

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 12, 1994/
Sravana 21, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 281—
Shri Rajendra Agnihori – not present.

Question No. 282 – Shri Chitta
Basu – not present.

Shri Basudeb Acharia – not present.

Question No. 283 – Shri Vishwanath
Shastri – not present.

Question No. 284 – Shri Rupchand
Pal – not present.

Shri Sudarshan Ray Chaudhuri –
not present.

Question No. 285 – Shri Lal Babu
Rai – not present.

Shri Nitish Kumar – not present.

Question No. 286 – Shri Chetan
P.S. Chauhan – not present.

Question No. 287 – Shri P.P.
Kaliaperumal.

[English]

Unemployment

*287. SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state:

(a) the number of unemployed
persons in the year 1990-91 and as on
31st March, 1994;

(b) the employment generated
during the period between 1990-91 and
1993-94 among the organised and
unorganised sectors;

(c) whether capital intensive strategy
of development has accelerated the
employment generation;

(d) whether the Government have
any alternative proposal for generation of
employment opportunities in the country;
and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A.
SANGMA): (a) to (e). A *Statement* is laid
on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Estimates of Employment and Unemployment made by the Planning Commission for different points of time are given in the following table

(Million)		
At the end of March	Employment	Unemployment
1991	298.73	13.4
1992	301.73	17.0
1993	308.211	17.3
1994	313.70	18.5

Employment is a thrust area in the Eighth Plan. The Plan emphasises high rate of economic growth combined with faster growth of sectors, sub-sectors and areas which have relatively high employment potential.

The on-going structural reforms may entail a slow down in the growth rate of employment for a very short period in the initial stages of reforms but as they are expected to lead to a substantial higher and broad-based growth in the medium term, the effect on employment growth would become positive.

The strategy for employment creation envisaged by the Government of India is not merely a capital intensive strategy. Diversified agriculture including dryland farming, wasteland development, development of rural industries, establishment of suitable support systems for tiny and micro enterprises, prioritised attention to housing, development of urban informal sector, technology upgradation in the employment in the unorganised sector and rationalised vocational training and employment for

the people are the main features of the employment policy.

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: Hon. Speaker Sir, from the statement given by the hon. Minister, it is evident that the problem of unemployment has been proliferating alarmingly. It is also agonising.

The rate of unemployment was 3.1 per cent in 1991. It has been escalated to 5.5 per cent in 1993-94. The growth of GDP, which was 1.1 per cent in 1991 has been accelerated to 3.8 per cent in 1993-94. Thus GDP growth has shot up, but the rate of employment growth has fallen.

I want to ask the hon. Minister through you, Sir, whether (a) the agonising trend in the matter of employment opportunities is due to our on-going stabilisation programme; (b) if not, the reasons for the deceleration in the employment opportunities; and (c) what is the manpower policy of this Government.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I have already stated in the main answer that as a result of the ongoing have already stated in the main answer that as a result of the ongoing structural policy, there is bound to be a little bit of slowing down in the growth of employment. That is a fact which we have admitted. But we hope that after some time the employment generation will speed up.

As far as the programme of employment generation is concerned, the Planning Document is having a full chapter on the employment policy. On the basis of that Policy, the Government had also constituted a sub-Committee of the National Development Council. This

Committee went into it, finalised its report and submitted it to the NDC and NDC has accepted it.

There is another Cabinet sub-Committee which has been headed by the Commerce Minister and the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission to go specifically into the problem of unemployment among the educated youth. That report is also ready. On the basis of all those reports, in the last paragraph of my answer, I have already elaborated the answer.

SHRI P.P. KALIAPERUMAL: It is needless to say that the unemployment problem affects more the educated unemployment emanating from the families below the poverty line. I would like to ask whether the Government has any proposal to give priority to those educated unemployment emanating from the families below the poverty line.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, out of the total number of unemployed persons in our country 40 per cent are educated unemployed. We had a special programme called Self-Employment Programme for educated youth. This was announced by the Government earlier. But since last year with the announcement of the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana, this programme has been merged. That programme is meant for generating self-employment among the educated youth.

We do not have any special programme other than this at the moment. But as the economy grows, as the GDP grows and as the industrial development grows, we expect to generate employment opportunities even for educated youths.

PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Sir, we are having a Labour Bureau and

this Bureau is supposed to collect, consolidate and publish labour statistics at the all India level and to undertake research on crucial heads of labour statistics.

Sir, they keep an up-to-date factual data relating to working and living conditions of workers, child labourers, SC and ST labour, labour employed in the unorganised sector, The statistics are heartbreaking. Our estimated unemployment by 2002 A.D. is 94 million and the growth rate needed for full employment by 2002 A.D. is 2.6 to 2.8 per cent. I know that a relative higher growth of population is affecting adversely the efforts of the Labour Ministry.

But I would like to concentrate my query upon one wing, which has been just now mentioned by the hon. Minister, that is, self-employment scheme for educated unemployment youths. As against the target of 13.54 lakh beneficiaries, this scheme benefited only 11.22 lakh during the period 1985-93. The reason or the best of the hitch, as far as I know, is that the banks are not giving loans to the aspirant unemployed youths. These unemployed youths are running from pillar to post to have this loan assistance. What is the use of approving their schemes by the Department of Industry if they are not getting loans from the concerned banks? There are lead banks, which are supposed to give them loans. So, my question is that whether the Ministry will interfere in such cases and formulate some methods to solve the problems of these unemployed youths, who, after getting their scheme sanctioned, are not getting the financial support from the banks.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, generally the banks are supposed to go into the viability of a scheme before they sanction

the loan and they have to follow their own rooms. But in special schemes like this, we expect the banks to be liberal; specially when the project has been scrutinised by the District Industries Centre or the Department of Industry, there is no reason why the banks are not coming out to help. There is no question of my interfering into the functioning of the banks. The Finance Minister is very much present here. If there is any such case, I will certainly bring the feeling of the hon. Member to the notice of the Finance Ministry and the other administrative Ministries.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no recruitment in Government offices and Public Sector since long and it has been found that the employees are being retrenched in the most of the offices. Through you I would like to know from the Government whether it propose to resolve this issue by setting up small units of Khadi and Village Industries and provide jobs to the educated unemployed.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, in 1991, employment in the public sector had been 189.7 lakh and in the private sector, it had been 78.5 lakh. This showed an increase of 1.3 per cent of employment in the public sector and 3.4 per cent increase in private sector. When we come to 1992-93, the growth rate has not been much because from the level of 189.7 lakh, employment came to only 190.5 lakh, which means that there had been a growth of 8.4 per cent. There had been a decline in the private sector because from the level of 78.5 lakh, employment came down to 78 lakh, which means, minus 0.6 per cent.

So it will not be correct to say that there has been no more employment in the organised sector, particularly in the public sector. There has been some growth in the public sector, but not upto the expectation of everyone of us. We would certainly like the employment opportunities to be grown in the public sector.

As far as the employment opportunities in the Village and Khadi Industries are concerned, the hon. Prime Minister in the last year's Independence Day speech announced the constitution of a High Powered Committee for Khadi and Village Industries under his chairmanship, of which I was also a Member. The Committee went into the problems of Khadi and Village Industries and studied as to how to solve them. The Report is more or less finalised. So, certainly, the Government is giving much more importance to the rural sector, to rural industries and particularly to the Khadi Industries.

DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: The unemployment problem is common to all countries. We have 40 per cent of educated people unemployed in our country. May I know from the hon. Minister, what the percentage of professionally educated people, like lawyers, doctors and engineers is, and also the percentage of employment of such categories in the Central Government?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I do not have the percentage of unemployment. I have the figures of educated unemployed as surveyed by the National Sample Survey Organisation of the Planning Commission as well as the figures of the Employment Exchanges, Statewise. I will furnish this information to the hon. Member.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that a large number of workers have been deployed in public sector, but there are several sick units where workers do go for work but the units have been closed. I would like to know from the Government the number of such units where workers record their presence without doing any work and get their salary. Have such workers requested the hon. Minister of Labour to give them work or supply materials therefor? It is causing great loss to the country because no work is being done in those units. I would like to know the number of such sick units and the steps taken to provide work to the workers so that these units may run in profit.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, according to the latest RBI Survey Report, there are 1,47,000 units which are sick all over the country, both in the private and public sector together.

DR. R. MALLU: As per the answer given by the hon. Minister, it is understood that due to these structural reforms, employment generation is coming down. Most of the unrest and extremist activities throughout the country are because of the unemployed educated youth. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is taking to see that these structural reforms do not end in a structural collapse?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, when I said that employment had slowed down because of certain adjustments, I also

mentioned that it would pick up. Employment opportunities will pick up. In fact in 1992-93, the total number of employment generated in the country was to the tune of three million. In 1993-94, the figures was doubled the figures of the previous year. So, the total number of employment generated in 1991-92 was to the tune of three million, in 1992-93 it was to the tune of three million and in 1993-94, it was to the tune of six million. So it is not a fact that employment is going down. In the first year, there was a slow down, but it has already started picking up and we hope that it would pick up more. Our policy is very clear. We have the determination to achieve and we are trying to achieve near full employment by 2002 A.D. All efforts are being made to achieve it.

SHRI G. DEVARAYA NAIK: The employment problem in the country is a burning one. I have got my own doubts whether the Government is at all serious to remove unemployment in the country. The employment youth are after some schemes which the Government of India has already declared. If the Labour Ministry is really serious, there must be a monitoring system and the Government – both the Ministries of Labour and Finance – has to concentrate on it.

Unfortunately, our bank people are not cooperating with the schemes declared by the Government of India. Especially under the Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana even the DIC, General Manager has failed to help the deserving persons and the bank people are bringing pressure on the selection committee. With the result, vested interests are playing a very very important role and some undeserving persons are getting the benefit. How does the Government propose to remove this employment problem in the country?

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking of removing this problem by having a monitoring system for the schemes, in coordination with the Department of Banking to help the poor and educated youth in the country?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: As far as the question relating to banks is concerned, I have already replied to the earlier question and I said that I would take up the matter and bring it to the notice of the Finance Ministry.

Regarding the doubt expressed by the hon. Member about the seriousness of the Government, I must assure him that the Government is really serious in tackling this problem. But this is not an easy problem. Nor is it confined to India alone today. The problem of unemployment is a global problem. Not only the developing countries but the developed countries also are facing it.

I can give the figures of unemployment all over the world given in the latest World Labour Report. I have all the figures with me. The number of unemployed people, as a percentage to the total workforce in India is 3.8 per cent. As a percentage, of course, it looks very small but when we come to absolute terms, in terms of number, it is not so. Our total workforce is 319 million. Even in the USA the percentage is 6.6, in Denmark, it is 10.6, in Sri Lanka - where it is the highest - it is 14.5 and in the U.K it is 8.1 and in France it is 9.3. Therefore, unemployment problem is everywhere.

In fact, in the last ILO Conference it was this particular topic that was discussed in a special tri-partite meeting of Ministers, trade union leaders and employers all over the world. We have

had a discussion and this is going to be one of the main topics at the World Social Summit which is going to be held at Stockholm. This is a problem which is engaging the attention of every Government all over the world, and so also our Government. I can assure the hon. Member that we are very serious about it.

SHRI B.K. GUDADINNI: The Government has taken many measures for eradicating unemployment. But I would like to know if the Government is satisfied with the measures taken by it.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a simple question; a simple answer may be given.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: It is not a question of Government's satisfaction. We are aware that it is a question of satisfaction of the people who are unemployed or underemployed. That is what we are trying to tackle. There is no point in saying whether we are satisfied or not. Whether we are satisfied or dissatisfied makes no meaning. What we are trying to do is to satisfy the people who are suffering for want of jobs.

SHRI B.K. GUDADINNI: I am not satisfied with the answer of the Minister. The Government has to satisfy itself; otherwise there is no meaning in implementing so many schemes which are not useful to the people.

MR. SPEAKER: I am inclined to allow a second Supplementary.

Sir, as I said earlier, the problem is really enormous. As has been already pointed out by one of the hon. Members, the bulk of unemployment in the beginning of the Eighth Five Year Plan was 22 millions. There is going to be a net

addition of unemployed people to the tune of 35 millions during the Eighth Five Year Plan, which would mean that during the Eighth Five Year Plan, we have to generate employment to the tune of 58 millions. This figures will go up to 94 millions by the end of the Ninth Five Year Plan, that is, 2002 A.D. We have announced that our objective is to achieve near full employment by 2002 A.D., which would mean, GDP growth rate of 5.8 per cent. Today, we have not achieved that. It will also mean that the employment has to grow at the rate of 2.8 per cent whereas today it is growing at 2.2 per cent. But we have to go for a growth rate of 2.6 per cent to 2.8 per cent.

Now, 2.8 per cent growth rate would mean in actual number eight million to nine million jobs to be created every year. That is the position. Now, when I have said that in 1991-92, as against the requirement of eight million to nine million jobs to be created in the country, we have been able to create only three million jobs. In the following year and in the subsequent year 6 million jobs will have to be created, as against the requirement of eight million to nine million jobs. There is no question as to how the Government can be satisfied about this thing. Let me admit this very frankly.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, unemployment has become a serious problem of the country. The hon. Prime Minister had announced last year on the eve of 15th August from the rampart of Red fort that the Government was taking stock of this issue very seriously and committed to eradicate unemployment. He had also announced a scheme to provide employment to unemployed. Through you

I would like to know from the Government about the number of persons provided employment during August 15, 1993 to this day *i.e.* August 12, 1994 under that scheme and the number of men and women seperately.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You gave statistics in reply to some of the Supplementary questions. You can repeat them also for the satisfaction of the hon. Member.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, as far as the women's part is concerned, I will answer that part first.

The percentage of educated unemployed women in the country, is 11.8 per cent.

As far as the programmes are concerned, of course, in my main answer I have not elaborated the steps that are being taken by the Government. Now, we find that in the last 10 years where there has been an overall growth rate of three per cent of employment in all sectors, it has completely slowed down in the agricultural sector. This has to be stepped up. This is one thing.

Secondly, we find that the incidence of unemployment is more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. This is because of the migratory nature of the work force because people think that the job opportunities are available more in the urban areas than in the rural areas. Therefore, the thrust of the policy is to generate employment opportunities in the rural sector.

That is why we have adopted a policy to diversifying the activities of the rural sector. The Prime Minister has, on

a number of occasions, on the floor of this House, announced the importance that is being given to the rural areas. For example, from the provision of around Rs. 7,000 crore for rural development during the Seventh Five Year Plan, it has been stepped up to Rs.13,000 crore in the Eighth Five Year Plan, and the Prime Minister had occasion to say here that it could even go up to Rs. 16,000 crore in the Ninth Five Year Plan. This point was emphasised by the Prime Minister here because we want to really tackle the problem at the grass-root level, at the rural level.

If you look at the allocations, even from last year to this year, that is, from financial year 1993-94 to financial year 1994-95—I have the full facts and figures with me—the allocation that has been made in the area of J.R.Y. and all other employment schemes, has been stepped up very substantially. The whole idea is to generate employment in areas where people live because we also want to tackle the problem of migration of the work force.

[Translation]

SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious issue on the one hand the policy of Government is to get rid from the problem of unemployment. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the opportunities of employment have been increased. I do not doubt in it that the opportunities of employment might have increased and the number of workers have gone up but on the other hand the existing industrial units are becoming sick. The fate of the workers is also hanging in lurch and they may lose their job at any time. The hon. Prime Minister had a scheme for providing more jobs in rural areas. It was stated

by the hon. Minister in his reply. While visiting rural areas I find that the people from rural areas have migrated to cities in search of job leaving behind women and old persons only at their homes. No youth is found in rural areas, because all of them go to cities in search of jobs. But they do not work in big factories or Government offices in city but either he is engaged in construction works or in brushing and clearing or in whitewashing.

The works, which are being taken up under Jawahar Rojgar Yojna or through Panchayat Samities in rural areas or at district levels, are grabbed by the affluent people while the poor people get only Rs. 5/- to Rs.10/- for signing in muster rolls. I would like to know whether under the new policy of economic liberalisation new factories would set up in rural areas so that the rural people may get more employment opportunities.

Now the question arises who will get the opportunities of jobs in new factories of different industries being set up the Government. So long as construction work is there the poor people will be there. When the construction work will be completed and the opportunity of employment in a factory will come poor people will be set aside and those people will get the opportunity of jobs who have qualified from I.T.I. or those who are recommended by certain influential persons. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take any action to get rid from such mal-practices.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I share the apprehension of the hon. Member because of the liberalisation of policies. Because we have done away with the

licensing system, naturally the industries will go to the areas where infrastructure already exists because it is going to be so competitive that any person who would like to invest, will invest in an area where infrastructure is available. We know that infrastructure is not available in rural areas in many parts of our country. Therefore, the tendency of investment will be towards areas where infrastructure is already available. Liberalisation means competition. Here, I think the State Governments will have to create the infrastructure.

This will lead to competition between one State and the other State or among all the States. The competition would mean that infrastructures will have to be created and that becomes the responsibility of the respective State Governments. Of course, the Central Government should come to help them. There is no doubt about this. But the Central Government, on its own, has decided to set up growth centres all over the country. I do not exactly remember the number of those growth centres which are being done by the Ministry of Industry. Keeping in view that this might happen, Government have already decided to set up certain growth centres. Of course, it is on a matching basis. The State Governments have to share certain amount and the Central Government will share certain amount in helping the State Governments to create such infrastructure in areas which are industrially backward.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I may be excused when I say that for one area we are neglecting and that is the area of unemployed educated youth which is a problem of our country. In order to combat this problem, a new national educational policy was envisaged earlier and it was discussed threadbare as to

how to combat the problem. It has been stated therein that if one student is properly educated in vocational education and if he comes out of it, the country or the State can provide all sorts of infrastructure and all sorts of assistance, loans etc. to see that he is self-employed. We cannot give employment to every unemployed educated youth. In his reply the hon. Minister replied that "gradually we are giving more employment."

In comparison to 1992 the excess employment provided in 1993 was 6.38 million. In 1994 it has come down to 5.59 million as compared to 1993. But in comparison to 1991 in 1992 there was an excess of 3.6 million of unemployed youth.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Patra, you are at the receiving end. You do not have to give the information. You ask the question.

DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Sir, I am asking the question. The unemployment is increasing. I want to know whether the Government will consider this keeping in view the new national educational policy, and will coordinate among all the Department to give all sorts of infrastructure, assistance etc. to give self-employment to educated and uneducated youth.

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I submit that the whole thing is being monitored. There is certainly coordination in the Government. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission is present here. It is the Planning Commission which does the coordination job.

SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Sir, the hon. Minister has already referred to

the Khadi and Village Industries sector. Now it is the most labour intensive and self-employment oriented sector. This tiny sector is the brainchild of no less a person than Mahatma Gandhi. I have been working in this field for many years. I would say that during the last so many years this sector has been almost totally neglected. The experts have estimated that if the full potential of this sector is exploited the problem of unemployment of raw youth as well as uneducated rural poor can be solved.

So, would the Minister consider and take steps to see that there is a coordinated, joint and integrated arrangement with the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Industry and the other concerned Ministries? If so, what are the steps contemplated?

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I have already stated that because of the importance the Government attaches to the Khadi and Village Industries and because it will lead to generation of jobs in the rural areas, high power Committee has been set up by the Government of India under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister himself. Mr. A.K. Antony, the Minister of Civil Supplies is the Working Chairman of that Committee and in that Committee we have representatives of all those veterans who have devoted their lives for the cause of Khadi and Village Industries. It is a very good Committee. I am a member of that committee. We have discussed all the problems pertaining to the Khadi and Village Industries and we are making all efforts to see that the highest priority is given to the Khadi and Village Industries.

[Translation]

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are asking questions

and expect direct relevant reply. But the hon. Minister is misleading us by furnishing unnecessary and irrelevant global information. Just now an hon. Woman Member has asked about the number of persons employed in a year. But the hon. Minister did not give any information in this regard in his reply. He gave the same reply to Prof. Savitriji also.

MR. SPEAKER: Do not ask like this. Please ask particular question and he will give relevant reply.

SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to ask about the procedure being followed when an applicant applies for loan in D.I.C., He is asked to furnish a lot of information about his shop, office etc. He is compelled to spend a lot of money to please the officials of D.I.C. the application is referred to the Bank. The Bank also makes the same queries and in this process he spends which ever he possesses. When the Bank Officials are not satisfied, they reject his application. The hon. Minister of Finance is sitting here. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance and Mr. Sangma whether the Government will frame such policy when D.I.C. and Bank will call the applicant in one day and will take decision on his application on the same day.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: There is a Committee which gives licence. Will the representative of the banks be there? That is the kind of question asked by the Member.

Shri P.A. SANGMA: It is a suggestion. I have noted the suggestion.

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the hon. Minister has stated that 58 million opportunities of jobs would be created in the Eighth Five Year Plan so that our growth rate may increase by 2.8 per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take notice of backward States like Madhya Pradesh where unemployment is growing up very rapidly and which is the largest State in area in this country while implementing this plan.

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, I did not say that 58 million jobs will be created in the Eighth Five Year Plan. The figures of 58 million is the total number of unemployed people who will be there during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The total number of jobs that would be created, according to our estimates, is 34 million. I have got the figures sectorwise furnished by the Planning Commission. So, it is not 58 million jobs that are going to be created, but it is 34 million jobs that are going to be created according to our target.

Sir, I do not remember the other question, Will the hon. Member please repeat the question?

[Translation]

SHRI LAKSHMAN SINGH: Would the Government will pay special attention towards the backward States like Madhya Pradesh where unemployment is growing rapidly and which is also the largest State in area?

[English]

SHRI P.A. SANGMA: Sir, unemployment problem is there everywhere, in every State.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I think we have discussed this issue for 45 minutes and we know how the people feel and how the representatives feel. Intensive agriculture or horticulture and such profession or of some other areas can be used for increasing the employment.

Q.No. 288 - Shri Brijbhushan Sharan Singh - not present

Q.No. 289 - Shri Satya Deo Singh - not present

Q.No. 290 - Shri Anand Ratna Maurya - not present

- Shri Ramesh Chennithala - not present

Q.No. 291 - Shri Arjun Singh Yadav.

[Translation]

Export Oriented Units

*291. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Export Oriented Units/Export Promotion Zones have fulfilled their export obligations during 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;