

[Shri M. 9. Gurupadaswamy] the Director General of Punjab Police, Shri K. P. S. Gill, for offences committed under sections 339, 340, 350, 351, 354, and 509 of the Indian Penal Code. According to the story, Shri K. P. S. Gill tried to molest this lady officer, a senior officer belonging to the IAS cadre, in a private party brought up by another officer. And he not only abused her but also tried to intimidate her, and even slapped her for not obliging him. According to the story he was in a drunken state and very much intoxicated. I am told that it was usual with this officer. But till now no action has been taken against Shri K. P. S. Gill. And all lady officers of the Government of Punjab who were available in Chandigarh, met and demanded, that since this is a very serious offence committed by one officer against another lady officer, no apology will be enough, adequate. It was suggested by higher ups of course. No apology would be adequate and the demand was that he should be suspended from service and further action under the law should be taken against him.

So, Sir, in this country, on the one hand we say we respect women and, on the other, we see a lot of atrocities committed on women. Even women in power are not safe against the actions, onslaughts and assaults by men here. It is a serious matter, Sir I think the Central Government should take notice of this incident and frame guidelines, strict guidelines in respect of such a matter and action should be taken immediately against the culprits whoever they are. No mercy should be shown to such men whenever they are found indulging in such heinous offences.

need to Devise Ways and Means to Control the Internal Debt Situation in the Country

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice. Chairman, Sir, I want to draw the attention of this House and, through this House, of the entire country to a very grave situation in which we are placed. The

country is today standing on the precipice of a deep gorge and if precipitate action is not taken, I am afraid, Sir, I am not safe, my children are not safe and my grandchildren are not safe. And, therefore, the entire country is not safe. I am talking about the very grave debt crisis which has engulfed this country* today.

Sir, this is not an accusation made by an Opposition Member. We have been talking about it for the last three or four years as to how the country is being led into a very serious debt trap. It was foolproof. It was set aside. It was brushed aside, that there are the usual accusations of the Opposition against the Government. But those days are gone. Now the Government's own agency, and I must take this opportunity to congratulate the Comptroller & Auditor General's office for coming out boldly in pointing to the nation the grave situation in which the country is placed today with regard to debt position both in internal and external, is happy with them because that is one institution which is doing its rightful duty of watchdog and has correctly pointed out the very grave situation. Now, Sir, what is the grave situation? The grave situation is manifold. There are three indicators by which we can measure the deep crisis which has engulfed or which is engulfing this country in terms of debt trap. Sir, in the first instance, the liabilities of the Government are estimated to exceed the assets the capital investments and loans by the Union Government by as much as Rs. 40,000 crores in 1988-89, whereas, the excess was an insignificant Rs. 79 crores only in 1986-87.

Sir, the country is already caught in an internal debt trap which is evidenced by the fact that the private market borrowings of Rs. 7,000 crores in the current financial year will not be sufficient to meet the interest payment alone of Rs. 7,027 crores by the Government on the Internal debt.

Secondly, Sir, as far as the external debt is concerned, the loans that were

raised in 1986-87 amounted to Ks. 3,040.27 crores. Of this, Rs. 1,660.84 crores which is about 55 per cent was used for amortisation including interest on external debt alone. Thus, the net assistance was below 50 per cent in 1986-87.

Sir, the position is also precarious in regard to deficit financing. When we said...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Mr. Lakshman, you have one minute more.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is a very serious matter.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I know.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Sir, every serious matter does not receive attention, in the name of the time-limit that is prescribed. I will not speak one sentence more than what is required. Only that much. Sir, as I said, the position is precarious in respect of deficit financing also. We have warned about this on many occasions, specially, during discussions on the Budget. But then what is the present position? There has been a rise of 179 per cent over the last six years in terms of deficit financing.

There have also been shortfalls in public sector resource mobilisation or generation and revenue collections which together would have revived the situation substantially. The liabilities of the Government are increasing. They have gone up from Rs. 59,749 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 166,544 crores in 1986-87, an increase of 179 per cent. For 1987-88, the total is estimated at Rs. 193,651 crores and this will go up, in the current financial year to Rs. 224,180 crores. The liabilities...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude now. You have already taken six minutes.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: I am concluding. Sir, the liabilities amount

to 64 per cent of the gross national product. Therefore, it is a very serious situation. I have some information on revenue deficit also but I would not go into it because the Chair has no time for that. Otherwise, even from that point of view I can prove that the country has been pushed to a position of no return. AU that has been pointed out by us, more particularly, by the Members of the Opposition in this House and in the other House, on the floor of this House, over a period of several years has fallen on deaf ears and the country has been kept in darkness.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Please conclude now.

PROF. C. LAKSHMANNA: Therefore, I demand from the Government that they should come forward with a statement on the debt position in the country keeping, particularly, in view what has been pointed out to you by no less an agency than the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I, therefore, want to take this opportunity to warn the Government that they are trying to dig their own grave. Of course, I would not be unhappy if they dig their own grave. But in the process they should not do harm to the country as a whole because this is very dangerous for the country.

Thank you, Sir.

Need for Undertaking a Socio-Economic Survey of the Condition of Minorities in the Country

SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through this Special Mention, I appeal to the Government of India to take up the project of socio-economic survey of minorities in the country.

The considerable population of the minority communities and their substantial role in the democratic process in the country have attracted the attention of researchers towards their socio-economic problems. However, S