

STATEMENT

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/U.T.s	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
1.	Andhra Pradesh	207.00	81.53	47.26
2.	Bihar	349.72	36.92	—
3.	Assam	—	—	22.50
4.	Gujarat	—	40.00	15.00
5.	Karnataka	18.00	19.68	20.00
6.	Kerala	15.00	15.00	15.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	15.00	80.00	10.00
8.	Maharashtra	51.99	42.17	26.40
9.	Orissa	22.51	24.00	16.23
10.	Rajasthan	7.29	10.00	15.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	32.00	17.00	12.00
12.	Tripura	0.54	0.26	1.00
13.	Uttar Pradesh	35.00	122.37	—
14.	West Bengal	15.00	15.00	—
15.	D & N Haveli	0.25	0.25	0.25
16.	Pondicherry	0.11	0.94	0.36
Total		769.41	505.12	201.00

Rural Link Roads Project under J.R.Y. in Andhra Pradesh

3343. SHRI SOBHANA DRESSWARA
RAO VADDE
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONA-
THALA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted any Rural Link Roads Project under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT) (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A special Project for construction of rural roads has been received from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh with an estimated cost of Rs. 193.00 crores spread over a period of two years. It has been proposed to provide Communication facilities to 4206 villages, generating 526.36 lakh mandays of employment during the project period.

(c) The proposal is under examination in this Ministry.

[Translation]

Agitation outside the Office of UPSC for use of Indian Languages

3334. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN
SHRI LAL BABU RAI:
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:
SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL:
SHRI S. N. VEKARIA

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several persons have been agitating outside the building of Union Public Service Commission New Delhi to press over the demand of conducting the All India Services Examinations in different Indian languages; and

(b) if so, the main demands put forth by them and the reaction of the Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(c) The guidelines for registration envisage for granting Provisional Registration Certificate across the counter after seeing that the unit is proposed in a conforming location zone. And it proposes to manufacture non-licencible items.

While granting Permanent Registration Certificate, it is examined whether the unit has fulfilled the statutory requirements of various licences, approvals or clearances (if required). It is also examined whether the investment in plant and machinery is within permissible limits. The procedures take care that ineligible units are not registered and are therefore unable to avail fiscal concessions.

[Translation]

Footpath Dwellers In Metro Cities

3348. SHRI MAHESH
KANODIA
SHRI SOBHA
NADREEWARA
RAO VADDE

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of footpath dwellers in the four major cities of the country;

(b) whether the Government have drawn a plan to provide them shelter and other basic facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government propose to make these schemes self-supporting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): (a) The enumeration of houseless population is done at the time of decennial census operations. As per 1981 census, the houseless population in the four major cities was as follows:—

Name of City	Houseless population as on 1-3-81
Calcutta	48440
Bombay	50185

Delhi	26772
Madras	7525

(b) and (c) Housing is a State Subject. However, the Central Govt. is implementing a scheme for construction of night shelters and sanitation facilities for the benefit of footpath dwellers, under which there is a provision for a Central subsidy of upto Rs. 1000/- per beneficiary for the construction of night shelters and sanitation facilities and Rs. 350/- per beneficiary for the construction of pay-and-use toilets, with the balance cost to be borne by the implementing agency from its resources or loan from HUDCO. This can be released to local bodies and other designated agencies, including NGOs and voluntary organisations, according to prescribed guidelines through HUDCO. The schemes can be taken up in any urban area where the problem of footpath dwellers is more acute.

(d) With a view to making the night shelter scheme for footpath dwellers self supporting and viable, the guidelines of the scheme have been revised. The scheme can now be taken up as a composite mix with remunerative components, so as to reduce the loan burden of the beneficiary agency and to defray maintenance cost to some extent and make the schemes more flexible so long as the basic aim of reaching the night shelter and sanitation to footpath dwellers and urban, homeless is met.

Funds Under JRY to Bihar

3349 SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Bihar under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana during 1991-92 and 1992-93;

(b) whether the amount provided to Bihar for rural development is adequate as per the requirements;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether the Government propose to allocate more amount during 1993-94; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY) (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) Tamil Nadu does not have any 'No Industry District'.¹

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Solar Power Thermal Plants in Rajasthan

3484. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA)
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Solar Thermal Power Plants proposed to be set up in Rajasthan;

(b) the amount likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Government propose to seek any technical/financial assistance from foreign country for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of Solar Thermal Power Plants proposed to be set up in the country during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(f) the amount allocated for the development of non-conventional energy sources in Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Schemewise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) A Megawatt scale solar thermal power plant is proposed to be taken up during the Eighth Five Year Plan for R & D-cum-demonstration purposes at a suitable location in Rajasthan.

(b) According to preliminary estimates, the cost of a 35 MW solar thermal power plant will be about Rs. 380 crores.

(c) and (d) The details of technical and financial assistance are yet to be finalised.

(e) Only one such project is planned during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(f) State-wise and programme-wise allocations have not been made by MNES for the Eighth Five Year Plan. Physical targets are fixed on year to year basis for extension programmes and funds are released accordingly. However, the Planning Commission have recommended an outlay of 5168.00 lakh for the State of Rajasthan for NCES sector for the Eighth Five Year Plan period under the State Plan.

[English]

Shortage of Drinking Water in Hyderabad and Secunderabad

3485. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU
SHRI RAMA KRISHNA
KONATHALA
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO
SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA
RAO VADDE

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the citizens of the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad are facing severe shortage of drinking water;

(b) whether there is a proposal to bring the Krishna river water to Hyderabad for augmenting the supply of drinking water;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government have cleared the proposal; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Andhra Pradesh has proposed the augmentation of water supply scheme to the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad from the foreshore of Nagarjunasagar at an estimated cost of Rs. 640 crores for World Bank assistance. The project involves drawal of water from distance of 138 Kms and is designed to meet the water supply requirements of the twin cities upto 2011 A. D. It also includes strengthening and improvement of the existing water supply distribution system as well as the sewerage system.

(d) The proposal has been cleared from technical angle by the Central public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation in this Ministry and referred to the Planning Commission for their clearance.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Sick Industries in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan

3486. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have sent proposals to the Union Government for revival of sick and closed industries in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the sick and closed industries in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and since when they are lying sick and closed; and

(d) the steps taken for revival of these industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEPARTMENT OF HEAVY INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI) : (a) and (b) No proposal has been recently received from Government of Rajasthan for revival of sick and closed industries. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has submitted proposal for extending assistance from the National Renewal Fund for payment of compensation to workers in the closed textile mills which have been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) or the Appellate Authority for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (AAIFR).

(c) According to the Reserve Bank of India, the details of sick industrial units in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan as at the end of March, 1992 are as under :—

Category	No. in Madhya Pradesh	No. in Rajasthan
(i) Non-SSI sick	59	54
(ii) Non-SSI weak	38	28
(iii) SSI sick	22333	14420

In the non-small scale sector, 31 sick/weak industrial units in the State of Madhya Pradesh and 28 sick/weak industrial units in the State of Rajasthan were reported closed as at the end of March, 1992. Similar information in respect of small scale industrial units is Centrally not maintained.

(d) Government have taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units. Some of the important ones are given in enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

Steps taken by Government for revival of Sick Industrial Units

The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely 'The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designated as 'The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR)' has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of the sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(2) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(3) The banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(4) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sector.

(5) Revival of sick industrial units is also done by amalgamation/merger of sick units with healthy units. Tax benefits are given under Section 72 (A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 to the healthy company for revival of the amalgamating sick unit.

(6) Government has set up the National Renewal Fund which would, inter-alia, provide for payment of compensation to workers affected by industrial restructuring.

Municipal Corporation due to abolition of octroi will be made up by the Central Government. The loss of revenue comes to 45 crores of rupees annually. But not a single paisa has so far been paid to Delhi Corporation since 1st of January, 1993. 25 to 30 crores of rupees should have been paid by now.

The attention of the Home Minister was repeatedly drawn in this regard, but nobody had time to look to the miserable plight of Delhi. Delhi is the capital of the country but what is the condition of electricity and water supply in Delhi. What has happened to Delhi during this summer and rainy season. There has never been such a miserable condition of Delhi in the past. Roads are in a dilapidated condition and the Corporation has issued orders that the funds which have been allotted, should be cancelled and funds should not be spent without prior approval. Tenders have been pending for the last 2 years. The development works in Delhi have come to a standstill. There is no water and no electricity. Redline buses are of course, running in Delhi which are helping people to reach their destination, but that is a different situation.

Sir, you should ask the Home Minister to make a statement in the House with regard to Delhi and make an announcement about release of funds in lieu of Octroi. I seek your intervention in this regard. This is no Legislative Assembly in Delhi. Bureaucracy is ruling the capital. The Bill has been passed, but no *Legislative Assembly has been constituted*. Parliament has no time to discuss the affairs of Delhi and if the Parliament has time, then I will see as to which members and which party supports my demand.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think the issue is quite important. The Government should make a statement on this.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a very important matter. Very recently, the Union Government has taken a decision to decontrol the Molasses. It is helping the sugar factories to reap very huge profits. But the cane-growers, who are supplying the cane to the factories, are not being passed on the benefit out of this higher realisation of molasses price

I suggest to the Government to give suitable instructions so that the cane-growers get 50 per

cent of the profit that is obtained through sale of molasses in the open market.

I also urge upon the Government to come out specifically and make a statement regarding its views on passing on the profit to the farmers and also the plight of small scale industries, like animal-feed units and some other units, which are wholly dependent on the supply of molasses at some price. Otherwise, the dairy industry and the poultry sector are also going to suffer.

I urge upon the Government through you to make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think, last time, when this matter was discussed, it was made very clear to us that the co-operative sugar factories are passing on the profits earned to the farmers.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : No, Sir. That is why I have brought it to your notice. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not argue.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: As far as the private industry is concerned, there is no guarantee that it would be passed on. But the Government has said that they will take steps to see that it is passed on.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Only on free sale sugar, the benefit is going to the farmers on molasses.

MR. SPEAKER: Once you raise the issue, let us understand the subtleties involved in it and concentrate on that point on which you should concentrate.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar) : Mr. Speaker Sir, on 8th August, there was a bomb blast in Madras in the office of R.S.S., in which 11 persons were killed. Thereafter, it was discussed in this House and the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs intervening in the discussion had stated that it would not be right to link the bomb blast cases of Bombay with the bomb blast of Madras. He further stated that he had examined the blast cases of Bombay and found that R.D.X. was used in these blasts whereas R.D.X. was not used in this case. At that time also I had said that it was for the forensic experts to tell as to

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : All of us disagree with it and until we are given opportunity to express our views, we will not cooperate in running of the House.

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : Sir, I think this is very unfair. It is not true that these four Budgets have never been clubbed on an earlier occasion. On an earlier occasion, we have clubbed them and discussed them together. The Members representing these States participate and normally they take up issues relating to their States or the States which they represent. It has been done on previous occasions also. The only thing is that we have a lot of pending Bills. The Business Advisory Committee decides upon the time and we frame our calendar accordingly. If everything gets disturbed, spills over and if things like this happen, then we have to decide to sit even on a Saturday. It is done because of the reason that within the given time we do not finish the business. Yesterday, two hours was kept for Jammu and Kashmir Budget. We took almost five-and-a-half hours and today also, we have kept two hours, but we have almost gone upto four hours. If this type of things happen, we will not be able to run the House properly . . . (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

DR. S. P. YADAV : Please tell how many Members of the Congress Party are sitting here. Are you running the House properly ?

[*English*]

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : I definitely agree that it is an important discussion. But still we have to be within our time limit.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (*Vijayawada*) : We have given the name of Mr. B. B. Ramaiah to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not from U. P. or from any other State whose Budget is being discussed.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : What is this logic ? Is he not entitled to speak ? (*Interruptions.*)

I am on a point of order. On behalf of the Telugu Desam Party which is having a strength of seven Members in this House, we have given the name of Mr. B. B. Ramaiah to participate in

the discussion. Now the Chair says, because our Member does not belong to Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh or Rajasthan, we are not entitled to speak, which is utterly unjustified. It is against democratic norms. We will not allow this type of bulldozing the House by the ruling Party.

SHRI MUKUL WASNIK : We will also not allow this type of bulldozing. There is a time limit within which you have to complete. We are ready to have a reasonable discussion. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please sit down, Mr. Rao.

There is no point of order. Your point of order is disallowed.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : But you cannot disallow our right to speak. (*Interruptions.*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not disturb the proceedings of the House.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : We are not the people who disturb the proceedings of the House. But we must be allowed to speak. You cannot deny our right.

SHRI ANIL BASU (*Arambagh*) : His party should be allowed to speak.

[*Translation*]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (*Hamirpur*) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that the Business Advisory Committee should have taken note of the fact that allocation of 2 hours time for discussing the Budgets of the four States simultaneously will serve no purpose as the conditions prevailing in those States are totally different. People at the helm of affairs in the Government must understand that the elected Governments of these four States were dismissed indemocratically and now if even the discussion is not allowed then how can anybody cooperate with the Government..... (*Interruptions.*).....

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : This ruling is unprecedented.....(*Interruptions.*)

[*English*]

MR. CHARIMAN : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions.*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV : Please do not set any new precedent as it will be

Royalty to States on Crude Oil

3558. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are a number of States which have not been paid the royalty on crude oil;

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

(c) the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH KUMAR SHARMA) : (a) to (c) Royalty on crude oil has been paid by Oil and Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd. to the concerned State Governments except the Government of Nagaland which has yet to communicate the authority to whom royalty is to be paid.

[Translation]

Thefts in Hospitals

3559. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of medicine thefts in Government hospitals have been brought to the notice of the Government during the current year;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard;

(c) the quantity of medicines recovered from their possession, and the value thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to check the thefts of medicines in these hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR) : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Demand of Coal by APSEB

3560. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of coal demanded by various Power Houses under Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board (APSEB) during each of the last three years;

(b) the total quantity of coal actually supplied to them during the said period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to supply the required quantity of coal to these Power Houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT PANJA) : (a) and (b) The particulars of demand and actual supply of coal from Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. and Coal India Ltd. to the Thermal Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board during the years 1990-91 to 1992-93 were as follows :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Data Provisional

Name of Power Houses	1990-91		1991-92		1992-93	
	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply	Demand	Supply
Kothagudem	35.14	26.31	32.80	31.46	34.89	35.7
Vijayawada	41.70	34.69	45.60	39.72	43.73	41.64
Ramagundem 'B'	3.11	2.54	3.04	2.25	2.75	2.40
Nellore	1.70	0.48	1.75	1.23	1.44	0.97
	81.65	64.02	83.19	74.66	82.81	80.72

The above data indicates that the percentage of demand satisfaction for the Thermal Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board has been steadily increasing and was 97.5% in 1992-93.

(c) Highest priority is being accorded to movement of coal to Power Stations in the country including Power Stations of Andhra Pradesh State Electricity Board. Supply of coal to power houses is being monitored closely and corrective action is taken whenever necessary.

the medicines also. The medicines manufactured by small scale industries were kept out of price control and this way a large scale bungling is going on. A company named Ranbaxy changed the name of its medicine from BRUSTAN to BRUSTIN and came under the purview of small scale industries. In this way a loss of revenue of crores of rupees was incurred by the Government. A company named Allambik was manufacturing a medicine by the name of Vikoryl, then it changed its name to Wikoryle and started functioning as a small scale industry and the control was removed. This company also caused a loss of revenue of crores of rupees to the Government and exploited the people. I, Mr. Speaker, Sir, therefore would like to say that this should not be permitted and the House should be taken into confidence as to which medicines would be subject to price control and which would be left out. If it is not done then it would lead to grave bungling.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the definition of small scale industries needs to be changed. It is decided on the basis of investment made on plant and machinery. Though, it should not be so. It should be according to the turnover. The company having a turnover of Rs. one crore should compulsorily be subject to price control. No exemption should be given to it. The resultant black-marketing, bungling of crores of rupees and the loss of revenue incurred by the Government should be rectified.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada) : From my party, nobody has spoken. We have given the names.

MR. SPEAKER : Your party, Telugu Desam, has three minutes. Can you speak in three minutes?

Let us understand this thing. The small parties do not have always the time. When we give the time, you do not have a right to speak on every subject; and if that is done, then we have 23 parties here.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : The Bill which preceded, we did not get an opportunity to speak. It is unfortunate for us to raise this matter again and again causing unpleasantness to you as well as to us.

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. You have got three minutes. If you can finish in three minutes, I will give you three minutes. Can you finish in 2 minutes.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE : Mr. Speaker. Sir, the discussion regarding background note on Review of Drug Policy is a very important one. Now we have to review the policy which we have adopted earlier. At the same time we must keep in mind the positive gains we have obtained through that policy.

As far as our Drug Policy, 1986 or the Indian Patent Act 1970 are concerned, these were really beneficial to our country, as a result of which your note itself says around 250 big companies and 8,000 small scale units have come into being. Sir, because of the Patent Act 1970 which allowed only processed patent, so many thousands of small scale units could be established and they have survived to cater to the needs of the Indian people. That is the basic thing which we have to understand and once we accept the product patent these small scale units cannot survive in the market.

In a country where $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population is below the poverty line and they do not have enough capacity to even earn their livelihood and have a square meal, it will be unimaginable to understand the condition of such people when the prices of medicine will go up by 10 times or 20 times.

I will give only one example. The generic brand Renitidin containing 10 tablets a packet, which is manufactured by Glaxo is being sold in India for a price of Rs. 29. The same one is sold in Pakistan for Rs. 260, in Britain for Rs. 481 and in America its cost is Rs. 744. Like that in respect of several medicines, including medicines which are useful in curing cancer and heart-attacks the cost is 20 times or sometimes 30 times more.

At present your note itself has agreed that while World Health Organisation wish we should spend at least 5 per cent of our GDP on health care, we are spending only 1 per cent on the health care. Your Health Ministry people have deposed before the Standing Committee that they are short of funds. In these circumstances, if we give a go-bye to the basic objective of supply of its medicines to the Indian Public, that is, 'ensuring abundant availability at reasonable prices of essential and life saving and prophylactic medicines of good quality to the poor people of this country,' I wonder we will be doing a great harm to the people of this country.

So I urge upon the Government kindly to

strict to your basic objective of supplying medicines to the poor people of this country at quite reasonable rate, of course, I do not have any objection against the revision of the price system. Naturally because the manufacturer has to earn some reasonable profit on the investment he has made. While at the same time doing that, do not give a complete go-bye to the basic objectives, insist on our process patent system and do not accept the product patent system. With these words, I would like to thank you.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, while moving this motion for the consideration of the House, I have the opportunity to thank the Chair and thank you, Sir, for having given us time for discussion on this important subject.

Now, I would like to say that the debate has proved to be most useful to us because as rightly some Members have mentioned here that the policy should not be anti-people. The only way of having or at least the major basis of getting to know what the people really want, getting to know the opinion of the people is to be in touch with this House and with this Parliament, which is the highest forum, which articulates, urges aspirations and views of the people. Therefore, when we have a discussion in Parliament, we do not think, the Government do not take it as some sort of a duty that we have to do it. But it is certainly a great opportunity to us, and in fact, it is in the interests of the Government to be constantly in touch with Parliament to get its views and get an important feed back and that is what I intend to do as we being implementing this policy after the present session of Parliament.

Hon. Members have very rightly stressed the importance of co-ordination with regard to Drug Policy, particularly between this Ministry of Chemicals and the Ministry of Health. I want to assure the hon. Members that we are fully alive to the importance of such co-ordination and the Ministry of Health which is the user Ministry and is responsible for overall health care—which has to be—is always consulted before making any changes in the policy and its implementation. There is a fairly good co-ordination between the two Ministries and as pointed out in the Background Note, a Co-ordination Committee would be set up under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Chemicals

and Petrochemicals) for implementation of this policy. Of course, this Committee will not have any powers of decision. It will only make recommendations that will be put up to the Minister in charge and his recommendations or suggestions would be either in the minutes or otherwise.

This will be just one of the inputs which will lead the Minister to his decisions along with the other very important input. The other very important input is obviously the views of this Parliament.

Some hon. Members have questioned the need of bringing the Drug Policy in line with the new industrial policy. No doubt, the Drug Policy is distinct in regard to pricing, quality control, etc., and we have to look to its special requirements. However, it would be in the interests of the growth of the drug industry if it is allowed to take advantage of the removal of industrial licensing controls and liberalisation emanating from the new industrial policy. We need to abolish industrial licensing and other unnecessary controls which are coming in the way of new investment in the drug sector. However, as it would still be necessary for all manufacturers of drugs to take licences under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, the controls required for the production and marketing of any specific drug would still be maintained.

Let us not understand now that de-licensing means that there is no licence and anybody can set up a drug manufacturing unit and go ahead. There will be control obviously, first, on the drugs. Whether it is a drug which is banned or not, whether it is a drug which is useful or not, whether it is any irrational combination or not, the drugs will be checked before giving a licence, which is required under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, which will be fully implemented.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavapur): You are also abolishing production control along with the price control.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: No, no. We are not abolishing anything. Let me say it very clearly. We are not abolishing price control. We will monitor production; we will do all this.

I am now talking about de-licensing under the Industrial Regulation and Development Act. That will have to go. At the moment, for instance, a licence is required at every stage for making any drug, even for domestic producers.

This is unnecessary. No purpose at all is served. I am myself sitting on this Committee and I am unable to refuse any licence and still I have to sit there and keep on waiting for formality. As we have reached this stage in which we are unable to change—because the law does not permit us to refuse the licence—we are just sitting on there to clear something. These are the paradoxes and the ridiculous situation which we face.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
How do you propose to maintain control?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I will go step by step to every aspect. Let me address you on this point. Price control will not go. Production will be seen on what it is. But the main aspect which has been made in this House and the effect of it is in my mind, is that we cannot remove price control altogether. What we must make is the whole system more efficient and simplify the system not at the cost of the control. You see as a way of curing a disease, somebody may suggest cutting off the head of the patient but it is not correct. That obviously is not the solution. Therefore, if we find some problem with price control the answer is not de-control altogether. The answer is to correct that defect without affecting the valid objective with which the controls were originally created. But it cannot be in the present form and therefore, at this point of time, I am talking about de-licensing.

I have mentioned the general position regarding de-licensing. I will now come to the position as we see it regarding foreign investment and licensing.

There appears to be some misapprehension about the proposal of automatic approval of foreign equity upto 51 per cent in the drug sector as permitted in other priority sectors. Fears have been expressed that it would adversely affect the domestic pharmaceutical industry. I would like to allay the fears in this regard by clarifying that all controls such as price control, quality control, etc. applied in the drug sector will be applicable to foreign companies in this sector. Our domestic industry has over the years acquired sufficient strength and can withstand competition from even multi-nationals. In fact, our own companies are globalising and having presence in other parts of the world. Its exposure to international competition will bound to benefit the domestic industry also by spurring them towards greater efficiency and also giving them opportunity to collaborate in

new technology with foreign investors. Foreign investment can play an important role in increasing investment and bring in new technologies and products for the drug sector. We should therefore not be unnecessarily alarmed about automatic approval of the equity participation going upto 51 per cent from the present 40 per cent in the drug sector.

What I would like to say is that it is time for this country to have a greater degree of self-confidence. It is not only on this but on everything else. This is a country with great strengths. We are a tiger and the tiger should not behave like small cats because that really does not serve the purpose.

As far as the drug sector is concerned, in 1980-81 we started with imports of Rs. 113 crore and exports of Rs.76 crore. I will just mention one decade ago without going beyond that. At that time our trade balance was negative. From Rs. 76 crore of exports, we have now gone upto Rs.1445 crore of exports in a decade or even slightly less than a decade. We have gone from minus Rs.37 crore in the trade balance to plus Rs.638 crore. We are talking about multi-nationals. I would say that we are having our own multi-nationals. For example, Ranbaxy. I will just mention the name of certain companies which come to my mind readily, for which I have the figures immediately. Ranbaxy has a presence in several countries like Nigeria and Malaysia. I myself had been to Malaysia and I had come to know how well they are doing there. Then, you have Lupin Laboratories in Thailand, and so on and so forth. So, let us understand that we are in the big League or we are about to be in the big League. We were not in the same position when the Drug Policy was first put in this country. We have gone a long way from there. Now we are expanding. We are now at the point of taking this country forward in this field.

Sir, several of our indigenous companies are among the ten largest companies in the country. Ranbaxy is number two in the country and it is immediately after Glaxo, and it is much above Sandoz, Hoechst, and so on. Cipla is above Pfizer, Eskayef, Borroughas Wellcome, and Kopran. So, we are really having the muscle. We should not think that we do not..... *[Interruption]*

[Translations]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the

Government intends to spend consumers money of Rs. 260 crores lying idle with Indian drugs manufacturing companies, on carrying out research work in respect of drugs. Whether this money is of unintended profit or it belongs to the D. P. C. O. which has been recovered from the consumers after 1979.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You can continue your reply in your own line. At the end of your speech, you can reply to his point, if you want.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There appears to be consensus about the importance of the public sector having a role in the future also in the drug sector. I want to assure all the hon. Members that we are fully alive to this issue. We are aware that public sector companies like IDPL and HAL have played a catalytic role in the growth of the pharmaceutical industry in this country. It is unfortunate that IDPL and some other public sector drug companies are not doing very well at present. We are taking all steps for the revival and rehabilitation so that they have a continued presence in the drug sector. The policy of reservation of items for exclusive manufacture by the public sector is also not being given up and such items in regard to which they have made huge investments and where they are able to cater to the needs of the country can continue to remain reserved for exclusive manufacture by the public sector.

As I had the opportunity to mention in my opening remarks, we are fully alive to the importance of quality control in the Drugs industry. This is one of those controls which is not to be weakened obviously but is to be strengthened and to be made more effective. We are aware of this and we are at it. As hon. Members are aware, the Ministry of Health discharges this responsibility, but we are co-ordinating the matter with them. I am glad to inform the hon. Members that the Ministry of Health has already taken several steps in this direction. So, this whole matter is in the process of making it more effective, with more stronger quality control mechanism. Not only they are taking steps to strengthen and reorganise the enforcement machinery for quality control both at the Central and at the State levels but other steps like having better testing laboratories and encouraging and good manufacturing practices have been taken. The punishment for manufacturing of spurious drugs has been enhanced to check this menace.

I am glad that hon. Members have raised the point regarding greater encouragement to Research and Development in the drug sector. This is particularly important for the sector which has a high technological content and where obsolescence is very rapid. As we have ourselves pointed out in the Background Note, we propose to set up an inter-Ministerial Group to consider various suggestions for providing greater incentive for R&D work, but those units which are doing R&D work are allowed higher return on net sales. New products introduced through domestic R&D efforts would be exempted for price control for sufficiently long time.

A very large number of hon. Members have voiced apprehensions about the effect of Dunkel proposals on the domestic pharmaceutical industry and the prices of medicines for the common man. We are fully conscious of the concerns of the pharmaceutical industry in this regard, but as the hon. Members are aware, Dunkel proposals, to begin with, are still under negotiation and nothing can be said about their final outcome. In any case, perhaps there is need for great clarity in regard to the possible impact of the Dunkel proposals even now, if they are formulated and which we have not yet accepted. Generally, ten to fifteen per cent of the drugs are under patent. Out of the drugs in the whole market in India, ten to fifteen per cent of these drugs are under patent, not in terms of quantity but in terms of value.....[Interruptions].

SHRI SOBHANADREESHWARA RAO VADDE: That is not correct as per the Operational Research Group's survey.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Well, we can always discuss this, but that is the information that we have.

Some newly discovered drugs are patented, while some existing drugs under patent go out of the patent regime after the expiry of the patent period. Obviously, Dunkel proposals will not have any effect on 85 to 90 per cent of the drugs outside the patent regime. Moreover, the effect of these proposals would be felt only in regard to drugs which are patented at present. As we are using many drugs which had been long discovered and are outside patent control, perhaps the effect of Dunkel proposals on the production of drugs and the prices would not be as much as feared. I also hope that with greater emphasis on R&D, our own industry will rise to the challenge. I have been saying in other con-

texts of licensing. Please let us understand that the day is not far off. As it is, we have done a lot. Why don't we consider for a moment that in the near future, India, with its 850 million people and the third largest technical manpower, will have its own patent and will also benefit from this. I am not commenting on the Dunkel proposals, why do we have to be always looking at the ends as clients or on the passive side? Why don't we look at the things as creators and people who will contribute to the world in terms of patent, and for which we must get the benefit? I am not commenting, I must say, on the terms of the Dunkel proposals, I am just commenting on our attitude that we must always consider ourselves as a developing country at the receiving end of things and not at the giving or creating or beginning of this industry and other industries.

As you know, there would be many non-patented substitutes. I also hope that with greater emphasis on R&D, our own industry will rise to the challenge and turn the new patent regime to its own advantage. As in all probability there would be many non-patented substitutes for some therapeutic essential drugs, the effect of Dunkel proposals on prices of common drugs should be, to that extent, reviewed.

I must agree with Shri Nitish Kumar—he is not here now—and many hon. Members that apart from allopathic system of medicines, Ayurvedic, Unani and other traditional systems need to be encouraged and given wider coverage. As far as my own case is concerned, my own family uses these homoeopathic medicines. They have very good effect. Therefore, there is no question of not using them. It is not only my family, but most families use these medicines. Those people who can afford allopathic medicines, those who are in Delhi, do use the facilities and they are undoubtedly of very great benefit and there are many advantages.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): In many respects, the ayurvedic system has got many medicines which are lacking in allopathic system.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, it is undoubtedly true. "The ayurvedic system is having many medicines and it does not give any side-effect like the cure of one disease creates another disease. [Interruptions] It is actually a part of our existing policy to encourage them.

Therefore, the traditional medicines would be continued in the future.

The Ministry of Health are overseeing the growth and dissemination of traditional medicines and are fully seized of this matter.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): But it is inadequate.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: On the question of inadequacy, we shall definitely be co-ordinating with the Health Ministry so that these objectives mentioned in the House are considered. Many advantages have been mentioned.

Some hon. Members have expressed concern about the significant increase in prices of medicines in the recent years. Actually, these increases in prices were unavoidable on account of the change in the exchange rate and so on and so forth. We are hopeful that with a stable rupee, there would not be abrupt price increase in the future.

I would like to say now that we must be very careful. The sense of the House that we should be very careful in tackling or dealing with the price control mechanism, to see that it does not serve the purpose of increasing the prices sharply has been taken. Therefore, we shall be careful in dealing with this mechanism and we shall make any changes in that only after great deliberation and due consideration.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): What about transparency?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: On the transparency criteria and objective criteria, some hon. Members have expressed concern about the significant increase in prices. I have mentioned this point.

I would like to thank all the hon. Members and may I particularly thank also the Standing Committee for its report which also, to a substantial extent, endorses our view. What is more important than endorsing our view is having contributed with many wise ideas which we shall definitely be keeping in mind while implementing this policy.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): Mr. Minister, please clarify one point. The patent Act, 1970 has been brought into force after great deliberations by the Tekchand Committee and the Iyengar Committee and after two Joint Parliamentary Select Committees going into it. That Act was brought

the money given to them? They must spend it. They demand it and I give them. As far as Orissa is concerned, we have to ask the State Government to do whatever is required, because we are going to help them all along. There is no provision which bars us from doing something for them. We will leave nothing to chance and we are at their disposal to help them.

Joint Council on Vocational Education

*385. V. SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Joint Council of Central and State Government on Vocational Education was set up in 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof.

(c) whether the said Council has submitted any report/recommendation to the Government on policy planning of vocational education in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the suggestions/recommendations of the Joint Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE) (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b) A Joint Council for Vocational Education (JCVE) was set up in April, 1990, for planning & Coordination of Vocational Education Programmes at the national level. The composition of JCVE is at Annexure. State Council of Vocational Education (SCVE) have been set up in 11 States/UTs so far.

(c) to (e) In the meetings of Joint Council for Vocational Educational policy issues relating inter-ala to teacher training, school-industry linkages, vertical mobility of vocational pass outs, introduction of job-linked courses, apprenticeship training were discussed. The Council supported the multi-pronged action for improving the quality of vocational educational programme during the 8th Plan.

Appropriate follow up action has been taken on the recommendations of the JCVE.

ANNEXURE

Composition of Joint Council for Vocational Education

1. Chairman

Minister incharge of the Department of Education in the Central Government.

2. Vice-Chairman

Minister of State (Education).

Members

3. Member Education, Planning Commission.

4. Secretary, Education.

5. Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture (Deptt. of Agricultural Research & Education)

6. Secretary, Health/DGHS.

7. Secretary, Ministry of Industry (Deptt. of Industrial Development).

8. Secretary, Labour/DGET.

9. Secretary, Personnel.

10. Secretary, Rural Development.
11. Secretary, Women & Child Development.
12. Secretary, Electronics.
13. Chairman, UGC.
14. Member Secretary, All India Council of Technical Education.
15. Director, NIEPA.
16. Director, NCERT.
17. Director, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti.
18. Director, Institute of Applied Manpower Research.
19. Chairman, Central Social Welfare Board.
20. Chairman, CBSE.
21. Chairman, Open School.
22. Financial Adviser, Ministry of Human Resource Development.
23. Head, Department of Vocationalisation of Education NCERT.
- 24—25. Two persons from voluntary organisations engaged in vocational education.
- 26—27. Two persons knowledgeable and interested in Women's training & employment.
 - Smt. A. Parvathi, Principal, Government Women's Polytechnic, Coimbatore.
 - Smt. Ranu Banerji, SEWA, Lucknow.
- 28—30. Three Members of Parliament. (Two from Lok Sabha and one from Rajya Sabha)
- 31—34. Four Ministers dealing with vocational education from the following States/UTs. Membership will be by rotation for a duration of two years. Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal.
- 35—38. Four Secretaries dealing with Vocational Education from the following States/UTs. Membership will be by rotation for a duration of 2 years. Gujarat, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.
- 39—42. Four Directors dealing with Vocational Education from the following States/UTS. Membership will be by rotation for a duration of 2 years. Goa, Kerala, Assam and Madhya Pradesh.
- 43—46. Four representatives for the following employers organisation :
 - Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry ;
 - National Alliance of Young Entrepreneurs.
 - Federation of Association of Small Scale Industries of India ;
 - Indian Council of Women Entrepreneurs.
- 47—50. Four representatives of the following Public Sector undertakings :
 - Standing Conference of Public Enterprises.
 - I.T.D.C.
 - Railway Board.
 - General Insurance Corporation.
- 51—56. Six educationists in the area of vocational education :
 - Dr. S. S. Kalbag, Director, Vigyan Ashram, Pune.
 - Dr. V. B. Kulandaswami, Vice-Chancellor, IGNOU.
 - Ms. Amrita Patel, Managing Director, NDDDB, Anand , Gujarat.
 - Shri Khader Ali Khan, Hyderabad.
 - Shri M. S. Kamath, Principal, MES College, Goa.
 - Brother Matthew, Superintendent, Don Bosco Technical School, Liluah, Howrah

- 57—61. Five representatives of All India level professional bodies in the areas relevant to vocational education.
- (NCVT) National Council of Vocational Training.
 - Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
 - Dental Council of India
 - Nursing Council of India
 - National Institute of Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development.
- 62—63. Two representatives of TTTIs.
- Principal, TTTI, Chandigarh.
 - Principal, TTTI, Bhopal.
- 64—65. Two Directors of Regional Boards of Apprenticeship Training.
- Director, Board of Apprenticeship Training, Eastern Region, Calcutta.
 - Director, Board of Apprenticeship Training, Southern Region, Madras.
- 66—71. Six experts representing the Major vocational areas.
- Dr. C. Prasad, Deputy Director General, Agricultural Extension, ICAR.
 - Prof. Brij Kishore, Professor of Management, Osmania University, Hyderabad.
 - Dr. S. D. Sharma, Deputy Director General, Ministry of Health.
 - Dr. S. S. Rajagopalan, Principal, Sarvajana High School, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
 - Dr. A. Ramachandran Nair, Head, Deptt. of Fine & Arts & Arts Education, Jamia Millia Islamia.
 - Dr. Tara Gopaldas, Dean Faculty of Home Science, M. S. University, Baroda.

72. Member Secretary

Joint Secretary, Incharge of Vocational Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very good scheme and this scheme was started with the objective of enabling the students who undergo these vocational courses to stand on their own legs even if they discontinue their further education. These courses have been taken up in some high schools as well as in some intermediate colleges and the courses are also very useful. There are agriculture courses, electrical engineering courses, computer science courses and medical science courses, but because of inadequacy of funds, in several schools and colleges these courses are being discontinued. So, in view of this fact I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what is the position in respect of continuation of these vocational education courses in future and also I would like to know whether a study has been made to see as to what extent these courses have become a success. Secondly, what are the practical deficiencies that have been observed and what are the steps needed to see that they are implemented very effectively to make

them really useful to the students who undergo these courses?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Sir, the importance to these courses given by the hon. Member is definitely what we also feel should be there. To the extent possible, we would not like any course, that has been started, to be discontinued, just because there is paucity of funds. Yes, paucity of funds affects our implementation, no doubt, but we would not like to close down the courses because of that. We will make our utmost efforts to see that this does not happen. So far as the expansion is concerned, we have to be careful about it, because if we expand and then cannot sustain, then the kind of situation which the hon. Member says could come about. We have had a survey. In the last meeting of the Central Council these programmes were surveyed, some questions were raised, recommendations were made and actions have been taken. It is a little lengthy thing. So, with your permission,

I can lay it on the Table of the House so that the Members are aware of the recommendations and the actions taken in all of them. If there is anything else that need to be done, we will be only too glad to receive suggestions from the hon. members.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I would like to know whether, in order to make these Courses more useful to the students and to enable the students to get maximum practical training which is absolutely necessary, necessary steps would be taken by the Government to link these institutions which are important for vocational educational courses to the nearest agricultural farms or research stations and to the public as well as private sector industries so that the students can get practical training benefit.

I would also like to know from the hon. Minister whether in view of the Supreme Court recent historic judgment about the educational right of the students—and it is a fact that the poor students have financial constraint—the Government has any plan to help such students on the lines of US Educational Aid which is being given through Works Study Programmes or Part-time employment programme or by giving educational loans at rate of interest to be repaid after they get jobs.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: Even the Railway are helping us in regard to linking of these institutions with practical performance whether it is of factory or farm and that is part of the programme. We are certainly trying to link these schools.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: It is not being implemented.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: We can say that in regard to implementation, there may be some lacuna somewhere. But I do not think it is correct to say that it is not being implemented at all.

So far as the question of giving a wider reach to these institutions is concerned, I think an effort has to be made in this regard. The Department alone cannot do it because most of these institutions are run by the State Governments.

The judgment which you have cited just now in a way, as I look at it—may be somebody else may look at it in a different manner—facilities the reach of the access to the schools to a large number of students and in that process, if a scheme is to be evolved to give financial help to them, we can certainly look into it. There is no difficulty in that.

MR. SPEAKER: The second question is more important.

Development of Sports

*386. **SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN+:**

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any proposals to improve the standard of games in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to strengthen the National Sports Talent Scheme and Hostel Scheme so that the talented youths could be picked up at an early age and better training and facilities could be made available to them,

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

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): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Sports Authority of India (SAI) implements the schemes of National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC) and Sports Hostels. It has scouted and added 356 talented youth under NSTC scheme in the current financial year. In the Sports Hostel Scheme, one more Hostel has been added during the year, and the number of

(c) the total amount required to set up units of the above Federation in each district as per the plan; and

(d) the time by which the above units are likely to be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) In view of the above, question do not arise.

[English]

Rail Yatri Niwas at Vijayawada

4176. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a Rail Yatri Niwas in Vijayawada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the other steps being taken to meet the needs of rail passengers for accommodation in Vijayawada?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K.C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Retiring Room facilities are already available at the station.

Nehru Yuvak Kendras

4177. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAUR-YA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements made in various fields by the Nehru Yuvak Kendras in each State, with particular reference to Uttar Pradesh, during the last six months;

(b) the location of such kendras proposed to be opened during 1993-94 and the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) the allocation made for the purpose during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): (a) The achievements made in various programmes of the Nehru Yuva Kendras in each State, including that of Uttar Pradesh, during the last six months of 1992-93 is given in the attached *Statement*.

(b) The objective of the Sangathan is to have a kendra in every District by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Regarding the location of the Kendras to be opened during 1993-94, various proposals are under examination.

(c) The Kendras to be opened during this year would be financed from the budgeted funds of 1993-94 and nothing has been specially allocated for this purpose.

STATEMENT

Activities undertaken by Nehru Yuva Kendras in the last six months during the Financial Year 1992-93.

State	Regular Programmes								
	T.Y.L.S. VT-Tech.VT-N. Tech			Work Camp	BLC	Sports	Cultural Progs.	National Y.W.	
	No. of Progs.	No. of Progs.	No. of Progs.	No. of Progs.	No. of Progs.	No. of Progs.	No. of Progs.	No. of progs.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Uttar Pradesh.	40	48	48	36	16	71	66	99	
Himachal Pradesh	09	02	22	12	12	31	14	04	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	13	19	03	15	29	21	29	08
Punjab	17	20	30	45	10	110	10	09
Bihar	29	42	85	46	34	76	63	42
Orissa	08	13	23	12	09	35	29	27
West Bengal	16	29	45	33	13	02	50	27
Sikkim	01	..	..	..	..	02	..	..
Andhra Pradesh	23	57	..	56	80	52	57	11
Tamil Nadu	22	71	..	36	61	42	43	12
Kerala	03	03	..	..	..	..	92	04
Karnataka	14	17	21	23	15	35	25	06
Maharashtra	13	07	10	11	12	27	36	12
Gujarat	..	03	13	02	01	02	02	17
Goa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Pradesh	25	57	08	47	17	65	81	76
North/East Zone (Seven States)	39	15	34	43	..	55	45	54
Rajasthan	12	16	06	23	06	39	18	20
Jammu & Kashmir	08	04	11	10	12	27	13	12

T.Y.L.S.	Training in Youth Leadership & Self Employment
VT-Tech.	Vocational Training—Technical
VT-N. Tech.	Vocational Training—Non-Technical
Work-Camp	Work Camp
BLC	Block Level Campaign
Sports	Sports
Cultural Progs.	Cultural Programmes
National Y.W.	National Youth Week

[Translation]

Forestry and environmental projects

4178. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA

KUMARI:

SHRI DATTATRAYA

BANDARU:

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken with the Central assistance for development of forests and improvement of environment during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the achievements made in this regard;

(c) the extent of financial assistance provided by the Union Government for this purpose, State-wise; and

(d) the details of the projects proposed to be started in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) *Statement I* is attached.

(b) All the projects have been proceeding satisfactorily.

(c) *Statement II* is attached.

(d) The projects are continuing in nature.

STATEMENT I

(a) The details of the projects undertaken with the central assistance for development of forests and improvement of environment during the last three years are as under:

1. Paryavaran Vahini is a new scheme launched during the 8th Plan. The

you will delve on other points, the discussion will become long. Please say in only two or three sentences whether the bill should be deferred or not.

SHRI RAMSAGAR (Barabanki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Samajwadi Party and our national leader Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav were always in favour of this bill. Religion is so dangerous in politics..... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no need to mention it.

SHRI RAMSAGAR: I am concluding. 6th of December in politics... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I am on my legs, please take your seat. Listen to me.

[English]

If you have any objection, please direct it to me and I will deal with it. You do not enter into a dialogue with other Members because that does not help you, them, me or the House. May I request the Member,

[Translation]

I am requesting you not to go into a long debate. Please only tell whether you support the deferment of the Bill proposed by the Government. If you go into a long discussion, it will become very lengthy and this is not to be done today.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): You have used the word 'dhakelna'. I thank you for this. You have used a very appropriate word.

SHRI RAMSAGAR: I only want to say that on 6th of December... (Interruptions)**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing that. It will not go on record. You can rest assure that such things will not go on record.

(Interruptions)

**Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSAGAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would only like to say this that the incident that took place on 6th December was the result of use of religion in politics. This Bill was being introduced in haste. This way we were not able to check the people of BJP. Now the time-limit has extended we support this Bill.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rao, please be brief and precise.

[English]

SHRI SOBHANANDREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): I support the Home Minister's decision to defer this Bill. I would like to say that our Telugu Desam Party is categorically for taking certain measures for the prevention of misuse of religion for electoral gains and that is why our Leader, Shri Paddmanabham has submitted his dissent regarding pre-disqualifications. I would only like to appeal to the hon. Minister of Home to utilise this time to come forward with a suitable legislation. At present people are not aware of the existing provisions of the Bill. Till now only a few MLAs could raise their objections and submit their election petitions in which they were unseated already.

My suggestion to the Government is to give wide publicity so that the people will be conscious of the existing provisions. This I hope will be a better way to curb the misuse of religion in politics. At the same time the Government should also come forward with Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act by amending its definition so as to include this particular menace also.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me admit that misuse of religion is objectionable but this Government wants to crush the Opposition Parties on grounds of religion.

This move of the Government is an assault on our democratic set up.

[Translation]

Loan by KVIC

4375. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether crores of rupees have been distributed as loans in the name of bogus organisations by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission during the years 1990 to 1993 ;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received some complaints in this regard ;

(c) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government on these complaints ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (DEPARTMENT OF SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY AND DEPARTMENT OF RURAL INDUSTRIES) (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) to (d) Government have received certain complaints regarding distribution of funds by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) to different institutions especially of Meerut Region.

In this connection, Government issued some directives to KVIC which are as under :

- (i) not to register any new institution for manufacture of Khadi including Polyvastra excepting in areas selected for special employment programme.
- (ii) no new institution for Village Industry should be directly aided by KVIC. In all such cases they should be financed by State KVI Boards.
- (iii) KVIC should immediately review the functioning of the institutions which have been registered during the last three years and send a report to the Government of India.

[English]

Export of Tractors

4376. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the export of tractors is declining ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the export of tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There was a significant increase in the export of tractors in 1992-93 as compared to exports in the previous year as the following figures indicate :

Year	Value Rupees in Lakhs
1991-92	475.01
1992-93	1401.28

(Source : Engineering Export Promotion Council)

(c) The steps taken include :

- (i) general export promotion measures such as : import of capital goods for export production at concessional rate of duty, duty free import of inputs necessary for export production, exemption of export profits from income tax, unified exchange rate, duty drawback facility and assistance for participation in international fairs, publicity campaigns abroad etc.; and
- (ii) Supply of domestic iron and steel at international prices.

Joining of NDA by Students of Sainik Schools

4377. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of students passing out every year from the Sainik Schools in the country and the percentage of students joining the National Defence Academy therefrom ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to make it compulsory that all the passed out students of Sainik Schools are allowed to join the National Defence Academy ; and

(c) the total amount spent on all the Sainik Schools during 1992-93, school-wise ?

MR. SPEAKER: If you have the information, you can give it.

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I will check it up and pass on the information to him.

* SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Sir, there are not many medical and dental colleges in the country. Still, after 15 years or 16 years, they have not been recognised by Dental Council of India or Medical Council of India. There is a certain package programme for the welfare and technical upliftment of education of minorities. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether certain relaxations will be granted to such minority medical colleges and dental colleges so that these may be recognised by the Medical Council of India or Dental Council of India.

MR. SPEAKER: What happens to the health of the patient?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: I have already stated that in the case of medical education, the Government cannot compromise with the standard of medical education.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: The hon. Minister, in his reply, has stated about the number of teachers and students ratio, beds and other things. It is good. But apart from this, there is another very important aspect that really helps the students in dental and medical colleges, that is, best equipped library. In view of the devaluation of the rupee which puts a higher burden on our getting books and magazines from abroad and only the State Governments are giving funds for the medical colleges to meet the library requirements which is not adequate, will the Health Ministry interact with the University Grants Commission and see that adequate funds are given by the UGC for the medical colleges and dental colleges to equip their libraries in a fit condition and improve the quality of education?

MR. SPEAKER: The question is disallowed.

SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know through you from the hon. Minister whether the

students coming out of the unrecognized medical colleges are eligible for sitting in the competitive examinations in India. If they are allowed to sit for the competitive examinations, what are the reasons for not recognizing those medical colleges?

SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR: Graduates coming out of the unrecognized medical colleges are not allowed to sit in the examinations for postgraduate degree and diploma.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. He is asking about the UPSC and other competitive examinations.

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): The Union Public Service Commission prescribes the required minimum qualifications for any post that is advertised, and the person who is totally eligible under those requirements, can apply. It is for the UPSC to decide whether they are going to recognize the degrees conferred by unrecognized medical colleges. We do not come into the picture.

MR. SPEAKER: The Government does not come into the picture! How?

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND: The UPSC will prescribe the requirements. Accordingly, it is for the UPSC to decide...
(interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: UPSC is also a part of the Government. I think you should discuss this matter with your colleagues.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the original question which has been asked is as to what should be the teacher-student ratio in medical and dental colleges. The reply of this question has also been made by the Government. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government propose to take any measures to enforce the ideal ratio of teacher-students. I am making this question because it comes under the concurrent list and the Government can issue directions to this effect, supervise it and look

[English]

Bank Credit

4766. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has written to the Reserve Bank of India expressing concern over the stagnation in bank credit to the various sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have pointed out that there has been repeated complaints about the banks' going slow on giving fresh credit to these sectors despite banks' surplus funds;

(d) if so, whether the Reserve Bank of India has replied to the communication;

(e) whether any directives have been issued to the banks in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government in its letter dated the 19th July, 1993 addressed to the Governor, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had drawn the attention of RBI to the repeated complaints that banks are not advancing loans to the commercial sector in spite of being flush with funds. The Government had pointed out that they had received complaints that banks were taking exceptionally long time to review the credit limits even for good borrowers despite their comfortable resources position.

(d) RBI has not so far replied to the communication received from the Government.

(e) & (f) While the RBI has not issued any specific directives to commercial banks in this regard, banks have been advised to scrutinise fresh proposals for sanction of additional credit limits expeditiously and meet all genuine productive requirements of the industry.

Funds to BHEL to increase exports

4767. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA
RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public sector banks propose to provide adequate funds to BHEL for implementation of its plans to increase exports;

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

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) to (c) There is no general reluctance of public sector banks to lend to BHEL. Decisions to provide credit in the case of individual projects of BHEL will necessarily depend on factors such as the size and value of the project, extent of facility required, extent of participation of other banks, availability of ECGC cover, country risk of the buyer's country, payment terms and compliance of RBI's prudential accounting norms.

Operation of MI-8 Helicopters at Bombay High

4768. SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK:

SHRI TARA CHAND KHAN-
DELWAL:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation has relaxed some mandatory on board safety precautions in granting permission for operating MI-8 helicopters of the Pawan Hans Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c): MI-8 helicopters have been wet-leased by Pawan Hans Ltd. from

possession of the vessel and recover the Government debts as stipulated under the SDFC (Abolition) Act, 1986, and (iv) SCICI has been authorised to let the Port Trust dispose of the vessels wherever they have outstanding dues and remit the balance proceeds to SCICI.

As regards to rehabilitation programme, the Government of India announced a rehabilitation scheme on 4-4-1991 for the fishing companies assisted by erstwhile SDFC. Further relaxations were made in the scheme by the Government in April, 1992 in response to requests from the industry. The scheme envisages various concessions which include waiver of penal interest, recapitalisation of overdue amounts repayable over the balance life of the vessel, additional financial assistance for meeting increased cost of acquisition of vessels and assistance for repairs and modifications of vessels. On receipt of further representation, from deep sea fishing industry, the GOI have constituted a high level Technical Committee in the Ministry of Food Processing industries to look into the problems of the industry.

[Translation]

Airport at Patna

4834. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Airports Authority has signed any contract with the National Buildings Construction Corporation to make available management services for construction of airport at Patna;

(b) if so, the details thereof; including the value of the contract;

(c) whether such agreements have been signed in respect of some other airports also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) has been commissioned by National Airports Authority to provide construction and contract management service for expansion and modification of terminal building, resurfacing of runway, taxi track and apron at Patna airport costing

Rs. 810 lakhs. The fee to be paid to NBCC is Rs. 40 lacs.

(c) and (d) Agreements have been signed with the NBCC to provide construction and contract management services for construction of new terminal buildings at Vadodara and Bhubaneswar, resurfacing of runway, taxiway and apron at Vadodara and technical building and control tower at Delhi airport costing Rs. 4285 lacs. Fees payable to NBCC for these projects are Rs. 237 lacs.

[English]

Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank

4835. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank has requested the Union Government for sanction of loan to the sanctioned schemes instead of subscription to special development debentures as at present;

(b) if so, the details thereof and;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. ABRAR AHMED): (a) and (b) The Government of Andhra Pradesh have made a request to the Government of India in Ministry of Agriculture that the present system of floatation of Debentures by the Andhra Pradesh Cooperative Central Agricultural Development Bank is time consuming and accordingly contribution should be made in the form of loan.

(c) Contribution to the Special Development Debentures is made by NABARD, State Government and Central Government and the change in procedure has to be approved by all subscribers.

Composite Hill Compensatory Allowance

4836. MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KIANDURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nirmalji, in the Rules Committee, you can move an amendment and bring it to the House. Chair also will feel extremely happy; Members also will feel extremely happy. Let us await for a happy day.

[Interruptions]

SHRI P.M. SAYEED: is it a rule?
[Interruptions]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: There are certain conventions [Interruptions]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND DEPARTMENT OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT) AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): I am on a point of order. The point of order is very simple. It is now 7 O'clock. According to the decision of the BAC, we are supposed to sit everyday upto 7 O'clock. We were supposed to take up Half an Hour Discussion at 5.30 p.m. We decided thereafter that we would give fifteen minutes more for Private Members' Business because we had spilled over initially. Now Half an Hour Discussion was required to be taken up between 5.45 p.m. to 6.15 p.m. That is also over. This one statement has dragged us from 5.45 p.m. to 7 O'clock. If we are going to sit further, we have to decide how much we are going to sit and what business we are going to do. Or are we going to continue only like this? Let us decide it. Let the House decide it. I would like to know this. But sitting beyond 7 O'clock without extension will not be correct. So, I would suggest that you take the sense of the House for extension. What is the business we are going to do? If this method is going to be adopted that a few can always enter the well of the House and insist on a discussion against the rules, against the BAC, against the system, it is for you. [Interruptions]

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE (Vijayawada): First of all, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. First of all, on behalf of the Telugu Desam Party, I express the serious exception to the statement of the hon. Minister. [Interruptions]

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM: Ruling has to be given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam has raised a very relevant point. We have consumed time which was allotted to different subjects. Whatever he has said really is a matter of which everyone has to think.

[Interruptions]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): He is trying to derail the whole issue this way or that way. [Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He is absolutely right. Now we have got the Half an Hour Discussion and also we are expected to complete the business on Jammu and Kashmir. May I request every hon. Member to sit up to 8 O'clock and complete the business?

[Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please hear me. We do not like to follow the rules; we do not like to stick to the timings and we also do not like to sit for a long time. Does it bring any glory to our status in the society?

Shri Rao, to speak now.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Telugu Desam Party, I take serious exception to the hon. Welfare Minister's statement, in spite of our personal regard to him. Though this statement....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rao, on the Supreme Court's judgement, lot of discussions have already taken place. So, please tell what is your opinion.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: I am coming to that point.

[Translation]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you have not clarified as to how long we have to sit.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have already said that we are going to sit upto 8 O'clock.

[Translation]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: 8 O'clock is all right.

[English]

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Are we taking another one hour only on this issue? [Interruptions]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Probably, we are forgetting the rules and regulations and about the decorum in the House. I feel extremely sorry for it. I want that every individual Member should have some reservations before saying anything against the rules.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it only shows that the Government's intention is to throw the blame on the opposition rather than implementing the Supreme Court's judgement.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rao, leave that aspect. It has been raised again and again.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I will take just two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you take two minutes, what will be the fate of the Chair in bringing the House back, once again, to the normal condition?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Please hear me, Sir. It only shows that the Government's particularly, the Congress-I party's disinterest and its failure to implement the Mandal Commission Report. It took 11 years for Shri V.P. Singh's Government to implement this Mandal Commission report. Otherwise, even now, it would not have come to this stage at all. The Report was submitted in 1980 but, the Congress Government never took it seriously to implement it because it never had the interest in the backward classes and other OBCs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Rao, please listen to me. Otherwise, whatever you say will not go on record. I am sorry; I have been repeatedly telling you that you have to express what you feel about it?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: What is it you are saying, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are going on telling the entire story. People have got

their own limitations. I can do one thing, Shri Rao. I will call your name in the end and then you can speak for any length of time. Shall I do that?

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I would have completed by this time. My only submission to the Government, the hon. Minister for Welfare is that instead of taking some pretext in delaying the matter, kindly implement it without any further delay because people, especially those belonging to the backward classes, they have lot of doubts about the sincerity of this party in the implementation of this Mandal Commission's recommendations, keeping in mind the Supreme Court's judgement.

[English]

We request the Government to take up the implementation of that Report very earnestly.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAMMAD ASHRAF ALI FATMI (Darbhanga): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak with regard to the reference to the Government's open mind as has been claimed by the Government just now. I would like to submit as to how the Congress Party maintains an open mind on this issue. It is very much clear from the protest they are launching here. They are not ready even to listen to us. If they have clear intentions, they should not behave in this manner. They are behaving like a father who refuse to give money to his child to get a toffee on the plea that it is harmful to his teeth. The time has come when people would snatch it. Therefore, the Government should take measures to get the Mandal Commission report implemented in the right earnest as it was implemented by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and as per the order of the Supreme Court. I have got an impression that the Congress party is reluctant to implement it. If it implements the report, we would give them full support. Therefore, the Government should make an immediate announcement to this effect.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): With regard to the allegation levelled on BJP by one of the hon. Members of the Congress party, I would like to submit that the BJP in its election manifesto in 1989 had given an assurance to implement the Mandal Commis-