

[16 March, 2000]

RAJYA SABHA

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Question 303...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: जो रिययरिंग मैम्बर हैं, उनको मैंने टाइम दिया है और जो लाइकली आने वाले हैं उनको टाइम नहीं दिया।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: That is the reason!...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA: The Chairman must give a directive for....(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think the words used by Mr. Bhunder 'फालतू लोगों को देते हैं' are very derogatory words. He must withdraw those words.

SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDAR: Sir, I withdraw the words.

MR. CHAIRMAN: मैम्बर कोई फालतू नहीं है। Everyone is honourable.

OBC Certificates to Children of Group A and B Officers

*303 SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the children of Group A officers from O.B.C. are treated in the category of creamy layer and denied benefits of O.B.C. reservation;

(b) whether Government are aware that the children of Group B officers and even of Assistants are not issued O.B.C. certificates on account of their salary income which exceed the limit of Rs. 1 lakh per annum;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to issue instructions to the S.D.M. etc. to issue certificates to the wards of such persons holding the posts of Group B and down below; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL AND TRAINING AND DEPARTMENT OF PENSION AND PENSIONERS' WELFARE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

(a) and (b) Under the existing policy of reservation for OBCs, children of Group 'A' officers, of Group 'B' Officers who get into Group 'A' at the age of 40 years or earlier and of persons having gross annual income of Rs. 1 lakh or

above for a period of 3 consecutive years are treated in the category of creamy layer and are excluded from the benefits of reservation for OBCs.

(c) and (d) No, Sir, in view of the position indicated in reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

श्री अमर सिंह: सभापति महोदय, 8 सितम्बर, 1993 को तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय सरकार के कार्मिक विभाग के आफिस मेमोरेण्डम क्रमांक 36012/22/93 के तहत भारत सरकार की नौकरियों में ओ.बी.सी. के लिए निर्धारित आरक्षण का डाइलूशन किया गया। यह कहा गया कि एक लाख रुपये प्रति वर्ष वेतन पाने वाले कर्मचारियों के बच्चों को क्रीमी लेयर घोषित कर के उनको इस आरक्षण के प्रावधान से अलग हटा दिया जाना चाहिये। मेरा मानना है कि ओ.बी.सी. के प्रति सभी लोग संवेदनशील हैं। जिस समय आदेश में एक लाख रुपये की क्रीमी लेयर घोषित की गई थी, वह उचित है या अनुचित है, इसके औचित्य के ऊपर हर तीन साल बाद चर्चा होगी। इस आदेश को निकले हुए सात साल हो गये हैं लेकिन आज तक इस पर कोई रिव्यू नहीं हुआ है। यह ओ.बी.सी. के साथ और ओ.बी.सी. के नाम पर किये गये आरक्षण के प्रावधान के साथ क्रूर मज़ाक है। मेरा मानना है कि तत्कालीन कांग्रेस की सरकार ने यह आदेश निकाला था, आज परम-आदरणीय अटल जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, आप प्रधानमंत्री हैं, मेरा मानना है कि ओ.बी.सी. के लिए आपके मन में बड़ा दर्द है, उनके साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है उसको दूर करने के लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है, यह मेरा प्रश्न है?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, as far as the creamy layer is concerned it really means, a persons or a class of people who cannot be treated as a backward class of citizens, for the purpose of extending the benefit of reservation. सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इन्दिरा साहनी केस में गवर्नमेंट को डायरेक्ट किया गया था कि वह स्पेसिफाई करे कि एक्सक्लूजन का बेसज क्या होगा आफ दौ क्रीमी लेयर। फिर कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा:

“OBCs reservation can be implemented only after the exclusion of the creamy layer in accordance with the criteria which will be specified by the Government.”

इसको समझते हुए एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी कांस्टीट्यूट हुई थी It was constituted by the Ministry of Social Justice under the Chairmanship of Justice, (Retd.) Ram Nandan Prasad. Shri Sahare, Shri Krishnan and Shri R.J. Majethia were its Members and they went into this question of identifying the criteria. In the Report, issued on the 10th March, 1993, they had said that a person who had shed the attributes of social and educational backwardness and has acquired employment, or, has engaged himself in अच्छी ऊंची नौकरी। then, at that stage,

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he is no more in need of any reservation for himself. As regards the benefit of reservation to the brother or sister is concerned, it would depend on the status of the parents. There are about six categories under which these have been identified. I can go through the categories quickly, if the Member so wishes. It is regarding the constitutional post-holders, and they are excluded from the purview of reservation. And in this are included those people, who get into Group 'A' as direct recruits in Government Service at the age of 40 or earlier; people holding posts in the rank of Colnet and above, and equivalent posts in the Navy and Air Force; people belonging to the professional classes, like doctors, lawyers, chartered accountants; and people engaged in any kind of trade, or, industry, whose income exceeds Rs. one lakh, or, above, or, possessing wealth above the exemption limit, as prescribed in the Wealth tax Act, for a period of three consecutive years. In category five, property owners have been specified. And in category six, there are those people who are falling under the Income and Wealth tax category. This includes people having a gross annual income of Rs. one lakh and above, or, persons having wealth above the exemption limit prescribed in the Wealth tax Act for a period of three years. This also includes sons and daughters of persons mentioned under the second category, who are not disentitled from the benefit of reservation.

श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक: श्रीमन् यह सब तो मालूम है।

श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे : एक मिनट, आप पूरी बात सुनिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: let her complete (*Interruptions*) Please don't interrupt. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे: इसमें जो ओ.एम. की बात की थी आफ 8 मार्च, 93 उसमें आपने यह भी कहा था that income criteria in terms of rupees will be modified taking into account the change in value every three years. यह बात बिल्कुल सही है and this issue, particularly, regarding the review of the income criteria is under serious consideration of the Government.

श्री अमर सिंह: श्रीमन्, 7 साल से यह कंसीडरेशन ही हो रहा है। 3 साल बाद कंसीडरेशन होने की बात थी और अब 7 साल बीत गए हैं। इस सीरियस कंसीडरेशन की अवधि क्या है? क्या आप 7 साल और कंसीडर करेंगी?

श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे: जी नहीं। A review committee will go into this question. That Committee will be constituted very shortly, and we think that this review will take place soon.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: श्रीमन्, ओ.बी.सी. के रिजर्वेशंस के मामले में एक्सपर्ट कमेटी ने अपनी रिक्मेंडेशंस की थीं। एक तो मुझे संदेह यह है कि उस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी में इस ग्रुप का कोई व्यक्ति नहीं था, या होगा तो माइनारिटी का होगा। क्योंकि आप सब जानते हैं कि एक लाख रुपए वार्षिक आमदनी का मतलब है 8-9 हजार रुपया महीना। 8-9 हजार रुपया महीना तनख्वाह पाने वाले कितने लोग क्रीमी लेयर में हैं और कितनों को सोसाइटी क्रीमी लेयर में मान सकती है? वे अपने बच्चों को अगर सही तरीके से पढ़ाना चाहें तो इसमें नहीं पढ़ा सकेंगे। मेरा प्रश्न माननीय मंत्री जी से यह है और मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा, प्रधान मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुए हैं, क्या 8-9 हजार रुपए महीने की तनख्वाह पाने वाले व्यक्ति को आप क्रीमी लेयर में मानते हैं? अगर वह क्रीमी लेयर में नहीं आता है, वह इस लायक ही नहीं है कि वह एक पैसा बचा सके एक महीने में तो क्या आप इसको रिवाइज करेंगे? यह जो फैक्ट है, यह कोर्ट का डिजिजन नहीं है कि 8 हजार रुपया महीना कर दें। यह आपकी एक्सपर्ट कमेटी का है और एक्सपर्ट कमेटी जो आपकी बनी होगी इसमें एक भी व्यक्ति बैकवार्ड कम्युनिटी का नहीं होगा, आई नो इट। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस एक्सपर्ट कमेटी में कोई वीकर सेक्शन का आदमी था जो जानता होगा कि क्या होती है गरीबी और क्या होती है क्रीमी लेयर? अगर इसको आप अपर्याप्त मानते हैं तो क्या इस लिमिट को आप रिवाइज करने का प्रयास करेंगे?

श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे: सर, यह 1993 की बात है।

The report of the Committee came out in March, 1993 and since then the questions which were raised by the hon. Member regarding the revision of the amount of Rs. 1 lakh, etc., are, as I said earlier, under review of the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Committee will be put together very shortly and we hope that the review will take place.

SHRI AMAR SINGH: Sir, I have not put my second supplementary.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. That is all right.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, one should understand the spirit of this creamy layer concept. I am trying to know from the Minister whether the fixed amount of percentage of reservation for the Backward Classes will remain the same. The idea is that the backward among the Backward Classes should get preference over the others within the Backward Classes. In this the concept? Or, if there are no such people among the OBC's will the job go to the other sections? What is the rationale behind this creamy layer concept which was given by the Supreme Court earlier and, subsequently, finalised by these committee? With regard to increasing the financial limit, I would like the Government to reconsider it keeping in mind the falling rupee value. At the

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same time if the concept is meant to protect the backward among the Backward Classes, one should go with that, Is it the approach of the Government?

SHRI P.N. SIVA: On what basis do you want to increase the financial limit?

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: It should be on the basis of both economic and social backwardness.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, I agree with the Member. It is on the basis of both social and economic backwardness. It has been clearly brought out in the report of the Expert Committee. It says, "'when your social and educational backwardness and your employment issues have already been addressed, you are no longer in need of any reservation". These things, the reservation for OBCs etc., came out in 1993. They came into effect really from 1995.

As far as the recruitment of OBCs is concerned, approximately 1,23,900 OBCs have been recruited since 1995. As far as the relaxation and concessions are concerned, relaxation and concessions have been made for them in respect of written examinations and interview. Relaxation of standards is to be provided to the OBCs as also to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As far as the prescribed upper age limit is concerned, that has also been relaxed by three years. As far as reservation is concerned, the Supreme Court itself had said that the percentage should be below 50 per cent. So, the percentage is 49.5. The total reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs comes to 49.5 per cent so far. It is true that the reservation should go to the poorest among the OBCs. Measures have been taken and are being taken to take away this concept of creamy layer. It was evolved as per the Supreme Court's direction with this in mind.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, excuse me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, I have asked the Minister whether both will remain the same or not. I am not asking any other question. I would like to know whether the quota will remain the same.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The same problem came up in the case of Mr. Amar Singh. Mr. Amar Singh sought a clarification. That is why I didn't allow him to put the second supplementary. Perhaps, he wanted to put another question. I didn't allow him.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Sir, I will give the clarification. It is

under 50 per cent. The reservation for SCs and STs together with the OBCs make up for 49.5 per cent. The reservation for OBCs is 27 per cent just now and we can't go beyond that.

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र: सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जिस सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट से यह प्रश्न उठा है, उस संबंध में सरकार की नीति के बारे में पूछना चाहूंगा कि 16 नवंबर, 1992 की जजमेंट में पिछड़े वर्गों को परिभाषित किया गया था और तीन वर्ग उन्होंने बनाये थे, पहला क्रीमी लेयर, दूसरा पिछड़ा और तीसरा अत्यन्त पिछड़ा, और उन्होंने निर्देश दिया था कि 6 महीने के भीतर इसे परिभाषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए। क्रीमी लेयर को परिभाषित किया गया लेकिन अभी तक अत्यंत पिछड़े और पिछड़े वर्गों का वर्गीकरण नहीं किया गया है। अत्यन्त पिछड़ी जातियों की आबादी सब से अधिक है। जो मंडल कमीशन में आंकड़ा दिया गया है उसके अनुसार पिछड़ी जातियों में 30 परसेंट आबादी अत्यंत पिछड़ी जातियों की है। जिसकी वजह से उन्हें आरक्षण का लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जजमेंट के मुताबिक अभी तक यह वर्गीकरण हो जाना चाहिए था। यह नहीं होने की वजह से पिछड़े वर्गों का बहुत बड़ा तबका आरक्षण के लाभ से वंचित हो रहा है। क्या सरकार अपनी नीति को उस जजमेंट के संदर्भ में परिभाषित करके यह वर्गीकरण सुनिश्चित करेगी?

श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे: सर, आप इसे दूसरी तरफ से देखें। As far as creamy layer is concerned, cm, उसी को अगर आप निकाल देंगे the rest come under the category which the hon. Member has just mentioned. But apart from that I will again go back to the Supreme court judgement in the Indira Sahani case, which you have just mentioned. It is very clear that we cannot go above 50% mark and despite this. . . (Interruptions)

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र: सर, मेरा सवाल है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने इन्हें तीन वर्गों में बांटने के लिए कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि क्रीमी लेयर को एलिमिनेट कर दो। दूसरे उन्होंने कहा कि पिछड़ी जातियों को बैकवर्ड एंड मोस्ट बैकवर्ड-दो वर्गों में बांटो। फिर उन्होंने आदेश दिया था कि यह वर्गीकरण हो जाना चाहिए। क्रीमी लेयर को तो परिभाषित किया गया, लेकिन पिछड़े और अत्यन्त पिछड़े वर्गों को अभी तक परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है जिस की वजह से अत्यंत पिछड़े वर्ग की 30 प्रतिशत आबादी लगातार आरक्षण के लाभ से वंचित हो रही है।

SMT. VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, I would just like to mention here that the category of backward classes to be included in the Central Government list is recommended by the National Commission for Backward Classes. Apart from the creamy layer, rest of the recommendations will be made by them. Besides, the Supreme Court had directed the setting up of a Commission; and that has been done.

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प्रधान मंत्री (श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी): सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्यों की यह शिकायत सही है कि जिस समिति के गठन के बारे में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने निर्देश दिए थे, उस के गठन में विलम्ब हुआ है। हम उसका शीघ्र गठन कर के सारे मामले को उसे सौंपने के लिए तैयार हैं।

DR. P.N. SHIVA: Thank you, Sir. The basic demand of the OBCs all over the country is that the creamy layer concept itself must be removed. But as per the existing situation, there should have been a review committee that should have revised the creamy layer ceiling by 1996. But this has not been done so far. As the hon. Minister explained, there are only six categories which have been excluded, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for further consideration and necessary action the fact, that it is not being implemented in the right manner all over the country. Apart from these six categories, in Government service, when persons are called for interview, the creamy layer certificate is asked from all categories. Even a school teacher is asked about the income certificate, and if the income exceeds Rs. one lakh, they are excluded. I think this fact, that it is not being implemented properly, has not come to the knowledge of the Ministry. I would like to put one more question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't put any more questions.

DR. P.N. SHIVA: It is not a questions, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER: Say part (b).

DR. P.N. SHIVA: Yes, part (b) of my question is, whether the Government has got any proposal to extend the reservation policy to the private sector also, where 96% of the jobs are lying vacant.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, as far as the creamy layer concept is concerned, it cannot be removed, as per the Supreme Court directions. As far as the issue of certificate is concerned, two criterion have to be taken into consideration. One is, whether the person belongs to OBC, in respect of a State, as notified in the Central list. The other is, whether he belongs to the creamy layer or not. This has to be adhered to by the people at the state level, whether they are SDMs or District Magistrates, whatever they are. But if there is any kind of discrepancy or deviation in any of these or any discrepancy which the hon. Member brings to our notice, we will be happy to take action.
(Interruptions)

SHRI V. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Sir, the concept of creamy layer is not the basic structure of the Constitution. It can be. . . .(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: So far as the private sector is concerned, there is no proposal for reservation in the private sector.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: sir, it can be done away with, by amending the Constitution.

MR. CHARIMAN: No, no please. Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान: सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिस क्रीमी लेयर की चर्चा हो रही है, संविधान में तो इस की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। संविधान की धारा-324 में स्पष्ट व्यवस्था है कि सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक रूप से जो पिछड़े लोग हैं, उन्हीं को इस का लाभ मिलना चाहिए। तो यहां पिछड़ों का सवाल नहीं है, सवाल है, सवाल है पिछड़े वर्गों का। तो क्रीमी लेयर का सवाल पैदा कर के निश्चित रूप से हमारी सोच पिछड़े वर्गों को नौकरियों में आने से रोकना है। यह एक साजिश है क्योंकि देश की जो सामाजिक व्यवस्था है....

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल कीजिए।

श्री दारासिंह चौहान: महोदय, सवाल ही कर रहा हूँ।

श्री सभापति: आप ऐक्सप्लेन कर रहे हैं, आप सवाल कीजिए ताकि एक-दो मैम्बर और सवाल कर सकें।

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान: सबसे मूल सवाल यही है कि जो क्रीमी-लेअर है उसको लाकर के पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को नौकरी से वंचित करने की यह एक साजिश है। हम मानते हैं कि पिछड़े लोग वो हैं जो सामाजिक-शैक्षिक रूप से पिछड़े हैं, लेकिन आज उनमें कई अन्य प्रकार की जातियों को शामिल किया जा रहा है। हम तो यहां कहते हैं कि हम 50 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा आरक्षण नहीं कर सकते लेकिन जिस तरह से आरक्षण में नई-नई सूचियां लाई जा रही हैं, उससे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को लाभ नहीं मिल रहा। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या पिछड़े वर्गों की सूची को हम बढ़ाएंगे, क्या उनकी सूची को बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे?

श्रीमती वसुन्धरा राजे: सर, यह कोई साजिश नहीं है। So far as the creamy layer concept is concerned, constitution of an Expert Committee to review this creamy layer criterion is under consideration of the Government.

श्रीमती जयप्रदा नाहट्य: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों का आर्थिक विकास करने के लिए पिछड़े वर्गों को 27 प्रतिशत आरक्षण मिल रहा है, जिसके लिए पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को पिछड़े वर्ग का एक सर्टिफिकेट मिलता है। उस सर्टिफिकेट

[16 March, 2000]

RAJYA SABHA

को लेने के लिए नवयुवक सरकारी दफ्तरों के चक्कर काटते हैं, उसके लिए उन्हें धक्के खाने पड़ते हैं और उनकी चप्पलें घिस-घिस कर फट जाती हैं। तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि क्या आपने कोई ऐसा तरीका सोचा है जिससे उनको आसानी से सर्टिफिकेट मिल सके? अगर सोचा है तो वे किस तरह से आसानी से सर्टिफिकेट ले सकते हैं, यह मैं जानना चाहती हूँ?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: There are criteria under which these certificates are given. If there is any specific instance where there is any problem, the hon. Member can bring that to our notice. We will be happy to take action.

SHRI R. MARGABANDU: Sir, under the Mandal Commission, the Most Backward Class among the Backward Classes is recognized. When this Government assumed power, the Prime Minister gave an assurance that if any State adopts a certain percentage of reservation for the Backward Classes that will be accepted. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Legislative Assembly has approved 69 per cent reservation and it has been included in the Ninth Schedule also. There is a constant demand that the 69 per cent reservation should be accepted. I would like to know whether the Government is going to accept this policy or the Government is going to accept the verdict of the Supreme Court alone.

Sir, so far as the MBCs are concerned, there is a separate quota for the MBCs and the BCs in Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether the Central Government would retain that quota. So far as creamy layer is concerned, it is applicable only to the OBCs. I would like to know whether this creamy layer would be extended to other categories also.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHRA RAJE: Sir, these are valuable suggestions. We will definitely take them into consideration as and when a Committee is formed. In any case, it is a part of the NDA programme. As you know, Sir, so far as the OBCs are concerned, the Government has taken action. In this case also we will not be found wanting.

SHRI KULDIP NAYYAR: Is there any thinking on the part of the Government to change the criterion from caste to economic factor? If I recall correctly, Dr. Ambedkar said that this should be for ten years to start with. Now we have been doing it for the last 50 years. Is there any possibility of changing the criterion from caste basis to economic basis?

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Indo-China Talks

†*302 SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers' level talks and meetings held between India and China during the last three years alongwith the details thereof;

(b) the details of the discussions held in these meetings on mutual cooperation, trade, cultural exchange, movement of tourists, etc.;

(c) whether talks are being held between India and China to simplify the procedure for issuance of passport for tourism purposes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH):

(a) and (b) The details of official level talks between India and China during that last three years is annexed (*See below*). During these meetings, the two sides discussed a wide range of issues of mutual interest, including in the field of trade, cultural exchange, movement of tourists, etc. Minister of Commerce and Industry, Shri Murasoli Maran visited China and co-chaired the Sixth Meeting of the India-China Joint Group on Economic Relations and Trade, Science and Technology in Beijing on February 21-22, 2000. During the meeting, the two sides agreed on measures to expand and diversify bilateral trade. In 1999, the trade was US\$ 1.987 billion, an increase of 3.4% over 1998. Cultural exchanges are ongoing in the framework of the Cultural Exchange Programme. These include visits by cultural troupes, exchange of students and scholars, film festivals, art and other exhibitions.

(c) There are no restrictions on the issuance of passports to Indian nationals visiting China for tourism or other purposes.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.