitted to raise matters under rule 377 first and discussion on this Bill may be resumed later on.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The matters under Rule 377 will be taken at 6.07 P.M. after the time for discussion on the Bill is over. Regarding the Monday holiday, it is under consideration and the House will be informed about it immediately after the matters under Rule 377 are over.

SHRI PREM PRADEEP (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today we are here to discuss the Bill seeking to make Right to work as Fundamental Right. It is not a problem of any particular state but it is national problem. As many as 4.5 crores unemployed people are registered on the live registers of the Employment Exchanges in the country and almost equal number of them have not registered their names with employment exchanges. There are also 2-3 crores illiterate people having partial employment only. In all there are about 12-13 crores unemployed persons in the country.

One thing I would like to say that there are nearly 36 crores people in our country who are living below the poverty line and they are generally those people who are either unemployed or under employed on a very meagre wages. As such it is a problem

of the entire nation. If we go into the deep of the problem we shall find that idle mind is a devil workshop. As unemployed person can easily be instigated to do any thing wrong and they are doing. Whether it is a separatist movement, communal riots, dacoity, robbery or any other crimes, if we go deep into the problem we shall find that the educated unemployed people are behind it. If they are unemployed, their mind will not remain idle. They may take to a wrong path but we have to think about them. The Bill which has been brought forward to make right to work as fundamental right, though very late even then considering it as better late than never, should be given a serious thought. If we are able to provide employment to the people, many chronic problem we are facing would automatically be solved. Just now one of our colleagues was saying that a number of unemployment go on increasing. This goes with the saying that with the every dose of the medicine the disease aggravated. The disease could not be cured. The time will tell whether it can be cured or not. The National Front and particularly the Janata Dal has promised in its election manifesto that the right to work would be make a fundamental Right. The Communist Party has been including it in its election manifestoes since 1952. We have to think over it seriously. If we solve this problem, it would be a great achievement. We are not going to do anything which is not there in the constitution. It has a mention in the Preamble of our Constitution and also in the Directive Principles of State Policy. If we give practical shape to it and it in the Fundamental Rights, that would be the first steps towards the socialism. We should not worry about the size of our population China have more population than India and they have solved this problem. In China, the Communist Party came in power after a direct revolution in which many people were killed. Their social conditions were very critical but even then they developed much faster than our country. Just now one of our friends from Kerala was criticising the Gov-

[Sh. Prem Pradeep]

ernment. I would have been more happy, had he presented a comparative position of the present and previous Governments. But he has not done so. He should have compared the achievements of the previous and the present Governments.

The problem of land reforms is one of the major problems of our country. Though many land reforms laws have been enacted, but these laws have not been implemented. If we enact any law merely to make it a show piece in the Statute book and do not implement it, that would be of no use. I hail from Bihar where large number of benami land is available. Maharaja of Kursaila and other Zamindars have vast land as benami land and somehow they are still retaining their land. If that land is distributed among the tillers, they would get benefit of that land. The National Front Government have said that land belongs to the tiller. If we want to give land to the tillers we have to take the surplus land from the Zamindars.

17.52 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The problem will not be solved by merely providing sufficient water for irrigation and more fertilizer, the land could be utilised properly if the land is given to its genuine owner. Only then these facilities would be utilised properly and country will make progress, otherwise the anti-reservation agitations against Harijans will continue. When we would not be able to provide employment to all, the struggle between backward and forward will continue and when we will be able to provide employment to all, this will not happen. It appears to us that poverty line of our country has even defeated the 'Laxman Rekha'. When Sita crossed the 'Laxman Rekha', the whole Lanka was ruined within two and half years and Ravana was killed.

Similarly, the people who are about 36 crores in number, and living below the poverty line even after 42 years of independence, will not remain submissive. At present, the capitalists and feudalists are maintaining it but the day the people living below the poverty line would revolt, the whole capitalist and feudalistic system will be shattered. Therefore we have to pay special attention towards these aspects and we have to go into the root cause of the problem. For this, I may suggest that new industries should be set up, and land reforms should be implemented so that employment opportunities could be made available to the people. If we will not be able to provide employment to all, no party would be able to run the administration of the country, but there will be a Government of the man who works day and night. He works hard but when he is so much tired that he is unable to work any more, he resorts to begging, and actually he does not have even a begging bowl made of aluminium. For how long these people will be suppressed, they are also born in this country, they are also the citizens of India, they have the same right as the other citizens enjoy. Therefore, unless this system is not changed and such legislation is not enacted, the revolution on this land cannot be stopped. Therefore, we want that the present Government which we have supported with any preconditions should initiate action in this regard. We have always given full cooperation to this Government and continue to do so in future. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there are so many articles in the constitution but it has no where been mentioned that if Government does not provide employment, any unemployed youth can file a case against the Government to get employment. Even in the fundamental rights, covered under Article 12 to 36, it has nowhere been mentioned. Hon. Prime Minister proposed to add a new clause in Article 16 of the constitution so that unemployed

youth can be given guarantee of work, I support this proposal. If this right is provided whichever Government is in power, unemployed youth would have the right to file a case in the court of law, if employment is not provided to them. This proposal should have been brought much earlier. This amendment should have been brought in the constitution itself when Nehruji had mooted the concept of socialistic pattern of society, but it was not done. Today a new Government come into power, the party to which it belongs, has promised in its manifesto that they would introduce the measure and the motion was likely to be moved by this Government very soon. But Hon. Prime Minister has proposed it before hand and we got this opportunity to express our views on it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there were 50 lakh unemployed youth in the country in 1950, this was the number of educated unemployed youth and today according to official figures, there are 4 crores educated unemployed youth and it is very difficult to give number in respect of illiterate unemployed youth because our country is a very poor country. It is very backward in so far as education is concerned and such people who work in agricultural fields and barns are also unemployed. If figures of these people are also added, I feel that the number of such unemployed youth would go upto about 10-12 crores. If both the figures are added, about 15 crore people are unemployed in this country and want work. The Government have formulated many schemes for providing employment but the situation has not improved.

The Government had proposed in Seventh Five Year Plan that about 4 crore unemployed youth would be provided employment but according to my information, the Government had not been able to provide work to even 50,000 unemployed youth. Now a new Government has come into power, I cannot say what it will do but I believe that

this Government will definitely take steps to solve and eradicate the problem of unemployment. As our Prime Minister had made a statement that we cannot go back from the commitments make in our election manifesto. We will implements them. I cannot say to what extent they will be successful. In hope if this is included in the statute Book every unemployed youth would be able to get work by filing the case in the court of law even if Government may try to avoid. But some people express their fear that if right to work is included in the statute book, the exchequer of the country would be overburdened.

I want to say that there is no shortage of money in this country. There is no shortage of money after independence. But according to the figures of the Government, there are such millionaires in the country who own more than half of the wealth of the country. I feel that as Land Ceiling Act was enacted, similarly, money-ceiling Act should be enacted. By this, there will not be any shortage of money. If this legislation is enacted and Government works honestly, there will be no shortage of money. As the land of Zamindars was acquired under the Zamindari Abolition Act and Land Ceiling Act, similarly if money ceiling Act is enacted implemented to provide work to the unemployed youths, problem of unemployed youth will be solved in the country. By taking this money, incomplete works can be completed. It will also solve the problem of dependence on other and borrowing money from other countries.

According to the figures published, 3-4 months ago, there was a deposit of Rs. 13,000 crore of our country in foreign countries. In case money is brought back by prosecuting them, unemployment problem can be solved. In this way, there are so many ways by which unemployment problem can be solved. I feel that if Government wants to provide work, irrigation facilities should be provided throughout the country. It will solve

[Sh. Tej Narayan Singh]

half of the problem of unemployment. I belong to Bihar and about 4 lakh people go to Punjab and other places by Banaras Express and Punjab Mail in every season whether it is paddy season or rabi season. If sufficient irrigation facilities are provided then nobody would go to other States for work. Our colleagues of Congress Party get angry on criticising them. Just now one of our colleagues said that production of electricity has increased in our country. At the time of independence, production of electricity was 13,000 M.W. and now it is 65,000 M.W. But I want to say that this electricity has not reached the fields of the farmers and villages of the Harijans. It has gone in the temples of Tata and Birla, not to the poor and farmers. Therefore, the problem of unemployment still exist in the country. Crops of about 5 lakh farmers would not be destroyed if electricity is provided in Bihar and water is supplied to Scne canal. Farmers cannot earn their livelihood by depending on canal.

Many a person may not be knowing it. During the British rule, the English constructed a canal with the irrigation potential of about 22 lakh acres of land which was substantial to eater to the needs of the farmers of a total of 5 districts. Once a proposal to prepare the estimate cost required for the conversion of existing canal into a pacca canal was introduced in the Lok Sabha. The engineer were deputed to undertake the job and according to the estimates as prepared by them, the project was to cost a sum of Rs. 1300 crores which was big amount in those days. The report also revealed that the conversion of existing canal into a pacca-canal would add to its capacity bringing it to a total of 28 lakh acres of land as compared to the previous one of 22 lakh acres. 42 years have passed since independence and the Congress Government has, till now, spent a sum of Rs. 2-4 crores on this canal in the name of the process of

modernisation. Even that amount has been pocketed by the contractors and the canal still awaits its modernisation. Now all the ducts and the distributaries of the canal stand damaged and collapsed for want of repairs since the end of British rule in India and consequently, the farmers of 12 districts are now on the verge of starvation. Our friends claim to have achieved much when we cirticise them, but now they are criticizing us. But I would like to say that their programmes remained packed in files alone and in case a bit of it was implemented it has benefitted the contractors. The benefits never reached the peasants and labourers for whom they were meant. It is said that millions of rupees were disbursed among the poor and weaker sections of society under various programmes but you must be aware of the fact that out of a loan amount of Rs. 5000 sanctioned to a farmer, the Bank Manager grabbed a sum of Rs. 1000 as his commission and there is no law to check him and to initiate action against such corrupt officials. In 1986, a loan of more than Rs. 50 crores was disbursed in the country but in the absence of such a law, the Bank Mangers shared an amount of Rs. 2000 out of a loan of Rs. 5000 sanctioned to a Harijan and an amount of Rs. 1000 out of Rs. 5000 sanctioned to a farmer. Thus the entire amount of subsidy released to benefit the poor farmers and the labourers did not reach them. Instead it has been pocketed by the Bank Managers and the contractors. The proposal of the canal met the same fate. The road constructed by the P.W.D. also obstructed the flow of aid to the deserving labourers. This is why the unemployment is on increase in our country. Therefore, it becomes obligatory upon us to bring forward an amendment in our constitution so as to guarantee the opportunity of work to every youth, and to enable the unemployed youth to file a suit in a court of law against the Government to claim it. Despite all such provisions being available in Bihar, no other State of the country can probably match her poverty.

Bihar is the poorest of our states and most of the people who die of starvation belong to Bihar. Figures reveal that half of Bihar's population lives below the poverty line. The Government gives their number as 65% of the total population. But the Congress Government didn't pay any attention to Bihar during the last 42 years of its rule. Bihar being the poorest state has the largest number of unemployed youth and I am sure that Janata Dal Government would take some concrete steps for Bihar. There was a factory of Dalmia in the district form where. I have been elected to represent them. Even that factory has been closed down now throwing the employed out of job. It is a no industry district and if Janata Dal Government works in a satisfactory manner and industrialises the non-industrial districts the unemployed youth of this non-industry district will be having ample opportunities of employment. I would like to say that Bihar should receive the proper attention of the Government and an amendment to that effect in the constitution may provide employment to the educated unemployment youth. While supporting this motion, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

18.10 hrs.

RE: CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF
LOK SABHA

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I have a suggestion. Tomorrow and day after are holidays and 3rd April has been declared also as a holiday. In between, on 2nd we have scheduled the sitting. Many hon. Members have requested that 2nd also be declared as a holiday so that they can go to their constituencies. If the House agrees, the Government has no objection.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): There is consensus on it.

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Then we will meet on 4th April.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think as the hon. Minister has made the statement in the House and the House has agreed, 2nd will be observed as a Parliamentary holiday.

I think we had agreed that we will work in the House for the period which is allotted for the Private Members Business, but in between some statement was made. So, I am seeking the sense of the House whether we should continue to sit here. And I think we should continue to sit. I have some names of Members with me and they would like to express their views on this important topic. So, we will continue and we will give the opportunity to the Members to express their views and later on we will take up matters under Rule 377.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We have been waiting for this item—Matters under Rule 377. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Right to work is a very important matter and after that we will take up matters under Rule 377.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: After Matters under Rule 377 we can continue this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You know, I think when I had made that statement in the House, some of the Members who had given notice under Rule 377 were under the impression that the matter would be taken up at Seven O' Clock. So, if we take it up now, it will

be difficult for them long list of names is there.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: But, Sir, most of the Members are here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: A long list is there. Even if one Member is not here, it causes difficulty. Please cooperate.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, most of the Members are here and the Chair has announced earlier that it will be taken up at 6.00 p.m. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When we were discussing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, I had announced that the time taken for voting on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will be available for the Private Members' Bill also. But later on when I left the Chair, some other announcement was made. So, I am correcting it now.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: But some of the Members may have some other business also. Sir, it will be very difficult for them to wait.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Maharajan): We have other engagements also. There will be no sittings of the House for 2-3 days and we have also go to the far flung areas, Hence I will request you first to take up notices under Rule 377.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The issue of Right to Work is more important and then I am also here with you.

[*English*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, discussion on this Bill can continue in the next Sitting also. It is a very important Bill. But in the meanwhile you can take up matters under

Rule 377. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will continue up to Seven O' Clock.

Now, we will discuss this issue up to Seven O' Clock and the time which is in between will be the time allotted to this item.

Now, Shri Chhaviram Argal may speak.

18.14 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of New Article 16 A)

By Shri Amar Roy Pradhan—Contd.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL (Morena): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartily welcome and support the Bill brought forward by the hon. Member, Shri Amar Roy Pradhan, which seeks the inclusion of the Right to work in the list of Fundamental Rights, Article 16 (A) of the constitution should also be amended. This is the most vital issue because person shall necessarily be entitled to the right to work. The Bhartiya Janta party in its manifesto had given a slogan, i.e. Samvidhan Men Jodo Dhara, Rozgar Adhikar Hamara a new article guaranteeing our right to work and employment be incorporated in the Constitution. With the provision of that article, we mean the provision of work for all the youth of this country. The problem of youth is a universal phenomenon. Therefore, scheme should be formulated in this regard on a priority basis and the priorities should also be determined therein. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may see whenever there has been a change in this country, it was on account of the efforts put in by the youth and again it was youth alone who have caused the de-

bacle of the ruling lot, during the recent general elections, giving their place to those who earlier used to occupy the opposition benches. In case this force of the youth is not properly channelised and the right to work is not given to them, they may be deviated and led astray.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have been elected from an area, that is, District Morena, that has remained a stronghold of the dreaded dacoits and it was only for their terror that this region could not see the light of development. I would like to draw your attention to the days of 1977 when the then Prime Minister Shri Morarji Desai had introduced a scheme to provide employment opportunities to all the unemployed youth. It was his "food for work" programme by dint of which he was able to provide a road link for all the villages with a population of 2000. Thus it has also provided work for the youth. Also the youth of the country can be provided with employment opportunities if agriculture is given the status of an industry. A stretch of seven and a half lakh acres of land is barren in this Chambal region. These ravines are known as Chambal which also produces dacoits as well because all the youth who are not able to get employment, turn dacoits. However, on the appeal of Lok Nayak, Jai Prakash Narayan, the dacoits surrendered and that had paved the way for development in this Chambal region. Again it has come to a pass that there is no employment opportunities for the youth of this region

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, every problem in our country, today is side tracked by terming it as a national problem. There are several such problem viz. problem of illiteracy, poverty, electricity, Housing and Pollution. But the attention of the country is diverted from the main and basic problems by terming them as national problems. I would like to say that such schemes like the one of education on the lines of vocational education should be prepared and implemented. A

number of I.T.Is should be opened up in this country to impart training in all the professional skills and trades so as to provide employment to lakhs of youth. As one of our hon. friends was just telling here in the House that there are nearly 10 crores of educated and uneducated unemployed youth, of which 3 crores are registered with the employment exchanges in this country. Besides, that there are several other uneducated persons who have no registered themselves in these exchanges. They are on the verge of starvation and the present situation demands an immediate solution to this problem. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you might be aware that it is only for want of employment that even today the unemployed are tamed as bonded labour. That is why a number of people from Bihar, Madhya Pradesh. and U.P. have deserted their houses to migrate to other areas. As regards, the gravity of the problem of unemployment, Morena is no exception. So I would like to urge upon the Government to undertake the development of Chambal ravines through a Development Authority. If that area is provided with irrigation facilities nearly 7.5 lakh acres of land can be developed thus generating employment opportunities for lakhs of people it has been our misfortune that schemes were either not drawn up properly or were not properly implemented. This deprived people of employment opportunities. One of our earlier Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had raised the slogna of 'Jan Jawan Jai Kisan' I am not saying that there was no development during the four decades of congress rule. A number of schemes were prepared during their regime also, new technology was introduced and the acreage of land under irrigation was also increased but no such scheme was formulated the generation of employment opportunities as could provide employment for the unemployed. We have had many Five Year Plans in our country. Ideally the Eighth Five-Year Plan, which we are currently having should have been oriented towards upliftment of youth in

[Sh. Chhaviram Argal]

general and providing employment opportunities for them in particular. We may talk of moving into the 21st Century but we have never really thought of providing employment opportunities to the unemployed people in this country. After all what do we want to achieve? We could have promoted agro-based industries in the small-scale section. We have never concentrated our efforts in that direction. Instead we are inviting multinationals like Pepsi Cola to operate in this country and it will not lead us to the generation of employment opportunities for the unemployed. If such a practice is continued it would be something unfortunately detrimental to the progress of the country.

In the recent past "Bofors" and other scandals have been hogging the headlines. The Government's invitation to multinationals has given rise to an apprehension that this may not be another Bofors-like scandal in the making. I hope that the National Front Government will not invite multinational like Pepsi Cola to operate in this country. Instead, this Government will take some concrete steps towards the provision of employment opportunities to unemployed youth. With a view to solve the problem of unemployment in this country, schemes like the self-Employment Schemes and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana were introduced but they failed to achieve the results that were expected of them. These scheme could not be helpful for provide employment to our youth. Big industrial houses like the Tatas are producing the items like soaps, tractors and chassis for vehicles. As such the big companies and large industrial houses now have established their monopoly over the production of all such items that can be manufactured in the small-scale sector or the cottage industry sector. This monopoly must be done away with. Moreover, The principle of one man one profession should be adopted which means that a person should be allowed in

practise just one profession. It may be argued that we cannot exercise a complete check on it but we will have to draw the line somewhere. 70 of the country's big industrial houses have evaded taxes to the tune of Rs. 300 crores. I would like to submit that all the amount of tax arrears outstanding against of these companies should be realised so that this money may be utilised for the country's development. The hon. labour Minister is present here and I hope he will soon introduce a Bill which will ensure employment to the youth in this country. Unless and until schemes/plans are formulated on a priority basis it will may be possible to work for the development of this country and for providing employment opportunities to our youth. Formulating Sir, you can understand it very well that the people who have been poor and exploited for thousands of years and have not seen the light of development to this date, do not require loans. Instead they should be given equal status in society and a means of livelihood to sustain themselves.

"An empty mind is the devil's workshop" is a popular saying. If the youth do not get work, they will go astray. So the provision of employment should be treated as their right to works keeping in mind the late Shri. Lal bahadur Shastri's Slogan of 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan, we shall have to give agriculture the status of an industry and to develop it accordingly. Besides this, the entire stretch of follow land in the country should be distributed among the youth.

We will have to make the slogan of Samvidhan mein joro dhara, rozgar, adhikaar hamaara, come true.

I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, while extending my whole-hearted support to the Bill introduced by hon. Shri Amar

Roypradhan. I would like to make only 2-3 points. Through there has been a lot of discussion on this subject today in this House. I hope the Government will formulate a scheme after considering all the pros and cons.

The Bill introduced by the hon. Member has given us an opportunity to discuss this subject. It is not the moment of solving any problems or giving some suggestions in this House.

[English]

It is a question of policy, it is a question of outlook, it is a question of philosophy.

[Translation]

I would like to make a submission that first of all the right to work should be included in the list of fundamental rights provided under the Constitution. It will make it mandatory on the part of the Government to set up new industries and introduce land reform laws. One of the benefits of it would be that plans will have to be drawn up accordingly.

I would like to urge upon the Government to bring in a piece of legislation on land reforms at the earliest and go ahead with the industrialisation. Planning, modernisation and industrialisation etc. will then take place accordingly.

[English]

The Planning must be totally upside down. Which way are we moving now? It will have to move in the reverse way.

[Translation]

The capitalists in this country will certainly try to stall the move. However a counter action from the masses will open up the new vistas of conflicting ideas. It is not a question

of merely framing a law and planning accordingly. When there is a conflict of philosophy, then to adopt it we will have to cross over the hurdles caused by reactionary elements. When a Bill for the inclusion of right to work' as a fundamental right is introduced in this House I hope none of the hon. Members will oppose it and will unanimously pass it. While formulating programmes we will have to see our socio-economic policy from different angles. This will result in a lot of debate before a final decision is taken. If no decision is taken, the poor people, the 'have-nots' will launch a movement to go ahead with their struggle.

With these words I would like to conclude my speech.

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I rise to support the constitution (Amendment) Bill aimed at the removal of unemployment and enforcement of land reforms.

This Bill aims not only at the removal of employment but also at the solution of a problem of national significance. Unemployment is a very big challenge for the country and all political parties and politicians should rise to think of a way out to face. I am glad to see that the present Government, particularly the hon. Labour Minister has started thinking in that direction and has held out an assurance to work and put in their utmost efforts for the removal of unemployment. There is definitely an urgent need to concentrate on the removal of unemployment and introduce land reforms in this country. Therefore I support this Bill.

I would request the Government to fulfill the aims and objectives of this Bill.

I again support this Bill.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think

[Sh. Ram Krishan Yadav]

the decision to include the Right to Work in the list of Fundamental rights will herald the greatest and the most revolutionary socialist change. It is not merely the question of providing work to an individual and thus securing him the means to earn his livelihood; but it is a very significant step in the direction of the maintenance of a socialistic trend in our progressive Constitution as visualized the fathers of our Constitution who had desired that with the help of this Constitution it will be possible to ensure food, cloth and shelter as well as human dignity and self respect to our people in our system of Parliamentary democracy. But it is very sad that attention is being given to this after a very long time. Today the winds of change that are sweeping our country have compelled even the people of feudal and capitalistic mentality to reckon the worth of labour and today such people who used to worship such deities like Saraswati, Luxmi and Durga viz the goddesses of Learning Wealth and Valour are also thinking in this direction. According to my knowledge there is no god or goddess of Work or Labour who are worshipped by the people belonging to any religion in India. Today it is a matter of great happiness that people of capitalist ideology and feudalistic ideology are thinking in terms of labour. But I would urge that we should keep in mind the priorities of the labour force also. Today there is a great paradox in the System of our country. On the one side we don't get labourers to work in the fields in the villages and to perform other jobs and on the other hand, an army of lakhs and crores of unemployed people is on the streets. Therefore we will have to bring about a revolutionary change in the priorities of labour. People are not ready to perform physical labour in the villages. Educated men are running towards cities, they want the job of a clerk or a white collar job, they want to lead their lives without performing any physical labour. So until the people recognise the value of physi-

cal labour, no basic change is going to take place. Therefore, we should value most the physical labour and hold all these in high regards who perform it. But it is the greatest misfortune of our people that the people who work in the agriculture fields enjoy scant respect and they are looked down upon by the people and that is why people detest from physical labour. I think that the maximum scope for work is in our agriculture fields, but as it is not a paying proposition, people are running away from agriculture. I think if the agriculture can be made profitable and respect is given to all those who work in agriculture fields and perform physical labour, a great problem which this country of ours is facing today can be solved. On the other hand we should try not to value much such people who don't want to perform physical labour but want to have a clerk's job instead, just to enjoy the sitting comfortably in offices. And respect should be given to those who perform physical labour. The land should be taken out of the possession of all those who don't want to work in their fields and it should be distributed among those who want to work in fields but don't have their own piece of land. Until such laws are made, no other law can prove to be of much use. So the land should be provided to those who are willing to till it and it should be taken away from all those who don't want to work on it. Work can be provided to a large number of people by the way of cottage industries. In the same way employment can be provided to many more people by following the policy of one man one job only. Only this policy can ensure the well being of the people of this country. Today there are so many wealthy people in our country who have everything - land, job and big industries also- and on the other hand there are such people also who have no means to earn their livelihood. Therefore, the Policy of one man one job should be adopted so that unemployment can be wiped out. I will conclude with this last point of mine. No purpose will be served by just including the right to work in the list of

fundamental rights. If a poor person does not get a job, he cannot knock the doors of the courts to seek justice for want of adequate finances. Therefore, there should be some such provision by which poor people can get justice and work even without going to the courts. The problem of unemployment is not the problem of an individual alone. Instead it concerns the entire country. To achieve that end it is necessary that the right to work is included in the list of fundamental rights.

With these words I would like to express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak and conclude.

18.41 hrs.

RULES COMMITTEE

First Report

[English]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore):
Sir, 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.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: With the leave of the House the report is laid on the Table of the House.

*[Translation]

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL*—
CONTD.

**(Insertion of New Article 16 A)—By Shri
Amar Roy Pradhan**

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA
(Keonjhar): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to

speaking a few words in favour of the Constitution Amendment Bill moved by Hon. Member Shri Amar Roy Pradhan. This Bill is for insertion of Article 16 A i. e. Right to work in our Constitution. The unemployment problem is one of the biggest challenges which our country is facing today. Though our unemployed youths are facing problems they are not able to go to Court. Perhaps my friend Shri Pradhan thinks that by having this right to work as a Fundamental Right, anybody can go to Court if he is not given employment. Though the right to work is mentioned in the Directive Principles of our Constitution, but it remained outside the purview of the law. Perhaps this led the Hon. Member, Shri Pradhan to bring forward the Constitution Amendment BILL. But I doubt whether Govt. will be able to tackle the unemployment problem even if the Bill is passed. Because many legislations were enacted in the past seeking to achieve some objectives. But those objectives were not achieved. The previous Govt. have given so many assurances to the people. They launched several schemes like NREP, RLEGP and IRDP etc. The aim of these schemes were to provide some work or the other to the rural people. A huge amount of money were earmarked for implementing these schemes. But the money was spent on generating employment. The rural people could not derive the benefit which they were expecting to get under those schemes. The middle men and the employees who were in charge of implementing these programmes played mischief. The funds were misappropriated. The party in power did not take much interest to check the misappropriation. The Ministers turned a deaf ear to the complaints made by the people. As a result of which the unemployment problem could not be solved in the rural areas.

Sir, the unemployment problem cannot be solved unless we plug the loopholes in our planning process. Our Planning process is defective. When Five Years plans were drafted the real problem of the people were not properly identified. Therefore Five years plans are completed one after another. But

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

[Sh. Govinda Chandra Munda]

each five year plan left behind a huge backlog of unemployment. So our Planning need to be reviewed. We have to identify the root of the problems. We have to rectify the defect of our planning process. When we discuss the subject connected with the rural areas in the House we express our concern for the growing unemployment in the country. The previous Congress Govt. raised slogans after slogans. They promised that they would remove poverty. But the poverty of the people continues. We say that more than 50% of the people of our country are below the poverty line. But what have you done to remove poverty. In this context, I would like to say about Orissa. Sir, Orissa is a poor State Majority of the population in my State is living below the poverty line. We have to provide them employment. How can we do so? We have to identify the backward areas. We have to set up major industries which will generate large scale employment in those areas. For example, I come from Keonjhar district of Orissa. It is a backward district. The people are reeling under dire poverty due to growing unemployment. There was a proposal to set up the second steel plant of Orissa in my district. The infrastructure facilities needed for the steel plant like land, water labour and raw-materials are available in plenty. There has been an inordinate delay in the establishment of that steel plant. If the proposed second steel plant is set up, it will provide employment to a majority of the unemployed people in my district. Therefore I would like to request to the Honourable Minister through you that the proposed second steel plant of Orissa should be set up in my district without any further delay.

Lastly I would like to make a request to the Honourable Member Shri Amar Roy Pradhan to withdraw his Bill. Because our National Front Government had mentioned in its Election Manifesto to make Right to work as our Fundamental Rights. The Hon. Prime Minister has also made this promise to our people. The Honourable Labour Minister has also laid stress on this point

time and again. The Govt. Bill is going to be brought before the House. Then, where is the need of passing the Private Member Bill seeking insertion of a new Article i. e. Right to work? But, I support the Bill and I welcome it as it has been moved by Shri Pradhan with a noble intention. However I once again request Shri Pradhan to withdraw this Bill and conclude my speech.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill, which seeks to provide for the right to work to our youth; but this Bill should have come from the Government and in fact it is a sad state of affairs that it has come as a private Member's Bill. Just now in the House the hon. Members belonging to the Opposition were speaking of the progress this country has made during the last 42 years in various fields viz. the production of foodgrain has increased to 17 crore tonnes and also in the field of power generation the country has made appreciable stride and so also the progress has been made in all other fields. But today the living conditions in the hilly and tribal areas of our country speak of the primitive stages of life the tribes of these areas are living because to this date we find them following the elephants in the hope that when ever the group of elephants reaches a rock of salt, they will also be able to get it. So there are people of primitive castes who still fight for kerosene oil and salt. No effort has been made for their education or to construct roads in these areas to provide them an excess to the outer world. While on the other hand there are people who enjoy the facilities of air services. Thus there is a contradiction between the two as the tribal areas have witnessed a lop sided development. One section of people owns 25-30 storeyed Five Star hotels while the others do not have even a roof on their heads. In order to make the Right to work a reality we will have to follow the path of Gandhian doctrines. Nehru has failed here. All the industries which have been established are capital intensive and not the labour intensive. Take the case of Jamshedpur. In that area, Tata, Telco and Tisco mills have established there units after displacing the Munda tribals. Moreover the

local people are not being given employment in these mills whereas the opportunities are open for the outsiders. It shows that big industries have given to the poor nothing but humiliation and poverty. They did not get house to live in. No roads have been constructed for their convenience. Their children have to go without schools for their education. You may impose any amount of tax on the rich but it does not affect them because the range of their daily income is somewhere between 3 to 5 lakhs a day. On one side, there is the poorest of the poor in India, whose per capita income is mere rupees 1.25. With that meagre amount, Government of India and Janata Dal intends to remove poverty and provide jobs to the people of this country.

The only effective way of creating employment for everyone is the one suggested by Mahatma Gandhi. We should try to preserve our traditional skills by providing all the facilities and proper wages to such artisans. Once you oust Bata and Liberty from India, the traditional craft of shoe-making of ancient India will be revived.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please be brief and to the point.

[Translation]

SHRI HET RAM: I am just enumerating the factors which have been responsible for the increasing incidence of unemployment. We have established very big factories and as a consequence thereof our artisans and craftsmen are starving today. We have very expert mechanics known as Sikligars with us who know all the technique of making all the modern and most sophisticated weapons. But whenever we require weapons, we import them from other countries. We do not make of use Indian technicians and technology. Konark temple has proved that our country had gone far ahead in the field of making sophisticated instruments of iron even in ancient times. But we are making no efforts at all to develop our own technology by

taking inspiration from Konark temple. Instead, we are importing technology from America. The poor artisans have neither the facility of electricity and resources nor the ready capital with them to make proper use of their traditional skill and above all, their paying capacity is almost nil. As at present our level of Poverty is increasing, independence is endangered and the poor is becoming poorer day by day.

I welcome and support the bill introduced by hon. Amar Roy Pradhan and would like to request the hon. Members to pass this bill at the earliest so that atleast a law can be enacted for the welfare of those young people outside the House in whom we have raised very high hopes. This law will help them a lot in continuing their struggle to get jobs. With that hope, I conclude and thank you all.

MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I convey my thanks to all the hon. Members and especially our new colleague Shri Amar Roy Pradhan for bringing such an important subject to the notice of the Government and by raising this issue in the House. I was listening with rapt attention to the views expressed by all hon. Members. There can not be any two opinion about the fact that this bill has been supported here by Members of both the sides. Not only this, they have also referred to the articles of constitution. Framers of the constitution had envisaged that after a period of ten years of our independence, all the children of this country will be having equal opportunities for education and every individual will be provided with employment in our country and such an atmosphere will be created which will be conducive for the development of this country. Just now our friends were saying that undoubtedly our country has made progress but at the same time we have gone far ahead in the matter of unemployment. Figures speak for themselves because in 1951, there were only 3.20 lakhs names on the live registers of Employment exchanges, but this figure had gone up as high as 328 lakhs in 1989 which indicates that nearly 300

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

lakh people have added to to the earlier figure and it again means that an increase of 100% has taken place. This is really a very horrible situation for the country. Whether it is article 39 'A', 40 or 41 of the constitution, under the chapter of "directive principles of the state policy", the constitution provides for the right to work and right to live. But at the same time, article 37 of the Constitution says that these provisions shall not be enforceable by any court. It has been so laid down in the chapter directive principles of state policy. Hon Member Shri Amer Roy Pradhan has demanded that it should be included in the fundamental rights. As per the provisions of article 32 'A' anyone who does not get employment may seek the intervention of the court. We have also very clearly put it in the Election manifesto of National Front that we will add the right to work to the list of a fundamental rights in the constitution. If you go through the address of the Hon. President, there also you will find that it clearly states that such a provision will be made. Apart from this, he has also explained it in detail as to what kind of economic policy should be followed and how it should be taken up. There is no confusion in this regard. All of us know that right to work does not mean right to job. I understand that it will not be possible for any Government in the present circumstances to commit that it will provide job to everybody. It is just impossible. However we can form some policies so as to enable us to say that no one will be left without a work for him in India and every such person who is ready to work will get an opportunity for the same. We can definitely make such provisions. We are already framing some and the Planning Commission is giving it a very serious thought. Different ministries are also discussing the pros and cons of it and a cabinet Sub Committee has already been constituted. However we want to prepare such a social base and bring about such modifications in our economic policy so that we are capable of saying that not even a single individual will be remain unemployed. In that context, you must have observed that we have proposed to spend

50% our budget estimates on rural development. Rural development implies that there will be an alround development of rural areas which will give rise to new horizons of employment, whether it is construction of new roads, or bringing about an improvement in the irrigation facilities or some other developmental activity. One of my friend has expressed his deep concern over the fact that only big industries are being which provide employment only to handful of people and even prior to that, a larger number is being added to the list of unemployed. We can generate more e.mployment by promoting cottage industries, small scale industries or agro-based industries. This has been mentioned by a number of our friends. And we also do not have any hesitation to say that all the powers and wealth have concentrated in the hands of a few families. They have land in their possession, and also the Government job in hand and thus they enjoy all the comforts of life. On the other side, there are poor people who are not even able to meet their basic requirements. In other words, these are the people who have to work without a right whereas on the contrary there are other people who enjoy all the rights with no work for them. We have to alter this situation. Just now one of our hon. friends was saying that suppose a person owns twenty thousand acres of land. A single person with such a vast stretch of land cannot cultivate it singlehandedly and consequently that land is bound to be rendered unfertile, or it becomes less productive as compared to a piece of land which is cultivated by its owner. It is something undesirable that a single individual has more than hundred jobs and the other one has to go without it. It means that there has been some or the other drawback in our economic system or policies which is causing a rapid increase in the number of unemployed. We have stated that matters relating to the land will be included in ninth schedule of the constitution and it will definitely provide the poor farmers with a piece of land which will enable him to earn his livelihood. But unfortunately there are lakhs of poor who own land only on papers but actually they do not enjoy any right over that land. It is not so that

resourceful land owners are capable of approaching courts and the poor is afraid of going to the courts. If any poor farmer somehow manages to go to the court, then the very system of our judiciary prolongs the process of justice. As a result, the poor farmer is denied this due. Our Government has decided and we have also promised that all the laws pertaining to the land reforms will be put under ninth schedule of constitution so that landlords may not approach courts and the poor may get his due. We are paying full attention to our rural economy. In this country, there are persons who have hundreds of licenses, quotas and permits in their name while on the other hand, a poor and educated youth having all the necessary qualifications does not have any work in hand although he badly needs it. Therefore, in view of all these things we want to take all the strict measures in all our seriousness and with good intentions in this regard. In order to solve the problem of unemployment, we shall have to take certain concrete measures. On behalf of the Government I would like to assure you that we are taking up the problem of unemployment very seriously. We all agree on it that in case we are able to solve the problem of unemployment, 90% problems of our country, will be automatically solved. It is a general saying that an idle mind is devil's workshop. Therefore each individual should have some or the other type of constructive work to do. I would like to assure you that the issue including "the right to work" in the list of fundamental rights in the constitution is under the active consideration of the Government. However as regards the fulfilment of promises we have made to the people of this country, we will not wait till the expiry of our term of five years. Instead, we will go ahead step by step towards the achievement of our goal. Although, this is a little bit difficult and complicated but still we hope that with the active cooperation of this House and the people of this country with all our good intentions and efforts for a noble cause, we will be certainly able to solve this problem. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister not to press this issue any more and withdraw it at the moment because it is under the consid-

eration of the Government since it had promised to add the right to work to the list of fundamental rights in the constitution. Next time when we come forward with a bill, we definitely take care of your sentiments.

A HON. MEMBER: Will that Bill be brought in the current session itself?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is not so. We have already had enough of discussion on it. However the question of holding public debate as well as national debate on this issue, still remains. 'What and how all these things should be done' is still under the active consideration of the Government. Thanks.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If the House agrees, let us extend the sitting the house today until submissions under Rule 377 are made. That would cover the time required for the present Bill also.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: The House will sit till the submissions under Rule 377 are made.

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: (Tamluk): We may continue discussion on this Bill next time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In that case, the other Members will lose their right.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate all the Members, whether from this side or that side, who have taken part in this debate. Particularly, I would like to thank them because there was not a single Member who opposed the Bill. But it is a fact, that though some friends from the Congress (I) did not oppose it directly, but somehow they raised some questions, by which they wanted to say that this Bill should not have come up at this juncture. The Hon. Member, Shri Faleiro, who is not at all in favour of this Bill, cautioned that Government not go in for such a populist measure

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

like right to work. He raised a number of questions, e. g. where from will the money will come, where is the infrastructure to give work to all the unemployed youths and soon. He also raised the question as to whether the cart will be purchased first or the horse. After all it is not horse-riding. The horse will pull the cart, and so we should think of both the horse and the cart. Just now one hon. Member explained how the number has gone from 3 lakhs to over 3 crores. So many slogans were made like...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Pradhan, you should reply only to the points which the Minister has made, and not make a regular speech.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: (Cooch Behar): Sir, you have said it so many times that it is an important debate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I know. I will discuss this issue separately with you because there are many complications. I will give you important points because I have studied it in detail. You have a right to reply to the points which are raised by him.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: My Congress friends will say...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't go into these details. We are sitting for a pretty long time. Please reply to the fresh points which he has made and don't make a regular speech.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Sir, you have been in the house for a long time. He has raised so many points. They said that they are committed to a socialistic pattern of society, to programmes like 'Garibi Hatao' NREP, RLEGP and so on. Forty two years is not a small time. Many a time he has said that during all these years we have taken up so many programmes. Shri Harish Rawat said that slogan of socialistic pattern of society was raised by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru. But I would like to ask, what is the fate of that ?

You have not been able to solve the unemployment problem. What is the result of your 'Garibi Hatao' programme which was launched by the hon Prime Minister ? What is the fate of NREP and RLEGP? My friend from Orissa rightly asked as to what is the fate of Madan Pandey and Dasgupta Report. Do you know the pitiful condition of the agricultural workers? They are not getting a regular job. They are getting only Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 per day, after working for more than 8 hours. In a year, they get only about 50 days work. The Minister has assured us that a comprehensive Bill with regard to right to work, will come very soon. He said that it was under active consideration of Government. What is this "active consideration?" The Government officials only know what is the fact of the active consideration, we don't know. We have only one scope and that is we can only ask the latest position from the hon. Minister. Every time, he will say that "the matter is under active consideration." Active consideration means nothing. So, it would have been if the hon. Minister could have assured us that he will bring forward a comprehensive Bill in this Session itself. In the meanwhile, they can do some job.

Now comes a point regarding ban on recruitments. As far as lifting of ban on recruitment is concerned, we don't need any comprehensive Bill. You also say that overtime should be stopped. You can do that. you can withdrawn even ESMA also you see the condition of unemployed youths. Their condition is beyond imagination. At least, you see to it that the fees which you are charging for the examination, that should not be there. Whether it is Rs. 10 or it is Re. 1/-you should not charge anything.

So, these steps should be taken up soon I hope, the hon. Minister will take up into consideration all these things. Anyway, he has given us an assurance that he will come up with a Bill for this purpose. I hope such a Bill comes up before this House very soon.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing?

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Yes. I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill, further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The Motion was adopted

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: I withdraw the Bill.

19.13 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[English]

(i) Need to take steps to desalt and develop Chilka lake

SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI (Berhampur): It is a matter of serious concern that the fate of Asia's largest inland lake, Chilka, is in jeopardy. The lake has shrunk from 1,165 square kms. to 916 square kms. due to heavy siltation, decreasing salinity and spreading of weeds. Now the channel to the bay of Bengal is clogged, restricting the flow of sea water. The thick layer of the dead weeds and silt on the lake bed, have turned Chilka shallow and its waters marshy.

Chilka is an excellent breeding ground for millions of local and migratory birds. With the first nip of winter, the migrants begin their spectacular descent on this lake. They sweep across the high mountains, from as far away as Siberia. The lake with its vast expanse of blue waters and its picturesque islands, is a thing of beauty and a joy for ever. But this joy will be short-lived, if the lake is not desilted and developed soon.

The people of Orissa are much concerned for Chilka's survival. A Master Plan has been prepared for its development. This however, has not been implemented due to the constraint of resources. As Chilka occupies a prominent place in the tourist map of India, I request the Government to bear the entire cost of the Master Plan and save this nature's marvel from extinction.

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Harish Rawat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): I would like to make a small request. Under Rule 377, hon. Members raise very important issues pertaining to their respective areas. Matters raised under Rule 377 are given coverage in the programmes 'Parliament News' and 'Sansad Samiksha' broadcast from A.I.R. and Doordarshan. As the matters under Rule 377 have been taken up late, they might not get coverage in today's programmes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think that they are noting them and coverage will be given in today's 'Parliament News.'

(ii) Need to develop roads passing through hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh as National Highways

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the condition of roads in the hilly areas is very miserable, as a result of which promotion of tourism is not taking place at desired pace. Although hilly area in U.P. is bigger in size than entire Himachal Pradesh, yet there is no national highway in the area. The condition of roads maintained by the Border Road Organisation is also very deplorable.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to declare (1) Moradabad-Ramnagar-Almora-Badrinath motorable road, (2) Bareilly-Tanakpur-Pithoragarh-Tawaghat motorable road and (3) Saharanpur-

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Rishikesh–Srinagar–Kotdwar motorable road as National Highways and at the same time for the improvement of Almora–Pithoragarh motorable road the Border Roads Organisation should be given adequate amount.

[English]

- (iii) **Need to direct Durgapur Steel Plant authorities to take over D.A.V. High School, Boloni, Orissa**

SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA (Keonjhar): I want to draw the attention of the Minister of Steel and Mines to the inordinate delay in taking over DAV School, Boloni in Orissa by Durgapur steel plant. The school was established in 1962, 1800 students are studying in that school at present. The school is now managed by private individuals who find it greatly difficult to bear the entire expenses.

The Steel Authority of India should take over the private school set up in its mining or factory area. The students of this school are the children of the employees of Boloni Ores Limited, which is under the management of Durgapur Steel Plant. The school cannot function effectively, unless it is taken over by SAIL, as it is facing financial crisis at present.

The management of SAIL has not taken any step to take over the high school so far. As it is the policy of SAIL to set up school for the children of its employees, I request the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines to direct Durgapur Steel Plant authorities to take over this school without any further delay.

[Translation]

- (iv) **Need to convert Chhapra–Salempur road in Bihar into 'National Highway'**

SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH (Maharajganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the

Chhapra–Salempur road which originates from Chhapra, the district headquarter of Saran in Bihar, meets the road coming from Gorakhpur at Mohammadpur crossing. This road goes to Eastern and North–eastern States via East Champaran and Muzaffarpur which are the border districts. It is also worth mentioning that one branch from this road goes upto Raxaul, an Indian town situated on Indo–Nepal Border.

Chhapra–Salempur road is a very strategic road having national importance.

Therefore, I would request the Government to convert Chhapra–Salempur road into a national highway and it should be widened accordingly.

[English]

- (v) **Need to take necessary steps for sale of garlic at a reasonable price**

SHRI GOVINDBHAI KANJIBHAI SHEKHADA (Junagadh): In Saurashtra region, particularly Junagadh and Jamnagar districts of Gujarat State, garlic–growing farmers have been affected very adversely, due to low market price of their produce.

Last year, due to very low price, many farmers destroyed and buried their produce in pits. This year, just to save them from such conditions, it is urged to take prompt action.

I suggest that there should be an arrangement for purchase of garlic through agencies like "NAFED" at reasonable prices which, in turn, can export garlic to countries like Germany, U.K. USA and Arabian countries. By exporting the garlic, Government can earn foreign exchange too. If Government does not take immediate action, I fear the private sector will purchase the garlic production at a very low price; and farmers may not realise a reasonable price for their production, even to meet their cost of production changes.

[*Translation*]

- (vi) **Need to ensure licences to the opium growers whose crops have been affected by recent hailstorms in Madhya Pradesh**

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the extensive damage has been caused to opium crops whose cultivation is done under the direct control of the Central Government, due to untimely rain and hailstorms in Mandsaur and Ratlam districts in Madhya Pradesh. As the opium growers will not be in a position to pay the levy to be charged by the Government, their licences may not be renewed further. The opium growers have suffered huge losses to the tune of crores of rupees due to the said natural calamities. Moreover, the Narcotics Department of the Central Government did not provide any timely relief. The matter relates to the livelihood of thousands of the opium growers.

Therefore, the Government should provide them adequate assistance and assure them that they would not face any difficulty in getting licences.

[*English*]

- (vii) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of West Bengal protect right bank down stream of Farakka Barrage from erosion**

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN (Jangipur): Sir, the Farakka Barrage was put into operation in 1975. The problem of devastating erosion on the right bank of the river Ganga along the downstream of the barrage at a stretch of 94 kilometres in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal, is a matter of serious concern.

It has engulfed thousands of acres of arable land, orchards and other valuable assets along with many villages rendering thousand of families homeless and thereby

creating a problem of their rehabilitation.

Out of 109 bays of the barrages, 49 bays are very active in the Murshidabad district side, whereas the remaining bays on the left bank in Malda district are virtually inoperative. Such non-uniform flow of water through the barrage has resulted in the serious erosion problem on the right bank downstream of the barrage. The most dreadful feature of the problem is that the erosion is gradually bringing the two rivers, the Ganga and the Bhagirathi closer to one another and at certain points the distance between the two rivers is only of a few hundred metres. If the erosion is allowed to continue unabated the piece of land separating the two rivers will no longer exist and a vast portion of several districts of West Bengal will be engulfed.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to come forward with the provision of central assistance as outright grant to the extent of total cost of the protective work required to be undertaken.

[*Translation*]

- (viii) **Need to provide financial assistance to construct the building for polytechnic institute in Mandla district of Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI MOHANLAL JHIKRAM (Mandla): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a polytechnic college was sanctioned for Mandla district in Madhya Pradesh two years ago. As a result the Principal and some members of the staff have been appointed for the college but in absence of a building, there is no office for the college and classes have also not so far been started. Enrollment of students is yet to be started. I raised this issue in the House last year also but nothing substantial has been done. Therefore, there is a simmering discontentment among the students as well as the guardians.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this district is not only a backward district but also a tribal

[Sh. Mohanlal Jhikram]

[English]

dominated area. As a matter of fact, it is a neglected district. Therefore, despite sanction of a Navodaya Vidyalaya and a Polytechnic College in the district, the future of the students is bleak as buildings for the same have not been provided. I, therefore, request the Government of India that funds for the building of polytechnic college be provided and immediate steps be taken for opening of Navodaya Vidyalaya in the district.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble on Wednesday, 4th April, 1990, at 11 A.M.

19.25 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 4, 1990/ Chaitra 14, 1912 (Saka)