

(b) During the Annual Plan 1995-96 proposals for opening of 6 Homoeo units, two each in Delhi and Bombay, and one each in Madras and Jabalpur, have been included.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

L.C.A. Project

8107. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the stage at which the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) project stands at present ;

(b) whether the first flight is likely to take-off as per schedule in June, 1996 ;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the first flight is likely to take-off?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN) : (a) Assembly and integration work for the first demonstrator aircraft is under progress and its roll-out is expected in August 1995.

(b) and (c) : Yes, Sir. The project is being closely monitored through focussed reviews by three-tier-programme management system for meeting the programme schedule for the first flight of LCA.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The first flight of technology demonstrator is scheduled to take place in June 96.

Rural Technology Parke

8108. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Industry has prepared a plan for setting up 1000 rural technology parks in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objectives likely to be achieved thereby ;

(c) the estimated expenditure involved thereon and the mode of financing the same;

(d) whether the Government also propose to consult the State Governments in regard to identification of village industries to be developed by these parks and the places of their location;

(e) the guidelines framed in this regard; and

(f) the time by which these parks are likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES AND AGRO AND RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : (a) to (f). No, Sir. However, an exercise is being undertaken to frame a scheme for setting up 500 Rural Industrial and Business Parks in the country.

[Translation]

Population Research Centre

8109. SHRI N. J. RATHVA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any population research Centre is functioning in Gujarat as on April, 1995 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to open one more centre in Gujarat ;

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) and (b). A Population Research Centre is functioning in the Faculty of Science, MAHARAJA SAYAJIRAO UNIVERSITY, VADODARA since 1967.

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

12.01 hrs.

RE : IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERIM AWARD OF THE CAUVERY WATER TRIBUNAL

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Kesariji, you please wait. I will give you a chance to speak a little later.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kuppuswamy, you should have your say.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY : Mr Speaker, Sir, *romba nanri*

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given notice for speaking in Tamil? Otherwise the Minister would not know what you are saying.

SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Yes, Sir. Everything has been arranged

*SHRI C. K. KUPPUSWAMY: Sir, I thank the Chair on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu to have permitted me to raise this Cauvery Water issue here in this august House. For the past four years, the Cauvery Water sharing issue is pending with the Tribunal and it has not been resolved as yet. On behalf of the 6 crores of Tamil people, I thank Hon'ble the speaker again to have allowed me to raise this issue at a time when serious concern has been expressed about the non-implementation of this interim award given by the Tribunal which is yet to resolve the Cauvery water issue. There was an Agreement during the British regime in 1924 as regards to the sharing of Cauvery water between the then Princely State of Karnataka and the then Madras Province. Four years ago, the Tribunal directed the Karnataka Government to release 205 TMC of water annually as an interim

*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

arrangement till the issue is finally settled. This came about when the talks between both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka failed, Union Government was also there. I urge upon the Union Government through this House to exercise its power or to wield its influence to impress upon the Karnataka Government to comply with the directions given by the Tribunal. This will help the farmers of Tamil Nadu and will help solve the drinking water problem which is an acute one there. This will benefit the 6 crores of Tamils in a big way and it is a vital issue. Both the States have discussed this many a times, as many as twenty-seven times or so. We must provide water to the people of Tamil Nadu. Or else it may cause dissensions and may pose a serious threat to the integrity of the country. We must take steps to ensure national integrity so that Tamil Nadu do not split away from the country. I am to bring to the notice of this House that we should not allow this issue to drift away to such an hapless situation. It is only because the people of South respect the people from the North, the issue is pending as it is for a long time now. Hence it is imperative on the part of the Centre to ensure the compliance with the interim award. I request Shri Shukla and the Union Government through this august House to take it upon with Shri Deve Gowda, the new Chief Minister of Karnataka. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is also trying to do the same thing. She is taking it up with the Chief Minister of Karnataka to implement the interim Award of the Tribunal. We wish all these talks help resolving the issue amicably thereby saving and safeguarding the interests of the people of Tamil Nadu. I request you to see that Nattur Dam gets enough water. I thank the Chair, the Speaker again for allowing me to raise this issue to bring it to the notice of the Government. Thank you.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the present storage position in Mettur reservoir is causing anxiety to the delta farmers in Tamil Nadu. Day by day the water level of Mettur dam is going down. It is causing serious concern. In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the interim award passed by the Cauvery Water Tribunal. It is more than three years. But no fruitful action has been taken by the Karnataka Government to honour the award.

Karnataka Government is defying the orders of the Supreme Court and the Cauvery Water Tribunal on this issue.

The Union Water Resource Minister, Shri V.C. Shukla gave an assurance to the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu while she was undertaking fast that an Implementation Committee and a Monitoring Committee would be set up immediately with the necessity and urgency of the water problem in Tamil Nadu. On this promise, our Chief Minister ended her fast but till date the Union Government has not fulfilled its promise. This kind of inaction of the Government will further deteriorate the situation in Tamil Nadu.

I therefore, demand that the Government should immediately intervene in this matter and see that the Karnataka Government releases adequate water to Tamil Nadu as ordered by the Cauvery Water Tribunal. I also urge upon the Government to constitute the two Committees

immediately as promised to implement the interim award of the Tribunal.

This is a very serious matter so I want a response from the Government.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (MADRAS CENTRAL): Mr. Speaker Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Shuklaji towards the assurance he has given at the time of the fasting observed by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that the interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute was to allow 205 cubic meter water to Tamil Nadu. though the award was given four years back, so far no action has been taken.

The award was not honoured by the Government of Karnataka. It is a wanton flouting of the orders and in fact, it is a case of contempt of the proceedings also. After all the people of Karnataka are also our neighbours, we do not want to accuse the people of Karnataka but we will appeal to the people of Karnataka to feel the pinch of the people of Tamil Nadu who are suffering for not implementing the interim award.

In fact, the people and the Chief Minister of Karnataka should willingly come forward to implement the interim award of the Cauvery Water Dispute Panel. Therefore, instead of urging the Central Government, I only appeal to the Chief Minister of Karnataka to honour the award because after the award was given, once again the Chief Minister of Karnataka is inviting us for negotiations. This is only a delaying tactics. If they are really sincere in helping the farmers of Tamil Nadu they should honour the interim award.

Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister of Water Resources to give suitable direction to the Chief Minister of Karnataka to honour the award and to save the farmers of Tamil Nadu by releasing to them agreed water. Thank you.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Sir, this is a very serious matter, the Minister should respond to it.

MR. SPEAKER: Let her speak first.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Sir, with the due respect and honour to our hon. colleagues and also to the count and the tribunal which has passed the interim orders, we are also having an equal concern towards the farmers, brothers and sisters of Tamil Nadu who have also been inhabited in lakhs, if not in crores, in the border districts of Karnataka. There are also farmers in our area, especially in Mysore and other border districts.

We used to get sufficient water sometimes. It is a natural phenomenon that a commodity like water is not storable for ever because every year we have to depend on rains. When we are at the receiving end from the nature itself, the Government of Karnataka used to follow the 'give and take' policy on mutual understanding with the neighbouring State of Tamil Nadu.

I also remember about it even when the earlier Governments were there in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. We had been facing the problem of insufficient rains during the last four years. Even after the interim order of the Supreme Court this problem was there. It is not that we should not

honour the order of the Supreme Court. We have honoured the interim order of the Supreme Court as a one-time measure.

During these last two years we had sufficient rain water, the excess rain water had gone into the sea and after filling up the Mettur Dam, many TMCs of water had gone into the sea. Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Members and also the farmer brothers of the State that we ourselves are only cultivating nearly 10,000 hectares of land, whereas the land in Tamil Nadu is more than 35,000 acres. I am only stressing the point that depending on the availability of rain water let them not give any wrong impression to the house and the public regarding the mutual relationship which are having since many years with the sisterly States of Tamil Nadu.

SHRI R. ANBARASU : That cannot be the main reason for refusing water to Tamil Nadu. You implement the Award, you honour the Award. Do not talk about the area of cultivation.....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS (MYSORE): Sir, during these last two months, hardly we have water for irrigation. Hardly there is drinking water in Karnataka State. So far, there is insufficient rain water in Karnataka during this year. The hon. Minister may get the statistics. The authenticated statistics about the rainfall, which we are receiving, are there. There is insufficient drinking water and there is insufficient water for one dry crop in Karnataka. In such a situation, where could we bring water? Water is a natural commodity and one cannot afford to give water whenever it is required. Only when we get sufficient rain water, we can part water with our brethren. There is no way by which we can store the excess water. Last year and year before last year, excess water had gone into the sea. But, this year so far in Karnataka, there is insufficient rain. Even dry land sowing has not been taken care of. Statistics regarding the inflow and outflow of water and also the rainfall received during the monsoon in that Catchment area in Karnataka that can be collected by the hon. Minister and placed before the house.

There should be a permanent solution. I request and urge upon the Central Government to see that a National Commission or a Committee is constituted(Interruptions)

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Sir, this is wrong. This is only a delayed tactics.....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS : No, Sir. It is a give-and-take policy and it is not a one-sided policy..... (Interruptions) With all respect to the Supreme Court, we had implemented its order last year. But now this year, there is insufficient water and there is no stock of water in the catchment area in Karnataka. In such a situation, I do not know whether the Government of Karnataka would be able to give sufficient water to Tamil Nadu. It is a natural calamity. Everyone has to share this. If there is sufficient water, we can share it and if there is scarcity of water, we are not able to share it. That is the problem.(Interruptions)

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, what about the Interim Award?(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Sir, Cauvery waters dispute is very serious problem. The one member of our party from Karnataka has now become the Chief Minister of that State. I would like to say that it involves the interest of the farmers of Karnataka. This issue cannot be discussed in detail during Zero hour. We do not know much details of this issue but we know that Karnataka is facing water shortage. The hon. Minister while giving reply should keep these things in view. This is my submission.

[English]

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : Sir, the hon. Minister is here. He has to respond. He went back on his promise. What about his promise?.....(Interruptions)

SHRI R. ANBARASU : Sir, we want that the Award should be implemented. Let us share water as per the availability of water. After all, we are neighbours. Let us share water according to the availability of water. We are not pressurising anybody.(Interruptions)

12.14 hours

(At this stage, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram came and sat on the floor near the Table.)

12.14 hours

(At this stage, Shri V. Krishna Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

....(Interruptions)

Mr. Speaker : Please go back to your seats.

.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please go back to your seats. Will you not go back to your seats please?

12.16 hours

(At this stage, Dr. (Shrimati) K.S. Soundaram and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

.....(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : This is not going on record.

SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: There is insufficient water. There are no rains.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Will you please sit down? Please, let us understand that it is a matter between the two States.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Sir, the Parambikulam-Aliyaar Agreement is not being implemented by the Tamil Nadu Government and also it is not renewed...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please stop talking in between? Please understand I am trying to help you. This is a matter between the two States. The Government of India has tried

its best. It may have its own difficulties and yet if the Minister wants to say something on this, I will have no objection to his saying something.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN : What about the promise made by him?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Speaker, one can put forth one's view point without going to the Well of the House. It is difficult for me to check the Karnataka Member. He says that all are going to the Well and if BJP's Member does not go there, it will be assumed that we have no concern for the interest of Karnataka.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member from Karnataka expressed his concern to you, but in a bonafide manner. This is what I gathered.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (MADHUBANI): I want to make a suggestion to the hon. Minister....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Bhogendra ji, you make your suggestion later in the Chamber.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, I think it is not a dispute between two States....(Interruptions) I want to make a suggestion.....(Interruptions) There is shortage of water and such disputes have arisen elsewhere also. I had raised this issue earlier also. The Narmada water can be stored during monsoon and during scarcity period, this water can be made use for Karnataka and Tamil Nadu both.

My second suggestion is that--I have seen in Saudi Arabia where saline sea water is treated and made potable and is also used for irrigation purposes. If this is possible here also--I do not know what cost it will involve but I have seen there and have tried to understand the working of water treatment, whether Government of India has pondered over this suggestion or it is proposed to be considered?

MR. SPEAKER : These are good suggestions, they can be considered later.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): This matter has been under dispute for a long time and when it could not be resolved, it was handed over to a Tribunal under the Water Dispute Act and the Tribunal gave an interim award and that award was supposed to be implemented. We have devised an implementation machinery for that. After I had met the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, that implementation work has been going on by the Central Water Commission. We have not involved the Central Water Commission in it, but we have put our people who are working for the Central Water Commission to monitor the flow of water in accordance with the interim award given by the Cauvery Tribunal. This is lean period. Within these few weeks, normally, this trouble arises about

short supply of water. The Tribunal was good enough to say in its award that as in case of surplus, the deficit will also have to be shared and the distress will have to be shared. I will have to check up actually as to what is the present position, how much water has been released by the Karnataka Government and whether it is in accordance with the timely schedule that has been fixed by the Tribunal's interim award or not. I can assure the hon. Members that we will go strictly by the interim award of the Tribunal and try to see that the interim award of the Tribunal is implemented.

Our friend from Kerala was also mentioning it because there are four party-States to this problem-Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Pondicherry. The main dispute, of course, is between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. I shall see to it that we put all our weight in favour of implementation of the interim Award that has been given by the Tribunal. The final hearing of the dispute is going on before the Tribunal and we are expecting the final verdict of the Tribunal to come soon. But as long as the final verdict does not come, the Interim Award is binding. It is our duty to see that the Interim Award is implemented and we shall try to do that... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I think you must take into account Bhogendra Jha ji's suggestion.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BARAR (FARIDKOT) : Sir, I want to know only one thing I understand there was a new policy on river water disputes. I want to know whether that policy will be placed on the Table of the House or whether that policy has been dumped. Before making that policy, you had consulted the Chief Minister also regarding the sharing of water. So, that was a national policy of water ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER. These are very complicated matters. Let us not expect the Minister to respond on the spur of the moment.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : No, Sir, That policy was to decrease the complication. So, I just want to know whether that policy will be placed on the Table or whether that policy is over I would like to have a reply from the Minister about the policy because it is a national policy and the draft was also distributed earlier

MR. SPEAKER : Well, you know, big policy matters are not allowed to be discussed when the questions are put or when the notices are given. Supposing we ask the Minister to respond to a new big policy matter, I do not know whether he will be in a position to respond. If he is in a position to respond, I do not have any objection to his responding.

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR : It is one year old, Sir. Last March it was formulated.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, the hon. Member is confusing between the law and the policy. That is a law known as the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, which has been enacted by this House. We are guided by that Act of Parliament in resolving the disputes among the States. If we are unable to resolve the dispute, then it is handed over to a tribunal. That policy is laid down in the Act of Parliament. There is no other extra thing over and above that act of Parliament. We are all guided by that Act of Parliament and we implement that Act.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (KISHANGANJ) Sir I have suggested two subjects

MR SPEAKER I leave it to you to take up any one of them Both the subjects are good

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN Mr Speaker, Sir I would like to draw the attention of the House to the status of the Mohajireen in Pakistan As you know, Sir, the Mohajireen are people of Indian origin They are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood and they have got still living connections with the people in this country So, what happens to them is matter of anguish pain and concern I would not have liked to raise this issue in normal circumstances although they have been suffering discrimination in the country of their choice ever since independence ever since Pakistan came into existence They have suffered discrimination in every walk of life and they have not been able because of this ill-treatment to assimilate themselves in the life and society of Pakistan They have not been permitted to dig their roots But today they are being subjected not just to discrimination but to persecution, to violence and being subjected not just to discrimination but to persecution to violence and to killings Karachi has really been turned into another Beirut whether lines have been drawn and the Mahajir families do not feel safe in coming out of their enclaves and even walking freely in the streets of Karachi That is a matter of great concern and I would say a matter of disgrace for the country which acted as their heart some statements by some of the leaders of Pakistan have added fuel to the fire

Sir the Mahajirs who are an ethnic minority and a linguistic minority and are concentrated, in fact they form a majority in some regions of Pakistan are naturally forced to from a political movement of their own to defend their rights It is called 'Mohajir Quami Movement' The Mohajir Quami Movement has been participating in the elections of Pakistan But today, the leaders of Pakistan say that it is a party of traitors In fact the entire Mohajir community has been dubbed as traitors That has been resented and that as I said, has poured fuel over the raging fire

The purpose of my raising this question here is not only to express our solidarity with the minorities of Pakistan as we do with the minorities all over the world because all States of the world today are bound by International Covenants on Human Rights and they are also bound by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Minorities to which Pakistan is a party, to which we are a party In fact questions on human rights and question on minority rights do not today accept any restraint on account of domestic jurisdiction There are no walls of separation These are people of Indian origin These are flesh of our flesh and blood of our blood I do not see why we are so reticent about raising our voice in their favour We raise our voice in favour of all people of Indian region anywhere in the world whether it is in America Africa or anywhere, where the people of Indian origin suffer Whether it is Fiji or Mauritius or anywhere we speak out But somehow, the memories of Pakistan keep us reticent and we allow these things to go unnoticed

I would, therefore, request the Government of India to at least exert all the moral and diplomatic pressure that they

can directly and through friendly countries to tell Pakistan that they must abide by the UN Declaration on the Rights of Minorities and treat their ethnic minorities and their linguistic and religious minorities who are also suffering very badly in accordance with internally accepted norms

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA Sir, Shahabuddin ji has realised the gravity of this problem for the first time and I want to associate myself with his feelings I will take only one minute

MR SPEAKER He has put forth the problem in a very good manner and there is no need to say anything now

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA Sir, I want to add a little more I did not thank Shahabuddin ji earlier but I thank him now because he has ultimately realised that the Indian Muslims in Pakistan are being given same treatment as is meted out to Minority Hindus there This has been realised by Shahabuddin ji today

SHRI SHAHABUDDIN I have said this repeatedly Sir, I have always maintained that partition was a disaster for the Muslims of this sub-continent

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA Sir I want to make submission through you

MR SPEAKER Not through me Make the submission directly

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA Sir it is true that the issue of excesses committed on Hindus in Pakistan has not been raised here by any member It is a coincidence that Shahabuddin Saheb raised the issue of maltreatment meted out to bihari Muslims in Pakistan and in that way, the issue of Hindu Minorities there becomes conspicuous by its absence I would like to ask this House whether it is not a fact that these Minorities are not allowed to take their meals during Roja period Similarly I would like to make a submission about Christians also

[English]

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA Sir, It is not correct

MR SPEAKER I agree

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER You please sit down There is a procedure for everything, there should be some decorum Submissions are made according to them and it carries some meaning, otherwise there is no meaning in it You should keep in mind whether we can discuss the issue which you are raising To put a thing in proper manner is alright but to bring in extraneous matters is a different thing You will not relish if you are discussed in some other country and similarly if you discuss something here about those who are not here, they will not relish it You try to understand this It is not necessary to raise everything here I give you a

chance to speak on the subject on which you can speak well.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing you. It is not going on record.

[Translation]

*(Interruptions)**

MR. SPEAKER : Mishra ji, please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is wrong You are compelling me to say this is wrong.

[English]

DR. K.D. JASWANI (Kheda): Sir, I want to speak on this There is one basic point.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. There is no basic point or subsidiary point.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : Sir, I want to raise an important matter relating to Konkan Railway. This is an important project which connects Maharashtra-Goa-Karnataka and Kerala and it is going to be completed after five years and will be opened for traffic in December. It will be a golden day in the history of Indian Railway of which we are proud of. Many felicitations have been received in this regard. On 9th May, the Railway Minister made a statement in Rajya Sabha that a Parliamentary Committee was being appointed to go into the corruption cases in Konkan Railway. 22 days have elapsed and the Parliamentary Committee to be set up to go into corruption....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : You wanted to raise the matter of Compensation. You are well within your rights to do so. If you are covering all other areas without giving any notice to the Government, it is not correct.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : I am covering that point only. corruption was rampant when compensation was paid to farmers for their land 5 years ago. The land of 6470 farmers of Maharashtra was acquired and out of them 5330 farmers i.e., 80 per cent farmers did not get any compensation. If I compare this with Goa, 9000.....*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Please let us not create differences among the States. I have gone through the facts.

[Translation]

It is not good for the country to compare the amount to be given to Goa and Maharashtra.

[English]

You come to the main point, you will get the relief. I will give you the relief. But do not create differences between two States.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK : My submission is that 80 per cent of the farmers whose lands were acquired for Konkan Railway 5 years back have been paid no compensation. The people will not allow the train to run in December. So, I demand that those farmers should be paid compensation without further delay. They should be paid 80 per cent amount by way of first instalment and the Railway Minister should make a statement in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I do not expect the statement to be made. But I certainly expect the Railway Ministry to look into this matter and give the relief expeditiously.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI (Kesarganj) : Sir, the weavers of the country, particularly of Uttar Pradesh are facing the problem of earning their livelihood. The weavers of Sadatganj Anoopganj, etc in Ramnagar Diawad area of Barabanki district under my Parliamentary constituency are on the verge of starvation because of non-availability of yarn and enormous increase in the prices of yarn.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to pay immediate attention to this problem and ensure availability of Cotton yarn to weavers at cheap rates.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Mr. Ansari will speak on this point and then Mr. Virendra Singh will speak

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI (Kodarama): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given notice regarding carpet manufacturing units.

MR. SPEAKERS : You raise it later on.

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Sir, I want to speak on this point also.

MR. SPEAKER : No, you raise your point later on. Otherwise, you will not have a chance.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (Mirzapur): Sir, my parliamentary constituency is a major carpet manufacturing area in the country from where carpets are exported through out the world and we earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 1500 crore annually. Nearly 25 lakh persons are employed in this industry.

Mr. Speaker Sir, some foreign powers in connivance with some people here are trying to destroy this industry by raising the bogie of bonded labour and some time of child labour. There is an institution which is called the Rug' Mark Foundation. This Foundation issues a certificate that the carpet has not been made by child labour. The foundation people never visit the weaving centres in villages where carpets are manufactured and those are then exported and never conduct inspections of machines and labour. They issue certificates on payment while sitting in Delhi. If the carpet manufacturers do not obtain certificates from them, they go to U.S.A. and Germany and publicise that the carpets have been got made by child labour and that the carpets besmeared with the blood of child labour. And for this reason, uncertified carpets are lying unsold in those countries. The plight of weavers of Mirzapur and Bhadoi is most pitiable. This industry provides employment to 25 lakh people in our area. They are not manufacturing carpets now because these are not sold. Our own people make propaganda in USA and Germany that these carpets have been made by child labour and they should not be purchased. The people who are involved in child labour and bonded labour liberation movements in the name of Kailash Styarthi should be tried for treason and some method should be found to save this carpet industry. The Textile Minister had made a statement in this House that Rugmark Foundation would not function and no certificate would be issued through it so as to prove that the carpet manufactured here was not made by child labour. In spite of that, I do not know the power which is compelling the carpet manufacturers to obtain such a certificate from this foundation, otherwise their carpets would not be sold in Germany and U.S.A.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. Please be brief.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : The commerce Minister also made a statement here. I would urge upon the Government to pay special attention to this problem so that employment is available to 25 lakh people who depend on this industry and we continue to earn foreign exchange worth Rs. 1500 crore.

[English]

DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as pointed out by my friend, Shri Virendra Singh, the carpet manufacturing is a labour intensive industry. Our carpet is very much superior to the carpet manufactured in foreign countries like Iran, Pakistan, China and America because our carpet is hand knotted and hand woven. That is why, it has got wider market and the foreign manufacturer are facing stiff competition. As our carpet is just coveted by the people of foreign countries and it is in much more demand like the hot cake, the foreign manufacturing industry and raising the voice against child labour. They are raising objection to our carpet manufacturers on flimsy grounds.

As it was pointed out by my friend, the Rug Mark Foundation which has been established with the cooperation of Indo-German Export Promoters, which is a private agency, has become a source of corruption. They are just earning the money and are just giving labels to all those carpet

manufacturing industry. They are making all sorts of announcements and anti-India propaganda in the foreign countries against our carpet manufacturers. With the results, our carpet is not being sold in the foreign market.

Our Embassies are sitting tight. We find that in Germany, The propaganda is going on. But our Embassy is not taking any action and, whatever solemn promises have been made here on the floor of the House by the Textiles Minister and by the then Commerce Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee are not fulfilled. Rug Mark Foundation is still allowed to function and level playing policy is not adopted. All this is going on.

That is why, my appeal to the Government of India is that these private agencies should not be allowed and there must be some counter-action against whatever propaganda is being made in foreign countries and our agencies should be briefed regarding all these things.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now. Its essence is lost in overdoing. Let us not do that.

SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI : This is a matter of Rs. 15 crore of foreign exchange.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Mr. Speaker, Sir, both the Members have raised a very serious issue. The handicraft is a traditional profession in our country. Today, child labour problem is being debated all over the world, but our country is lagging behind in this matter. Therefore, through you, I would like to urge the Government to define the child labour. The artisans have to be trained from their childhood; the training in music, the craft of waving sarees, carving of brass, wood etc. need training from the childhood. This is our traditional industry and the people around the world are not aware of it. We can understand the problem of child labour in hotel industry, in brick kiln industry and if the job of weaving sarees and carpets is associated with the child labour, it will be an injustice to our centuries old tradition. The Government has adopted a dual policy in this matter. They should precisely define this aspect and there should be a continuous debate on it. I could speak for two hours to define child labour. The foreign countries are taking it otherwise and our country is suffering. We have a tradition in this field and the labour engaged in agriculture sector....

MR. SPEAKER : It has two angles and they have to dealt within a dispassionate manner.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Sir, my submission is that....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : What you say is correct. The other side is also correct.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV : Sir, my only request is that Government should initiate a wider debate on it. It is very necessary to place before the world as to who comes in the perview of child labour. This carpet industry is second to agriculture where people get employment. Handicraft is an

inseparable part of our life and culture. Therefore, Government must have a comprehensive debate on this issue.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): We should have a discussion on the issue of child labour. It is a very important issue.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): It should be discussed before the Tenth Lok Sabha expires.

MR. SPEAKER : But you know that if you want a discussion, you have to give a notice. You cannot raise this issue without giving a notice.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : That is true.

MR. SPEAKER : There are rules. Let us follow the rules and if you are really interested in the discussion, give notice in a proper fashion

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Notice has already been given more than once.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, I want to invite the attention of the House to yet another aspect which has been left out. There is an international conspiracy. They deliberately propagate that the cost of hand-made carpet is less, while its quality is much superior. The most serious aspect of it is that the labour and Welfare Minister of Germany, who had come here, himself visited Varanasi and Bhadoi accompanied by our Labour Minister along with officials of the Labour Ministry. It was explained to them by the local manufacturers that measures were being taken for offering scholarships to child Labour, making alternative arrangements for their employment, education, etc. and that the practice of child labour would gradually be abolished. On his return to Germany, he appealed to EEC countries not to purchase Indian made carpets because they involved child labour. This makes it a serious matter. Whether Government of India will take some suitable measures in the light of this development? Shri Yusuf was a Member of this House. He explained all the facts and said that our export earnings declined by Rs. 300 crore during the course of last 3-4 months and the Government of India is sitting idle. Therefore, I would urge upon the Government of India to take suitable steps to save the carpet industry from being destroyed, which is the main industry of Eastern Uttar Pradesh and provides employment to lakhs of people. The handicraft is being destroyed. Now, this industry is spreading throughout the length and breadth of country. Hence, the Government must make their policy clear on this issue.

SHRI ROOPCHAND PAL (HOGLI): It is not the question of export of carpet.

[English]

Actually, the Government of India is a party to the international Convention. And the Government as a party to that Convention is expected to follow certain rules, certain practices with regard to children. One aspect of it is that the export is suffering. But we find that very near to Delhi,

children just like cattle, stand in a queue for being selected for certain industries. I know in Madhya Pradesh, even when the Government is saying that they have done away with the employment of child labour, in certain Industries this particular practice is rampant....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : Have you ever seen carpet weaving in villages?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : Yes, I have seen, seen at many places.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH : You do not know anything about it, you are just saying....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The other hon. Member has said what you wanted to say.

[English]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: When he was speaking, I did not disturb him. I am not yielding....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not just involve in it. There are two sides of it.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : It is not simply question of carpet export. The Government of India as a party to the Children's Convention, should follow certain guidelines and try to fulfill the commitment of the international body. For that purpose, we shall have to find out a way, a judicious mixture of our economic interest as also our export interest. We have to also see as to how to deal with this problem of child labour satisfactorily in as best a manner as possible....(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : We have to look at it not from the point of view of industrialists but also from the point of view of labour....(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV : From the point of view of labour also and from the point of view of industry also....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (BALIA): Mr. Speaker, Shri Sharad Yadav has raised a basic question. Each nation has its own traditions, own way of life. In our country, people have been earning their livelihood through cottage industry for centuries and it is this tradition that has maintained our heritage. As he has said, whether it is dance and music, sculpture or carpet industry, whether it is the work of weaving saris, embroidery, all are done traditionally by few families and these families start training their child from his childhood. He does not work elsewhere, he helps his own parents. Same is the case with agriculturist. People in villages get petty jobs done from their children. Our difficulty is that Government of India always tries and considers it its duty to explain to any foreign dignitary visiting our country. Just now, my friend was talking of international convention of Child Labour. We know how the international community honour international commitments and how much concern they have for the welfare of children. They forget the interest of the children when children are massacred, bombs are

dropped. Shri Sharad Yadav has raised the issue. Whether this country will ever consider over the question in terms of getting a place for our traditional way of life or will it follow what the other countries decide for us. It would have been better if the Government of India, instead of inviting a German Minister to tell us who is the child labour and whether the children are working or assisting their families in the industry or they are learning their traditional art, it could have itself decided these matters. Is it that every person would get B.A., M.A. degrees or everybody will become an engineer or a doctor? Whether the children of the families engaged in the manufacturing of sarees should not learn this art from their childhood? Whether sculptorists' children will learn carving stones after the age of 15 years?(Interruptions) You give your speech later on, this issue is more serious than your speech. Therefore, I say that Sharad ji has raised a basic issue. I am sorry to say, everytime, we consider ourselves helpless as if we are standing in a witness-box. Are we supposed to give explanation for everything said in the world? I think this basic issue raised by Sh. Virendra Singh and others should be deeply pondered by Government instead of explaining our position to others and should consider such things as interference in our internal affairs. They have no right to interfere in our traditions....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I have my own subject on which I have given notice.

I just want to submit every humbly to Chandrashekarji that this is not just a question of tradition. Just because something is traditional, is that why certain basic rights of the democratic State have to be understated or have to be underestimated. The universal primary elementary education is a basic right and if children are deprived of this because they are part of family labour, are we to accept that and other things? Is this going on in the traditional manner even now? What is family labour? The families themselves have sub-contractors to big contractors. So, in that way, the children along with the family are being exploited. There is no question that there is no exploitation of children. From this point of view also, we have to understand this question. Anyway, Sir, I will come to my.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Bhogendra Jhaji.

....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will allow you.

[Translation]

SH. BHOGENDRA JHA : Sir, I am happy that Sharad ji, Chandra Shekhar ji and Shri Chandrajit ji have raised this basic issue. I invite some of my friends to accompany me to see for themselves that cottage industry is creating greater employment potential than the other industries working in the country. If it is exploitation, I shall say that I was also exploited because I used to take the buffaloes to grazing fields at the age of 10 or 11 and simultaneously, used to go to school, help my family in other jobs, used to offer prayers and all that. So, is it exploitation? I think this issue cropped

up because of misunderstanding and because of mechanisation.

I want to tell you that wife of one Sh. Rajkishore Paswan had weaved a saree worth Rs. 3800 and her husband had gone to some other place with his goods. I would plead that this cottage industry will have to be helped. This is not exploitation but learning of the art which is not imparted in Government training centres. Those trained in Government centres will tread the streets for employment after getting degrees from these centres. Therefore, cottage and small industry must get encouragement. We should place this point of view before the world in a very precise manner. There is no doubt that some people have earned crores of rupees through export and it is a different matter if they exploit the child labour. But entire cottage industry should not be subjected to injustice because of the profit being earned by such few people(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : It is not a family business, it is not a domestic issue.....(Interruptions)

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL : There should be a discussion on such an important issue.....(Interruptions) because new things are emerging and new viewpoints have been heard.....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Try to understand that this is not a simple issue. It has many aspects. Let us not take into account only one aspect, let us take into account many aspects.

....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh) : Sir, the handicraft tradition in our country(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : That is a good issue, I am allowing it.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Sir, the issue raised pertains of our handicraft and this craft can be learned during childhood between the age of 5 to 18 years.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Probably they were trying to say that children are working in factories and children are working in house and factories. These are two different aspects.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA : Families are doing the sub-contracts.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR : Mr. Speaker, I have the experience of it. We had raised this issue on the floor of this House two years before also. But the way the hon. Minister was replying and because the issue was always derailed, we want to raise again today the other angle of this issue. None of the Members sitting here would want to send the children

to brick kilns or the factories, but the knowledge of craft can be acquired in a traditional manner only. It has some relation with genetic, but it is more a traditional one. We have to ensure that, that craft does not vanish.

The child labour issue is raised here. My experience is that people from American Embassy visit several places, they visited my place also. About two and a half years ago, they had also distributed some literature on child labour. Thereafter, gradually, the debate on child labour became more vocal in this country. I fail to understand from which source they derived the moral right to raise this issue here. Children are crying for milk in Iraq, but the USA has imposed economic sanctions. On the other hand, the Americans are roaming here and there to teach us, to preach this and we simply get involved in this issue.

No body here would want exploitation of our children, but when some other countries raise this issue we want to help them in their mission of preventing misuse of child labour in shops, factories, but they should extend liberal aid for effective implementation of Child Labour eradication programme. But, by taking undue advantage of our economic condition, our weakness, they try to prevent our goods from being sold in the international market which is a part of international conspiracy and our carpet industry is becoming a victim of this conspiracy. Therefore, Government should take a firm stand for saving our carpet industry, our craft and counter vehemently, through our Embassies, the propaganda against child labour being made here and throughout the world and expose the conspiracy of destroying our crafts, our carpet industry in the garb of such propaganda.

[English]

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY (Puri): in USA, Private Members' Bill has been introduced on this aspect. Recently it has been introduced.

MR. SPEAKER : That Private Members' Bill is not applicable to us.

SHRI BRAJA KISHORE TRIPATHY : This Bill seeks to ban all products of Indian communities because these products are being produced by child labour.

MR. SPEAKER : Okay, you have done your duty. Please sit down now.

[Translation]

Shri Surya Narayan Yadav (Sahasra) : Mr Speaker, Sir, the Akashvani and Doordarshan Programme Staff Association has observed a token strike through out the country in protest against the failure of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting to increase the pay scales of broadcasting staff as a result of which nearly 4000 members of staff in 213 units would work today without pay. The Association has threatened that if the Government remains unmoved even after this token strike, an indefinite strike would be resorted to. I demand that Government should accept their demand early on the basis of the principal of equal pay for equal work so that these employees are able to maintain their living standard.

[English]

PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU (Tenali) : The pesticides formulation units in the country are discriminated to a great extent. The Government of India has imposed Central Excise Duty on pesticide formulations falling under Chapter No. 3808.10 since April, 1994. Fortunately, the processing on concentrated basic pesticides and chemicals carried out through addition of solvents, adjuvants etc., resulting in their dilution does not amount to manufacture as per Section 2(f) of the Central Excise and Salt Act of 1944.

But, in accordance with this provision certain Central Excise Collectorate have exempted in certain States, that too to certain pesticide formulation units discreetly, like in Punjab, Chandigarh vide Order No. 300/93 dated 15.9.1993; in Maharashtra, Amaravathi Division in the case of Maharashtra insecticides Ltd.

13.00 hrs.

In Gujrat, Ahmedabad vide Trade Notice No. 10/95 dated 8.2.1995 and in Andhra Pradesh, Vijaywada only in the case of one, M/s Associated Pesticides vide order No. 55/95 dated 27.3.1995.

Since extension of the duty exemption is not done uniformly in all the States and also to all the manufacturing units and all the pesticide formulations, the farming community in certain areas is subjected to discrimination and is suffering because of high prices. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to extend the benefit of excise duty exemption uniformly to all the States and to all manufacturing units involved in pesticide formulations as per Section 2(f) of Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944.

SHRI ANNA JOSHI (Pune): Sir, I would like to raise the following matter. This is regarding Karjat-Panval direct link.

The Railway Minister had assured that land acquisition would be completed by the 31st March and the project would immediately be taken on hand on getting the clearance from the Planning Commission. The Standing Committee on Railways had recommended the project as a step towards diversification of traffic from the Karjat-Kurla line which is over loaded and is functioning at 110 per cent of its capacity. The running 'Indrayani Express' between Khandia and Karjat, without a driver on the 1st December, at break-neck speed is a serious and loud warning given to the railway system that this connection between Karjat-Panval should not be delayed further. This time, there were no casualties, but next time we may not be lucky. Therefore, I would request the Railway Minister to include the project in the works programme for 1995-96, so that the Maharashtra Government could finance the project through CIDCO, and early completion of the work would be achieved.

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): Sir, twenty Tamil fishermen were kidnapped on the 29th May, 1995 by EPRLF, near Katchathivu when they went for fishing. I am sorry to state that this is not the first time that they are kidnapping the fishermen. And so many times they have harassed the Tamil fishermen. So, I would like to draw

the attention of the House, through you, and also I would like to appeal to the Government to take immediate steps for the welfare of the Tamil fishermen, to give permanent security to the Tamil Fishermen in Katchathivu. Thank you

MR. SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

13.2½ hrs.

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of Indian Union Government, No. 151 (1) of the (No. 9 of 1995) (Commercial)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India Union Government (No. 9 of 1995) - (Commercial) - Electronics Trade and Technology Development Corporation Limited under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in library See No. LT 7801/95]

Report of the Law Commission on Custodial Crimes

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the One Hundred and Fifty-Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Law Commission on 'Custodial Crimes',

[Placed in Library See No. LT 7802/95]

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Union Government -(No. 7 of 1995) - (Commercial) etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Krishna Sahi, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A Copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India — Union Government (No. 7 of 1995) — (Commercial) — Instrumentation Limited.

[Placed in library seen No. LT 7803/95]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India — Union Government (No. 8 of 1995) — (Commercial) — H.M.T. Limited (Machine Tool Business Group).

[Placed in Library see No. LT 7804/95]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and

English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :-

- (i) S.O. 444(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1995 notifying the Laxmi Board and Paper Mills Limited, Kalyan, Maharashtra, as a Mill producing Newsprint.
- (ii) S.O. 445(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th May, 1995 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 947(E) dated the 14th December, 1993.

[Placed in Library see No. LT 7805/95]

Notifications under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASHIK): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Margaret Alva, I beg to lay on the Table- A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :-

- (1) G.S.R. 361(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1995 constituting the Joint Cadre Authority for the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service Joint Cadres of Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories as mentioned in the Notification.
- (2) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 887 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1994.
- (3) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 888(E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th December, 1994.
- (4) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1994 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 593 in Gazette of India Dated the 3rd December, 1994.

[Placed in library see No. LT 7806/95]

Report of the Comptroller Auditor General of India Union Government (No. 6 of 1995) - Commercial)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, on behalf of Shri Bhuvanesh Chaturvedi, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Union Government (No. 6 of 1995) - (Commercial) - Electronics Corporation of India Limited, under article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in library see No. LT 7807/95]