

raised in 1986-87 amounted to Rs. 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, even a 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. All 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, a

[Shri Mohd. Khaleelur Rahman]

careful review of the literature on minorities very clearly suggests that it suffers from many gaps. A review of the relevant literature at the instance of the Indian Council for Social Science Research, New Delhi, concluded:

(i) a lot has been written about the religious, emotional and political problems of the minorities. However, the economic, employment and educational problems which have a serious impact on the very survival of the minority communities, have unfortunately not been adequately studied;

(ii) the approach of the social scientists was excessively urban-centred. They failed to look beyond the four walls of the urban areas, with the result that the problems of the minorities in the rural areas, who constitute about two-thirds of the population, remained largely unstudied;

(iii) it is evident that the researchers generally studied the problems of the middle class, while the problems of the poorest sections among the minorities, who represent a vast majority among them, remained unexplored.

It is noticed that the works on minorities do not evolve out of original, authentic and objective data, but are mostly based either on the old census records or on personal opinions, biased impressions and limited experiences. As a result of all these, our knowledge about the social, economic, educational and employment problems of the minorities in the country in general and in the rural areas in particular is by and large incomplete.

The above aspects highlight the imperative need for objective, broad-based and scientific studies on the multifarious problems of the minorities in different States of the country. To find out positive and meaningful solutions to the complicated problems

of minorities in the country, the socio-economic survey of minorities in India should be taken up by the Government.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is the first State in the country which has taken up such a survey for minorities in the States.

I, therefore, invite the attention of the Government of India to the need to take up the project of socio-economic survey of minorities in the country enabling the Government to take the necessary steps for the welfare of the minorities in the light of the data obtained from such a survey.

कुमारी सईदा खातून (मध्य प्रदेश) : मैं इसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्रीमती ईला रमेश भट्ट (नाम-निर्देशित) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करती हूँ।

श्री मुहम्मद अमीन अंसारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं भी इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : मुझको एक मिनट बोलने का टाइम दीजिये।

मनिहारी में बिहार में प्राइवेट जहाज में 565 लोगों की हत्याएँ हो गयी हैं। हत्या मैं इसलिये कह रहा हूँ कि उसमें (ब्यवधान) मैं साह जी के समर्थन में कह रहा हूँ। जहाज में दो सौ की जगह होती है और 565 आदमियों का टिकट कटाय बजाब्ता, 150 बोरो गेहूँ को ऊपर से लाद दिया, मतलब करीब 150 क्विंटल और हो गया। जहाज भी बहुत पुराना था, बहुत दिन से चल रहा था। तो उसने जानकर इतने लोगों को डुबो दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे क्रिमिनल, जहाज के मालिक को और उसके नौकरों-चाकरों को गिरफ्तार किया जाय, उनको कानून के हवाले लेकर फांसी पर चढ़ाया जाय। 565 आदमियों की हत्या करने वाले के लिये फांसी भी कम है। ... (ब्यवधान) वह तो ऐसा हो दिखता है हमारे सामने, उसकी बात नहीं है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ... (ब्यवधान) 565 आदमियों

के हत्यारे को जेल में बन्द किया जाय, तत्काल सब कदम छोड़ कर यह किया जाय तभी बिहार सरकार की इज्जत रहेगी।

श्री रजनी रंजन साहू : हमने जब उठाया तो आप लोग चले गये थे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): When the Special Mention was made by Mr. Sahu, he was not there. Because it is very important, I allowed him.

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह : इसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और आपका समर्थन करता हूँ कि आपने इसे सदन में उठा दिया।

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं भी समर्थन करता हूँ।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Explaining the Circumstances which had Necessitated Immediate Legislation by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 6 of 1988)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (in English and Hindi) explaining the circumstances which had necessitated immediate legislation by the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (Determination of Conditions of Service of Employees) Ordinance, 1988 (No. 6 of 1988). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-6402/88]

I. STATUTORY RESOLUTION SEEKING DISAPPROVAL OF THE BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED (DETERMINATION OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES) ORDINANCE, 1988

II. BHARAT PETROLEUM CORPORATION LIMITED (DETERMINATION OF CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF EMPLOYEES) BILL, 1988

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपकी अनुज्ञा

से मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प उपस्थित कर रहा हूँ :

“यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 2 जुलाई, 1988 को प्रख्यापित भारत पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड (कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों का अवधारण) अध्यादेश, 1988 (1988 का नं० 6) का निरनुमोदन करती है।”

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI BRAHM DUTT): Sir, let me move... (Interruptions)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Let him move and speak. After he speaks you can move and speak. Then they will be discussed together.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the Treasury Benches are empty. What is the matter?... (Interruptions).

श्री राम अवधेश सिंह (बिहार) : सारे लोग सेंट्रल हाल में बैठे रहते हैं, सदन में नहीं बैठते हैं। इसलिये आप कोरम की घंटी बजवा दीजिये।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Are you insisting? I don't think you are.

SHRI SUKOMAL SEN: Sir, you will see that at least some Members of the Treasury Benches are present. It looks very odd. It does not look like a working Government... (Interruptions) Only two junior Ministers are there.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री जगेश देसाई) : अब आप बोलिये।

श्री प्रमोद महाजन : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कह रहा था, कि संसद के इतिहास में यह पहला तो नहीं है, लेकिन एक विशेष अवसर है कि जब कोई विधेयक लोक सभा में पारित हो, राज्य सभा में विचारार्थ हो, दोनों के बीच केवर दो महीने की समयावधि हो और राज्य सभा सत्र