

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Tenth Session**  
**(Thirteenth Lok Sabha)**



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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, July 19, 2002/Asadha 28, 1924 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at  
Eleven of the Clock*

(MR. SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. SPEAKER: Q.No. 82. Shri Jaswant Singh Yadav.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

#### Schemes for Tribals

\*82. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated for the benefit of tribals in the country during the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise and Scheme-wise along with the funds allocated for the purpose;

(b) the target fixed for Tenth Five Year Plan and

the funds provided/likely to be provided for this purpose during the said plan;

(c) whether these schemes have really benefited the needy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Two schemes were introduced during the Ninth Five Year Plan (i) Development of Primitive Tribal Groups formulated/launched during 1998-99 and (ii) Exchange of visits by Tribals has been launched from 2001-02 with a view to enable Scheduled Tribes of one States to visit other States in the country. Funds are released on the basis of proposals received from the State/UTs. A statement-I showing funds released under these two schemes in the Ninth Five Year Plan, State-wise and Scheme-wise is enclosed.

(b) Physical targets for the Tenth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalized. However, funds earmarked tentatively for these two schemes during the Tenth Five Year Plan is enclosed in statement-II.

(c) and (d) As these schemes have been recently launched, no evaluation of these two schemes have been made.

#### Statement-I

*Amount released under schemes formulated during Ninth Five Year Plan State-wise and Scheme-wise*

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the States/ UTs	Amount released under the scheme of Development of Primitive Tribal Groups				Exchange of Visits by Tribals
		1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	117.19	217.33	129.37	268.45	-
2	Bihar	100	-	-	-	-
3	Chhattisgarh	-	-	36.81	54.019	-
4	Gujarat	-	16.8	-	325	1.86
5	Jharkhand	-	-	151.36	147.038	-
6	Karnataka	8.91	4.02	27	122.71	6.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Kerala	8.15	25.63	36.34	-	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	100	135.88	188.61	-	-
9	Maharashtra	-	15	84.71	66.476	-
10	Manipur	4.65	9.74	35.74	-	-
11	Orissa	21.31	54.54	236.62	120.95	-
12	Rajasthan	33.5	-	-	-	-
13	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	49.54	-
14	Tripura	100	108.07	26.4	86.314	1.29
15	West Bengal	-	-	119.5	50	-
16	Uttaranchal/Uttar Pradesh	-	74.8	-	123.48	-
17	Mizoram	-	-	-	-	1.63
Total		493.71	661.81	1072.46	1413.977	11.03

**Statement-II**

*Tentative Break-up of the Tenth Five Year Plan Allocations for Schemes Launched during Ninth Five Year Plan in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

(In crores of Rupees)

Name of the Scheme/ Programmes	Budget Allocation for 2002-03	Budget Allocation for 2003-04	Budget Allocation for 2004-05	Budget Allocation for 2005-06	Budget Allocation for 2006-07	Total Tenth Plan
Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	20.00	21.66	22.41	23.90	23.90	111.87
Exchange of Visits of Tribals	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Total	20.50	22.16	22.91	24.40	24.40	112.37

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Hon. Speaker, Sir, my main question was about the welfare schemes launched by the Government of India for the benefit of tribals. Mr. Speaker, Sir, if you go through the reply to the question I had asked from the Hon. Minister, it is nowhere replied to. Rather, it is altogether a different reply.

The funds which are provided by the center for the welfare schemes meant for tribals, for their advancement and betterment, among them several schemes of the Government of India are such for which the State

Governments have also to contribute matching grants. But many of the State Governments do not share the matching grants for these schemes citing the resource crunch being to the reason or on any other pretext as a result of which the benefits of these schemes do not reach the tribals and it hinders their development.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the names of the State Governments which have not implemented these schemes in their states due to non-sharing of matching grants by them or for failure to draw

funds from the Government of India. I want to know whether the Government have any plan to overcome such a situation so that the tribals could get the benefit of these schemes?

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was asked in the question as to what new schemes the Government had introduced in the Ninth Five Year Plan. The written answer given to that is that two new schemes were introduced in the Ninth Five Year Plan. First is the Development of Primitive Tribal Groups and the second is the Exchange of visits by tribals. These two new schemes have been undertaken.

As far as the hon. Member's question relating to the schemes in which the centre and state governments have to share on 50:50 basis is concerned, there are three such schemes. Boys' hostel, Girls' Hostel and Ashram schools. You all know about the financial position of the state governments. Every state government has opposed to it on that count. But our Ministry has made efforts to find a solution in consultation with the Planning and Coordination Ministry. If the Hon. Member makes arrangement on behalf of the state government for providing 50 per cent grants, then our Ministry will also contribute our share of 50 percent grants. This is what we have informed them and we have also written letters to all the Hon. Members to this effect. Since the Financial position of the state governments is not good, therefore, they are unable to mobilise as much grants as they are required for the schemes under the Boys' Hostel, Girls' Hostel and Ashram school and which is why we are also constrained not to provide them the matching grants from the centre for the purpose.

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I also wanted to know from the Hon. Minister the names of the state governments which have not been able to draw the matching grants from the centre for want of contributing their share for the schemes meant for the welfare of tribals. But the Hon. Minister has not replied to this part of the question. I want the hon. Minister to give reply to this part of my question.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is not even a single state government which has drawn the entire matching grants from the central government under all the above three schemes. I do say, no state government has so far been able to draw the 100 per cent matching grants.

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to the notice of Hon. Minister through you

that in fact, the central government formulates several welfare schemes for the tribals to be implemented by the state governments but when we visit our respective states, many tribal organizations of the states complain that the funds provided by the centre to the state government are not utilised by them for these schemes rather these funds are diverted. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister through you whether such complaints have also been brought to his notice. If so, may I know the names of such state governments? The second thing which I want to know is whether the Hon. Minister has put in place a monitoring system to look into such irregularities so that the state governments do not divert the funds provided by the union government to any other schemes or heads and the funds which are released from the center are compulsorily spent on the scheme or head for which they are meant. If so, when did he get the evaluation conducted in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER: Let the minister give his reply as only he can tell whether evaluation has been done or not.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Sir, this question is very specific still I would try to satisfy the Hon. Member. I would like to inform that we take action against the State Governments which are found guilty of diversion of funds as per the report of CAG. We also check it during the visits and also get it reviewed by the Secretary so that diversion of funds does not take place. We repeatedly warn such State Governments and do not release the funds in several cases. If we do not get utilisation certificate in time, we do not release funds.

DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked the hon. Minister to tell the names of States which spent the money sent by the Union Government on some other heads or schemes but the hon. Minister has not given a reply to that. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: The Government of India takes very, very keen interest for the development of tribal areas all over the country. We also come from areas where certain States have more than 70-80 per cent of tribal population. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister's attention has been drawn to a news item appeared in *The Times of India*. There is a caucus in your office and around you as informed by the CBI and others. It came out in the newspaper. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, I have a point

of order. Before levelling charges against the Minister, he has to authenticate it....*(Interruptions)* Without authenticating, nothing can be done on the news item appeared in the newspaper. ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Nothing should be allowed. ....*(Interruptions)* It should not be allowed. How can it be allowed? ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Why are they shouting? The Minister can clarify....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted him.

....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please listen to me.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Let me complete my Question.

Let me finish. ....*(Interruptions)* Even a murderer is heard before he is hanged. ....*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: This kind of an allegation cannot be allowed every time. ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, if you do not want it and if you say so, I will withdraw that but you may kindly just see the headline. ....*(Interruptions)* The headline reads: "IB says NGO forced to pay bribe for grant". ....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I.B. had received a report that the money is not really being given to NGO's. It is a serious matter. ....*(Interruptions)* He is a RSS pracharak. ....*(Interruptions)* Does the RSS culture teach this thing. ....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, since you have taken the Chair, you have always been impartial; kindly maintain it. ....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, you are a senior Member. I am standing on my legs. Please sit down.

The Question pertains to a particular subject. If you want to make any allegation against a Minister, you are allowed to do that; but for that, a prior notice would have to be given.

....*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you carefully and I will also see the records. I would also say that other than the allegations whatever you have said would remain on records. Any personal allegation without any notice would not remain on the record of the House. You can put in a question but if you want to make an allegation I will not permit you. If you do not want to make any allegation, you can put a question.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I have not been allowed to finish. I am not bringing in any allegation against the hon. Minister. I want to know the veracity of this particular news item concerned with bribery in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, this is not related to the Question. ....*(Interruptions)*

DR. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You have to give a separate notice. ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: This is not at all related to the main question. ....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Why have the people from that side have stood up when you asked him to speak. ....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: You have already given a notice on this issue. Why are you standing up now?

*[Translation]*

They would also sit, you also sit. I will ask you to speak when turn as per the notice comes. I know that you have given notice.

....*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Sir, he must give a notice. He must authenticate it. Only then could it be allowed. His question is not at all related to the main question. ....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI A.C. JOS: Sir, they want to hide something. Otherwise, this question would be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the hon. Member Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev should be allowed to complete his question.

MR. SPEAKER: I am permitting him to conclude the question. I am not stopping him at all. He can put his question, which is related to this Question. If it is related to it, he can definitely put it.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, I will leave the newspaper here. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that funds that were allotted for tribal belts all over the country are being wasted by a caucus, which starts from the Ministry and goes up to the States. The newspaper does not speak about the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Now you are right on the Question. Go ahead with the question.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: So, I would like to know whether it is correct. If he says, 'No', we know the next step. He may kindly say 'Yes' or 'No'. There is a news item.

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot insist that. He will reply the way in which he wants to.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: The question was regarding 9th Five Year Plan, however, hon. Speaker has given me an opportunity to speak, therefore, I would like to tell that after taking over the charge of the Ministry, I released the grant-in-aid only after receiving collector's Report and recommendation of the State Government. I have written to each and every member to inform me about the performance of the NGO functioning in their areas. Funds are given only after ascertaining the performance of the NGO. When I tightened up on them, some people felt uneasy. I have not read any such news item which has been raised here. I have not joined Government to spare anybody. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, his question

is different. This is not the way. Hon. Members should be protected. His question is very specific. Why is he not answering that? ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: I am giving the reply.

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: He is explaining the system in the Department.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: His question is very pertinent and specific. He wants to know whether the news item, according to his information, is correct or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the report that has come in the newspapers is from IB, which is a Department under the hon. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Home Affairs. So, this is not my allegation. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The words against the Deputy Prime Minister will not remain on record.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): He is the Minister of Tribal Affairs. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, you have really started well. Please complete also well.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: He might have not read the newspaper, however, that news-item should be read in the House so that the House should be informed of it and also the Hon'ble Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You have given notice for zero hour. Please ask your question at that time.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, this is the minimum right of a Member to ask information pertaining to the question and the Minister is obliged to give the reply. He cannot get away like this. *...(Interruptions)*

This is important. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Therefore, the Minister has replied.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, if you have anything further to ask, please ask him the question. I will permit you. Where is the question?

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Mr. Speaker Sir, you have heard whatever has been said by the hon. Member, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev. He wants to know whether the hon. Minister agrees or not. That is all. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: He has said that he has not seen it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has said that he has not seen the newspaper.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: He has replied that he has not seen it. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chintaman Wanaga, please ask your question.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Mr Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Now, there are Ministers who do not read the newspaper in the morning. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Wanaga, please ask your question.

*...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Do you expect every Minister to read the newspapers in the morning and come here at 11 o'clock? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: It is the duty of the Government to read the newspapers. *...(Interruptions)* It is the duty of the Government. If the Government say that they do not read newspapers and do not know what is happening other than that pertaining to the Questions, then they are telling untruth. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: These all are not pertaining to the Question.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: The Minister on a Question Day will prepare for his Questions. He will spend whole time about studying Questions and not about the newspapers. *...(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier also he had presented a fake paper in the House. *...(Interruptions)* It is the same old story. *...(Interruptions)* Have you not quoted it in the House earlier. Now again they are raising it. *...(Interruptions)* When hon. Minister has not read the newspaper, how can he give the reply. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: We will tell you at an appropriate time that what is wrong and what is right.

MR. SPEAKER: We all know the importance of Question Hour, therefore, such type of discussion should not take place here. Question Hour is very important. The question which has been raised here is also very important.

Shri Wanaga, please ask your question.

*...(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, several schemes have been formulated for tribals. These schemes should reach them, they should get the benefit of these schemes. It has been observed that non-advansi people are enjoying the benefits in the name of advansi by

producing bogus certificates. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the steps taken by the Government to check such practices.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is State Government's duty to issue caste certificate as per the scheduled list and this procedure is adopted by State authorities. If such an irregularity is committed by any one, case of cheating can be filed against him. That person services can be terminated, if he is serving. Criminal proceedings can also be initiated against him. It is a laid down procedure.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir I would like to point out a glaring injustice which is likely to happen in Kerala. In Kerala State as well as in Karnataka State, *Marathis* are declared to be a Scheduled Tribe and that is a provision in the Constitutional Order also. I have verified the matter with the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government did not make any representation saying that the *Marathis* should be removed from the List of Scheduled Tribes. Still the position, as far as the Kerala Government is concerned, is that the *Marathis* residing in Kasaragod district are deemed to be Scheduled Tribes and they are not entitled to all the benefits. Now, the ridiculous position is that Kerala and Karnataka are, more or less, divided by a small river. A brother residing in Kasaragod, will not be a Scheduled Tribe whereas his elder brother residing on the other side will be deemed to be a Scheduled, Tribe. This is very fantastic, very ridiculous. So, I would request the Minister not to embark on such dangerous things. When there is no such proposal from the State Government or from anybody else, then how has it happened? So, I would request you not to make any change so far as the benefits provided in the Ninth Five-Year Plan schemes as also in the coming Tenth Five-Year plan schemes are concerned. The *Marathis* residing on either side of the river, that is, in Kerala and in Karnataka, belong to the same tribe, same family. So, I would request you not to make any differentiation or distinction and you must immediately intervene in the matter and I see that the Constitutional rights are safeguarded and the Constitutional notification is definitely implemented. Some people approached us, the Members of Parliament, in this regard. This was discussed in the Chief Ministers' Conference also. The Chief Minister also informed us that there was no such proposal. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: The question is regarding the

new schemes implemented by the Government for Adivasis during the 9th Five Year Plan. Government have started two schemes. I have mentioned their names. The question raised on the Member does not come under the purview of Supplementary. I will reply when question would be raised separately.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, he has not replied to my question; he has replied something else. I did not refer to any Press Report, I did not refer to any news item. Then why should he evade the answer? This is a very straight question which he is expected to answer. ...*(Interruptions)* You should protect me, Sir. I have a right to know the correct position. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has noted your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, he should look into the matter. This is not a news item, Sir, it is a matter concerning 50,000 people residing in the Kasaragod district of Kerala. Please see that there is no change in the Constitutional provision. The bureaucratic manoeuvring should not be allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, have you noted his suggestion?

[Translation]

SHRI JUAL ORAM: I have noted down his suggestion.

[English]

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, it is an important question. Since 54 years of Independence, it is a Constitutional obligation to provide funds for the welfare of the tribals. Even now, they are the poorest of the poor in the whole country. What the Minister says now is that the State Governments are financially not viable. If they are not providing 50 per cent of the funds, then the Central Government is not providing funds to the States. That is why I say that if the Government provides 80 per cent of the funds, so many schemes we can change. If the State Governments are not providing 50 per cent of the funds and you are not providing the remaining 50 per cent, then the funds will lapse. It is a Constitutional obligation to provide six to seven per cent funds from the Consolidated Fund of India to the tribals. That is why you can re-allocate the ratio. If the State provides 20 per cent and you provide 80 per cent, some schemes for the tribals will be implemented. Under the present formula, no State will

come forward. The funds will lapse and no tribal will get any financial benefit. If the Government of India provides 80 per cent and the State Government provides 20 per cent, then the schemes will be implemented. Please answer this question.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, Central Government have implemented several schemes. We give 90%-100% funds for the implementation of some of these schemes. We provide 50% assistance for three schemes – Boys hostel, Girls hostel and Ashram schools. The remaining 50% contribution for these schemes is provided by the State Governments. Hon. Member is rightly stating that many State Governments are not able to give their share because of their weak financial position. As a result of which the funds provided by the Central Government also get lapsed. In view of it we have decided that members of the concerned state Governments which fail to contribute their share of 50% can give this funds on behalf of the State Government through MPLAD scheme and State Government can avail the benefit of these schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Sir, what is it that the hon. Minister is saying? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let him complete.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Despite, hon. Members and States are requesting for 100% contribution from the Central Government for the implementation of these schemes. This proposal is under consideration of the Central Government. Government will consider it on the basis of recommendations of commission going to be set up and if Planning Commission and the concerned department agree on it.

*[English]*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister details regarding the formulation of schemes for the tribals. The overall development of the tribal is related with the protection and development of the forests. As you know, in our country, for ages, the tribals have a permanent right on the forests and they used the forest material and on that they earn their livelihood and at the same time they protected the forests also. The forests

and tribals have a very close relation for ages in our country.

But, because of this Forest Conservation Act, the rights of the tribals had been finished and they have no right in the forest. Because of the collusion of the contractors, Government officials and the bureaucrats, the forests are being cleaned and deforestation is massive and we know how this is creating damage.

In this context, I would like to know whether the Government will consider to change the forest law in favour of the tribals so that the tribals have the right on the forest property and use the forests as per the practice for ages and they could earn their livelihood from the forests and at the same time they can protect the forests. The need is for change of this Forest Conservation Act.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JUAL ORAM: Hon. Member has rightly stated that the forests and tribals have a very close relationship but the Forest Conservation Act is creating problems for them. After our Government came into power, a 3 days conference of members belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was held. Hon. Prime Minister had announced in that conference that the tribals who have been living in forests for more than 20 years but land have not been leased out to them or lease has not been regularised till now, it would be regularised soon. State Governments have been directed in this direction. Central Government has requested that the non-timber forest produce such as tamrind, Mahua etc. produced in forests should be included in minor forest product list and unnecessary restrictions should not be imposed on them. Free collection and free producing facility should be provided to these produces. TRIFED which is a centrally sponsored scheme, multi-purpose corporations and T.D.C. of State Governments undertake business collectively and the Government make efforts to provide more and more funds for tribals.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will such provisions be removed from Forest Conservation Act?

*[English]*

The Forest Conservation Act is obstacle in the development of tribals.

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply directly.

SHRI JUAL ORAM: I can not say anything about Forest Conservation Act.



[English]

### CBI Inquiry Against Revenue Officials

\*83. SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain revenue officers despite having been booked by CBI for unaccounted wealth running into crores of rupees are still continuing in their official positions;

(b) if so, the number of revenue officers booked by the CBI during 2001 and 2002, till date, and the number of officers continuing in their official position;

(c) the reasons for their continuing in the jobs despite CBI seizures; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Searches were conducted and cases registered by the CBI, during 2001 and 2002 for possessing disproportionate assets, against eighteen Group 'A' Officers of the Income Tax and Customs & Central Excise. Eleven of these officers have been suspended, under the relevant provisions of the Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules. One officer has retired from service. Six officers are continuing in their official position, as they were not arrested by the CBI nor any recommendation for suspension has been received from CBI. Further suitable action against all eighteen officers will be taken after finalisation of investigations.

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Sir, there is a system for making an assessment of the property of the rich in our country and the department of Income Tax is entrusted the task to make assessment and there after realise the tax on the income. These are several departments which make the tax assessment and realise those but the corruption is prevailing rampantly in these department at every level. Consequently neither the correct assessment

of the property or income is made nor the taxes are realised. Due to the improper tax realisation the targets fixed for this purpose in the budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister are not achieved which affects the budget as well as the entire economy. When the CBI raids are conducted on the premises of these corrupt officers, those officers are found in possession of property worth crores of rupees disproportionate to their known sources of income. Despite, those officers continue on their posts. Hence, I had asked as to why do the officers in revenue department against whom CBI raids are conducted are continuing on their posts? Hon. Minister has told in the reply that there are 18 officers in Group A against whom raids were conducted and they were found to be in possession of property disproportionate to their income. I have not clarified it in my question. I had asked a straight forward question as to how many officers in revenue department against whom raids were conducted were found in possession of property disproportionate to their income and are still continuing on their post.

Hon. Minister told that there are 18 such officer in Group A. Out of these 18 officers 11 officers were suspended, one officer has retired from service and six are still holding their official position. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the details of the disproportionate property found in possession of those 11 suspended, 1 retired and those 6 officers who are still continuing on their official position? The part (b) of the question is that the CBI did not even recommended for suspension of those 6 officers who have neither been suspended nor arrested. I would like to know as to whether CBI had recommended for arresting those 11 officers who had been suspended. Part (c) of the question is whether the recommendation of CBI is necessary for suspending on charges of possessing property disproportionate to the income?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the guise of the question, hon. Member has analysed the taxation system and have made many observation that the tax is imposed on the rich only. However, it is not so. Taxation system is applied on all the citizen falling in tax-range. ...*(Interruptions)* He had said rich. I do not think that any classification in this regard is made. Tax is paid as per one's tax liability under the taxation regime which includes direct as well as indirect taxes.

Hon. Member has originally asked these questions regarding the analysis of taxation system in three aspects namely its benefit, merits and demerits but he will accept that the Question Hour does not allow it to be discussed in

detail. One question among the three questions asked by him is about the 18 officers out of them 11 had been suspended and 1 retired against whom no action has been taken. I would like to tell roughly that CBI takes action on its own and they do so in our suggestion and as per the law if an officer is detained for more than 48 hours during its investigation then the officer is automatically suspended without any further inquiry. This is not subject to any scrutiny. The 18 officers which I mentioned and some of whom were arrested and some not fall under the classification. It is not necessary to suspend those whom CBI does not think it necessary to detain them for 48 hours but the investigation against them continue. Therefore, further action would be taken against those who are suspended, this is the criteria followed. He asked as to how much property was found in possession of whom, in this regard I would like to tell that unless a taxpayer is found guilty. We can not make disclosure about him. Every tax payer has got the legal rights to prove his innocence under various legal provisions. Unless this process is completed, I would like to tell the hon. Member that we can not provide such information as to what was found in their possession. Though we have right to know and interference in privacy of a taxpayer in public interest but is it a good practice to interfere in one's privacy unless proven guilty. I would request the hon. Member to ponder over it. The rough analysis tells that nothing was found during raids in premises of those against whom no action was taken and as they were not arrested, automatically were reinstated.

SHRI RAMJIVAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, one retired while six were not suspended. I asked about it because it was told that all were raided by CBI. I have the list of those officers against whom raids were conducted. I would furnish it to the hon. Minister if he desires. I had sought to know as to how much illegal disproportionate wealth was found in possession during the raids. If these details are provided then it could become clear as to why were the six officers who were not suspended and who were found in possession of wealth disproportionate to their income were spared and they are still continuing on their posts. Hence, I had to furnish the details of the property of all. CBI has submitted a list providing details of the wealth and property found in possession of each of the person who were arrested and against whom the raids were conducted. I did not intend to infringe the right to liberty and privacy of all the citizens. This makes it clear that the six officers who were found in possession of illegal property worth crores of rupees are so powerful that despite the recovery of such huge property they are still holding their posts?

I am a fan of hon. Minister's dedication and ability. I would like to know from him whether the Government propose to formulate such a policy that the officers whose premises are raided and are found in possession of property disproportionate to their income and against whom concrete evidences are found prima-facie would automatically be suspended from their posts? Suspension is not a punishment and if automatic suspension occurs to those then such officers could be prevented from repeating their illegal acts and thus from causing the revenue losses to the Government. Whether Government propose to adopt a system?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make the situation clear. I am not trying to conceal anything from you nor I have any such intention. As you have asked about those six officers and remarked that they are powerful enough to continue on their posts. I would like to inform the hon. Member that they too have taken the oath but it is God which is omnipotent. Those six officers are not serving on their previous or any other sensitive posts. I would personally send the officer-wise details of the property found in their possession. Officers too are citizens and we should try to respect their privacy. As far the question of introducing a new system is concerned, I would like to say that there is a need to reform in the existing system and the question of starting a new system arises when the existing system is needed it be modified. Is everything in this direction right? No, everything is not right. Whatever the basis reasons for it?

I am of the opinion that more we simplify the laws and procedures and reduce the discretionary power whether it is of ministers of the of officers, work would be done more efficiently. Firstly simplification of laws and secondly the realistic reduction in discretionary power as far as possible and thirdly the computerisation in the tax department would quickly create a scientific database and we have started working in that direction. You have asked whether we will do it under it and whether an officer found guilty would be suspended immediately, I would give the information in this regard as to what extent it is possible?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in his reply of the question hon. Minister said that out of 18 officer have been suspended and action against 6 is pending. He was also of the view that those officers are public servant but at the same time they have been appointed by the Government and they are accountable too. They are still enjoying all the facilities. It is like the fence eating the field. If Income Tax Department which is a revenue generating department turns to theft then how can those

officers be equated with public? During the raids of CBI in the premises of those officers many papers were seized which established their links with senior officers. According to the Government the six officers from the premises of whom crores of rupees were recovered could not be suspended because CBI did not recommend their suspension.

I would like to know whether the Government have such a system by which it can still can take action against the officers from whose premises crore of rupees were recovered but whose name was not recommended by the officebearer conducting the raid? Whether the Government propose to take stern action against the senior officers who have been working in connivance with the guilty office bearers?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would like to interpret the word office bearer used by the Hon'ble Member as officer. Hon. Member has tried to know as to whether the Government would accept such a situation where those incharge of executing the laws are turning lawbreakers and corrupt. I would like to tell him that it is not so and it is never possible to accept such a situation when the fence starts eating the field. In such a situation who will safeguard the fields when any work is entrusted to an officer, it is expected that he would do the job honestly and as per the provisions of law and constitution. When he makes a departure from the norms and engages in something illegal then a probe is held and the officer is also given an opportunity to prove his innocence. This right has been given to all the citizens of the country and also to public servants and officers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are no two opinions in the regard that the action would be taken against any person whether an ordinary citizen or any public servant who is found to be in possession of illegal and unaccounted money worth crores of rupees. As far as the question of hon. Member about 6 officers is concerned, I would like to reiterate that they were not detained by CBI for 48 hours as per the law after the raid and therefore they were not suspended.

[English]

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in your most esteemed and dignified presence, during the answer to Q.No. 82 we just saw the behaviour of the hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister. I just want your protection because he just pounced upon us. What etiquette and manners they are teaching us! Our hon. Chief Whip had

just stood up and the way the Minister behaved was not dignified.

Sir, this question of Shri Ramjivan Singh is a very important one. Hon. Minister has replied to all the four parts of this question, from (a) to (d), in just one paragraph.

[Translation]

I would like to ask you a very straightforward question that the 17 officers who were found guilty and whose unaccounted wealth was seized are basically those who themselves investigate the cases against big industrial houses.

[English]

Who will guard the guardians?

[Translation]

Those 6 officers against whom the allegations were levelled are guilty but no action was taken against them. I would like to know as to what is the basic reason for it? I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why a malicious whispering campaign to malign former Prime Minister was undertaken when the Government have failed to take any action against the persons/officers and make any prima-facie case against them even in such big scandals.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was astonished to read part (d) of the reply to the question and

[English]

I think there is no preparation in this question and the hon. Minister is not aware what the question is. The question refers to the 'action taken by the Government in this regard'.

[Translation]

He has also not replied as to what action was taken against the guilty persons, what are the details of the seizures the allegations levelled against them and also as to who are the guilty. I would like to know from the hon. Minister who are those 17 persons including those 6 against whom action was not taken despite their having been chargesheeted and prima-facie evidence found against them or would we have to write personal letter to the hon. Minister for this. Also whether the Government would take action against them or not?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I would like to inform the hon. Member that 18 officers mentioned in the reply to the original question are connected with CBI raids. CBI started the action and while conducting the raids at the premises of some officers found the details of properties, I would repeat it here. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Has the chargesheet been filed against them or not?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am coming to that. I would like to repeat that if a public servant is detained for more than 48 hours after his premises are raided by CBI then he is suspended automatically as per the law. We had the information that so many persons have been suspended. You asked why six persons were not suspended and I tried to find the reason therefor. The reason for this is that they were not detained for more than 48 hours by CBI and hence they were not suspended as per the law.

*[English]*

SHRI J.S. BRAR: Offences are very serious.

*[Translation]*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The investigation against all these 18 officers is still going on. It is not that the investigation has stopped. You have the apprehension that those six officers are posted at those places where. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH : Do not you have any duty. If you have received any information then immediate probe should be conducted into it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want your protection. There are two reasons for detaining a person for more than 48 hours. First is that more than 48 hours are required for collecting evidence against the accused and against some of the accused the allegations are proved prima facie but enough evidence is not found later to substantiate the Charges so they are not detained for 48 hours. I would like to know whether the Government is compelled not to suspend such persons.

Is there any law restricting the Government to suspend such people even after the charge against them is proved?

MR. SPEAKER: Please reply both the questions simultaneously. Now it is supplementary to supplementary.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would reply to the questions asked by Shri J.S. Brar and Panditji. I have nothing to conceal in this regard and why should I conceal. ...*(Interruptions)* Raghuvansh Babu got annoyed and became abusive. Why he is getting annoyed.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to clarify first that a departmental inquiry is going on against all the 18 accused. It is not true as has been mentioned here that CBI did not take action for 48 hours. Now the question is whether these 6 persons are at sensitive positions. Out of these 6 persons, two have been transferred and four have already been posted at non-sensitive positions. An inquiry will be held against them. I would like to tell the hon. members that CBI inquiry takes much time. If a matter is inquired by CBI, it does not mean that the Department remains inactive. Simultaneous inquiry is conducted by the Department also. Officers are removed from there. Our endeavour is that injustice is not done to anybody besides the guilty person should not go scot free. We are working in this direction and will continue to do so.

MR. SPEAKER: Question No. 84.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The same question and answer is being repeated.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The same Finance Ministry, in the case of First Global, took just 24 hours to book them under CBI. But in this case, they are trying to shield these persons. What is the purpose? ...*(Interruptions)* The Government is protecting these people ... *(Interruptions)* They are conniving with them. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: Choudhary ji, please ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I am sorry, it is not in my hands. Hon. Speaker has called for the next question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, I have called the next question, who is the concerned Minister, are you?

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL: Government might have submitted charge sheet or the final report.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, the Minister must assure the House that immediate action will be taken to finalise the charge-sheet. He cannot keep quiet on this matter.

[Translation]

Government are making excuses. The report has not been finalised so far. How it will be finalised when charge-sheet has not been filed? Hon. Minister may please assure the House. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister had to reply and he has done the same. Six or seven questions have been raised on this issue. Hon. Minister has submitted that action has been taken in this regard as per the provision in law. If you are still not satisfied, raise the matter through some other means. Hon. Minister will certainly reply. He has also stated that there is no intention to save anybody. I do not think you will get some other reply if you keep on repeating your question. That's why I have called next question. Hon. Minister may please reply the next question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: 24 hours have been given in one case, why not in this case. ...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You may raise the matter through some other means.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir please allow half-an-hour discussion on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I am ready to allow half-an-hour discussion on it if hon. Minister agrees.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Those who were possessing unaccounted wealth have been posted at non-sensitive positions. Till then they were given time to save themselves. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: If the hon. Minister is ready, I have no objection in allowing a Half-an-hour Discussion on this subject.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow a Half-an-hour Discussion on this issue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? I have allowed half-an-hour discussion on it. ...(Interruptions) Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you unnecessarily want to disturb the House?

[Translation]

You please sit down. Not now.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Other Members have to raise the question. I have to take up those also.

[English]

I have allowed a Half-an-hour Discussion. Please ask all your questions when it will taken up in the House.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI: Please allow Half-an-hour Discussion on it.

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed.

SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY: Please ask your question.

#### **Awareness about Insurance in Rural Areas**

\*84. SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:

DR. ASHOK PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to create awareness about insurance in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. A

scheme specifically for awareness purposes has not been formulated. However, the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (Obligations of Insurers to Rural or Social Sector) Regulations, 2000, prescribe minimum obligations on every insurance company for undertaking business in rural areas. The Social Security Scheme implemented through the nationalized insurance companies target the weaker sections of population mainly in rural areas. The rural business of Life Insurance Corporation of India has also consistently increased during the past years. Due to the promotional activities of various public and private sector insurance companies, there is however, greater awareness about insurance in rural areas.

**SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to formulate a scheme which could promote the insurance in rural areas and whereby farmers could get its full benefit.

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** I would like to inform the hon. Member that several insurance schemes are already going on in rural areas. Also there is a provision under which 2% increase has to be made in rural life insurance every year.

12.00 hrs.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that as per the figures available to me, there has been a remarkable progress in life insurance since the LIC has entered this sector. It is a matter of satisfaction. As there is paucity of time, I would just say that the progress made in Insurance Sector during the year 2001-2002 in rural areas is satisfactory be it regarding new policy, total premium or the new companies. However, this matter is related with general insurance and not with life insurance.

**SHRI PADAM SEN CHOUDHRY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister about the action taken by the Government to encourage the insurance companies in private sector and as a result of it, the percentage increase in the business of Life Insurance Corporation and also the revenue earned by the Government?

**SHRI JASWANT SINGH:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the information I have just now, out of 18 new private companies, 12 have been registered in Life Insurance and 6 in general insurance. They have sold about 3 lakh 20 thousand life insurance policies thereby generating the premium of Rs.306 crore. These figures are upto March

2002. This is the income in form of the premium and can not termed as the revenue. Subsequently these companies have to pay taxes etc.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Procurement Target of Rice

\*81. **DR. (SHRIMATI) C. SUGUNA KUMARI:** Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments particularly Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government to increase the rice procurement target of Food Corporation of India in the States from the current 50 per cent to 75 per cent;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise; and

(c) the response of the Union Government on these requests?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (**SHRI SHARAD YADAV**): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, vide its letter dated 13.7.2002, for amending the Andhra Pradesh Rice Procurement (Levy) Order, 1984 so as to increase the percentage of levy rice from the existing 50% to 75%. No such proposal has been received from any other State Government.

(c) The proposal received from the Government of Andhra Pradesh is being examined.

### All India Conference of C.C. and DG of Income Tax

\*85. **SHRIMATI KANTI SINGH:**

**SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of All India Conference of Chief Commissioners and Director-Generals of Income Tax was held in May, 2002;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken on the suggestions made at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. These Conferences are held periodically.

(b) Discussion spread over two days were held and areas of work pertaining to the Income Tax Department were discussed.

(c) The recommendations/suggestions made at the Conference have been evaluated and are being implemented.

[Translation]

#### **Production/Export of Sugar**

\*86. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

S.No.	Sugar Season	Production (lakh MTs.)	Export (lakh MTs.)	%	Value in Rs./Lakhs
1.	1999-2000	181.93	0.23	0.13	2980.26
2.	2000-2001	185.10	9.87	5.33	126394.13
3.	2001-2002	129.71	4.44	3.42	52441.07
		(upto Feb., 2002)	(upto Feb., 2002)		

(c) and (d) The sugar production during the last two seasons was more than in the previous sugar seasons. The production during the current crushing season is likely to be more than 180 lakh MTs.

There has been an increase in exports also during the sugar season 2000-01 over the sugar season 1999-2000 as indicated in reply to part (b) of the question. During the current crushing season, the exports are likely to be around 10 lakh MTs.

(e) In order to boost the production of sugar, the sugar industry has been de-licensed with effect from September, 1998 allowing the entrepreneurs the freedom to set up new sugar factories or undertake expansion of the existing sugar factories keeping in view the techno-economic viability of their projects. Besides, loans from the

(a) the annual production of sugar during the last two crushing seasons and till date, State-wise:

(b) the percentage and quantum of sugar exported during the said period and the foreign exchange earned, year-wise;

(c) whether the production and export declined in the said period;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost the production and export of sugar?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) State-wise production of sugar during the last two crushing seasons and the current crushing season (as on 31-5-2002) is enclosed as statement.

(b) The requisite information based on the data published by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata is furnished below:

Sugar Development Fund at concessional rates of interest for cane development, modernization/expansion and technological up-gradation are being given.

In order to boost the export of sugar, the following measures have been taken:

(i) The quantitative restriction on export of sugar has been removed.

(ii) The sugar meant for export has been exempted from the levy obligation.

(iii) The quantity of sugar released for export is treated as advance free sale release to be adjusted in the free sale stocks of the sugar factories after a period of 18 months.

- (iv) DEPB at the rate of 4% of the F.O.B. value of export of sugar has been allowed.
- (v) Hitherto only mill white sugar was being exported. It has been clarified that, in addition to mill white sugar, the sugar mills/exporters can also export raw sugar under the present EXIM policy.
- (vi) The Government has amended the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 to enable it, inter alia, to utilize the Sugar Development Fund for defraying expenditure on internal transport and freight charges to the sugar factories on export shipments of sugar.
- (vii) The State Governments of the major sugar producing States have been requested to give remission in purchase tax on sugar cane on the quantity of sugar exported.

#### Statement

*State-wise Production of Sugar during last two seasons and current sugar season 2001-2002*

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

State	Sugar Season 1999-2000	Sugar Season 2000-01	Sugar Season 2001-2002 (P) (As on 31.05.2002)
1	2	3	4
Punjab	4.20	4.96	5.88
Haryana	4.77	5.86	6.33
Rajasthan	0.14	0.06	0.02
Uttar Pradesh	45.56	47.55	54.43
Madhya Pradesh	1.03	0.93	0.94
Gujarat	11.41	10.73	10.26
Maharashtra	65.03	67.05	56.74
Bihar	3.68	2.88	2.74
Assam	0.04	0.03	0.00
Orissa	0.53	0.34	0.24
West Bengal	0.03	0.03	0.00

1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	11.82	10.22	10.48
Karnataka	15.71	16.04	13.78
Tamil Nadu	17.20	17.81	15.14
Pondicherry	0.49	0.38	0.24
Kerala	0.14	0.07	0.04
Goa	0.15	0.16	0.10
All India	181.93	185.10	177.36

#### India's Position in Competitiveness Ranking

\*87. SHRI Y.G. MAHAJAN:

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2001-2002 "India slips to 57th position in competitiveness ranking" as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated the June 3, 2001;

(b) if so, whether the factors responsible for this state of affairs have been assessed and identified; and

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (c) According to Global Competitiveness Report (2001-02) of the World Economic Forum, India's rank has come down to 57 in 2001 from 48 in 2000. These rankings are not strictly comparable, as the Report for 2001-2002 includes 17 new countries and incorporates new parameters on technology innovation, infrastructure and financial markets. However, the present Report has highlighted India's competitive advantages in areas like information and communications technology (ICT), promotion of conducive legal framework, access to credit, inflation, real exchange rate and availability of scientists & engineers and quality of research. Among areas relating to India's competitive disadvantages, the Report mentions Government deficit, road infrastructure quality, distortive government subsidies and labour-employer relations

(d) The Government is aware of the shortcomings



mentioned and has undertaken several reforms in trade, industry, financial and public sectors to improve efficiency, productivity and competitiveness of Indian industries, as also to induce dynamism to the overall growth process. Containment of fiscal deficit and reforms in land and labour markets also remain high on the agenda of the Government.

[English]

#### **Review of Indo-Sri Lanka Trade Agreement**

\*88. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the free trade agreements between India and Sri Lanka;
- (b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to hold meeting to review the India - Sri Lanka free trade agreement;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the time by which it is expected to take place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) A Free Trade Agreement was signed between India and Sri Lanka on 28th December, 1998 with the objective of enhancing the trade and investment flows between the two countries. The Agreement envisages phasing out of tariff on all products except for a limited number of items in the Negative List, over a period of time. While India would complete the process of tariff elimination over a period of 3 years. Sri Lanka would achieve this over 8 years. India also allows imports of fixed quantities of tea and garments under the Tariff Rate Quota (TRQ) mechanism through the designated ports. The tariff concessions are available only when the Rules of Origin prescribed under the Agreement are fulfilled.

(b) to (d) Article XI of the India-Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement provides for establishment of a Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC) to review the progress made in the implementation of the Agreement and to ensure that benefits of trade expansion emanating from this Agreement accrue to both countries equitably. The First meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee (JMC) under the India Sri Lanka Free Trade Agreement was held on 7th June, 2002 in New Delhi.

[Translation]

#### **Income Tax on Film Stars/Cricketers**

\*89. SHRI SUNDER LAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of film stars and the cricketers against whom income tax is due alongwith the details of amount due against each of them during the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) the action taken by the Government to recover the dues; and
- (c) the time by which the recoveries are likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Separate details in respect of employment categories like film stars or cricketers are not maintained by the Income tax Department.

(b) Recovery of taxes is a continuous process involving various statutory procedures. Action taken by the Government to recover these dues would depend on the facts of each case.

(c) No time limit for effecting recoveries can be specified as these are dependant upon the final determination of dues from an assessee, after all the legal processes have been completed.

[English]

#### **Hawala Dealings**

\*90. DR. RAJESWARAMMA VUKKALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Enforcement Directorate detected that huge hawala amount running into crores was deposited in four Mumbai based banks and was transferred within 60 days to accounts of South India based banks;
- (b) if so, whether this was done with the connivance of bank employees;
- (c) if so, the persons arrested in this regard and action taken against them; and
- (d) the other details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) During the year 2000, the Directorate of Enforcement had investigated a case in which amounts totalling Rs.336 crore (approximately) were found to have been deposited between November 1999 to December 2000 in the accounts of some individuals maintained at the Mumbai branches of the Federal Bank, Catholic Syrian Bank, Nedungedi Bank, Lord Krishna Bank & Indian Overseas Bank. These amounts were found to have been gradually transferred, over the period of November, 1999 to December, 2000, to certain accounts maintained with the corresponding branches of the above banks in Tamil Nadu and Kerala. Keeping in view the large amounts involved in these transactions, references were made by the Enforcement Directorate to various investigating agencies, including the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Central Bureau of Investigation, for taking necessary action in the matter. Investigations are continuing.

(c) and (d) No arrests were made by the Enforcement Directorate in this regard.

#### **Refinance Rate of Interest Charged by NABARD**

\*91. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE:

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of interest in all sectors have been brought down during the past two years by regular intervention through the policies of RBI/Union Government;

(b) if so, whether the NABARD is charging very high rate of interest and some State Governments had called for reduction in the refinance rate of NABARD to help poor farmers;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government in this regard keeping in view of the impact on agricultural credit; and

(d) the corrective steps likely to be taken by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The interest rates in the economy have shown softening trend in the recent past.

(b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides refinance facilities for production credit to cooperative banks and regional rural banks at interest rates ranging between 5.5% and 7.5%, which cannot be regarded as "very High". However, requests from some State Governments have been received for further reduction in the refinance rate of NABARD

(c) and (d) It is endeavour of the Government to provide adequate and timely credit to farmers at reasonable rate of interest. Government/Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and NABARD have taken several steps in this regard viz. introduction of Kisan Credit Card Scheme, waiving of collateral/security for loans upto Rs. 10,000/-, Rashtriya Krishi Bima Yojna, opening of specialized agricultural branches, etc.

#### **FDI in Tea Sector**

\*92. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRI C.N. SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted hundred per cent FDI in tea sector despite the objection of Group of Ministers;

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

(c) the number of proposals received for FDI in tea sector and the proposals out of them cleared so far, company-wise;

(d) whether by taking this step, small and medium traders are likely to lose their grip on domestic retail market;

(e) if so, the measures proposed by the Government to safeguard the interest of small retailers in tea industry; and

(f) if not, the manner in which the indigenous tea industry would be benefited by FDI in this sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Based on the recommendations of the Group of Ministers on FDI, Government has recently permitted FDI up to 100% in the tea sector, including tea plantations, subject to compulsory divestment of 26% equity of the

company in favour of an Indian partner/Indian public within a period of five years; and prior approval of the State Government concerned in case of any future land use change.

(c) No proposal for FDI in tea sector has been received under the newly announced policy so far.

(d) No, Sir. The new policy only allows FDI in the tea sector, viz., plantations, manufacturing/processing/packaging of tea and related services. FDI is not permitted in retail trade sector, which is also applicable to retail trade in tea industry.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) FDI in the tea sector will help the indigenous tea industry in the following manner:

- (i) rejuvenation of Indian tea plantations, which need urgent replacement of aging bushes.
- (ii) make the Indian tea manufacturing industry internationally competitive through modernisation of processing and packaging capabilities.
- (iii) create forward and backward linkages through collaboration between planters, research agencies, pharmaceutical companies and tea marketing companies.
- (iv) provide better access to the overseas market.

#### **Foreign Banks**

\*93. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether RBI has issued guidelines to foreign banks to expand their operations in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foreign banks are allowed to take over branches of other commercial banks which have become dormant;

(d) if so, the number of such branches for which RBI has granted permission to foreign banks to operate; and

(e) the steps taken by RBI to ensure that branches of banks in rural areas are not closed?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) There is no bar on foreign banks to take over the branches of other commercial banks on mutually agreed terms. This however requires prior permission from Reserve Bank of India (RBI). However, no foreign bank has approached RBI so far for permission in this regard.

(e) Closure of rural branches can be done only with prior permission of RBI. As per RBI's instructions closure of loss making branches at rural centres having a single commercial bank branch is not permitted. At centres served by two branches of commercial banks (excluding branches of Regional Rural Banks) the decision for closure of one of the branches may be taken by the concerned banks by mutual consultations with the prior permission of the RBI.

#### **Value of Rupee**

\*94. DR. S. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the value of rupee against the US dollar has fallen to an all time low in May, 2002;

(b) if so, the lowest value in this year;

(c) the value of rupee against major foreign currencies; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to stabilise the value of rupee against US dollar?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The exchange rate of the rupee against the US dollar reached Rs. 49.06 on 16th May, 2002. This was the lowest rate in the current year.

(c) The monthly average exchange rates of the rupee against major world currencies from January 2002, to June 2002, are given below.

Month	Rs./US dollar (Period Avg.)	Rs./Yen* (Period Avg.)	Rs./Euro (Period Avg.)	Rs./Pound Stg. (Period Avg.)
January, 2002	48.33	36.47	42.77	69.38
February, 2002	48.69	36.46	42.36	69.28
March, 2002	48.74	37.23	42.75	69.37
April, 2002	48.92	37.38	43.30	70.53
May, 2002	49.00	38.76	44.93	71.53
June, 2002	48.97	39.65	46.74	72.57

\* Rupees per 100 Yen

(d) The movements in exchange rate of the rupee are largely determined by demand and supply conditions in the foreign exchange market. The developments in the financial markets in India, and abroad, are monitored closely both by the Government and the Reserve Bank of India and appropriate measures are taken, when necessary, to reduce excessive volatility in the exchange rate, prevent emergence of destabilizing speculative activities, develop an orderly foreign exchange market condition and to help maintain adequate level of foreign exchange reserves.

#### Export Target of Foodgrain

\*95. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL:

SHRI V. VETRISELVAN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have earmarked any target for the export of foodgrains for the year 2002-03;

(b) if so, the details thereof, foodgrain-wise;

(c) whether any agreements have been signed between India and the exporting countries for this purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) and (b) The Government has lifted quantitative restrictions on the export of wheat and rice from the Central Pool, subject to the condition that the stocks in the Central Pool would not be lower than 243 lakh MTs (143 lakh MTs of wheat and 100 lakh MTs of rice) at any point of time. However, the exports during the current financial year, i.e., 2002-03 are estimated to be 150 lakh MTs - 100 lakh MTs of wheat and 50 lakh MTs of rice.

(c) and (d) Foodgrains are being offered from the Central Pool to various Public Sector Undertakings, State Agencies, private parties, etc. for the purpose of export. The Government of India is not directly exporting foodgrains. Hence, no agreement is required to be signed between the Government of India and the importing countries.

#### Quality of Mineral Water

\*96. SHRI RAMANAIDU DAGGUBATI:

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the mineral water marketed in India is neither of the approved international standard, nor of the standard prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards and is in most cases contaminated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the licence of some leading companies have since been cancelled by BIS;

(d) if so, the details and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the other corrective measures initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) and (b) The Government of India in the notification No. GSR 759(E) and GSR 760(E) dated 29th September, 2000, issued by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have brought Natural Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water under the compulsory certification scheme of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) w.e.f 29.03.01. It is, therefore, mandatory for Natural Mineral Water and Packaged Drinking Water sold in India to carry the BIS Standard Mark. At present, there are 6 approved manufacturers of Natural

Mineral Water in India and abroad as per enclosed statement. The Government has no information that the mineral water being marketed is contaminated in most cases. BIS has a built in system to check the quality of produce of its licensees periodically.

(c) to (e) The Bureau of Indian Standards cancelled the Licence No. CM/L-8428381 for Packaged Drinking Water of M/s Delhi Bisleri Company Ltd. on 16.05.02 in view of violations of conditions of license such as mislabelling. The Appellate Authority has set aside the order of Bureau of Indian Standards considering the facts

and the circumstances of the case. However, the Appellate Authority has directed that keeping the consumer interest in view, a technical audit should be conducted jointly by Bureau of Indian Standards and the licensee and corrective measures taken to the satisfaction of Bureau of Indian Standards before renewal of licence. Experts from BIS visited the plant of Bisleri on 19th, 20th and 26th June, 2002 for a technical audit and verification of corrective measures taken to its satisfaction. Samples taken from the plant were got tested from an approved laboratory and found in order. The Licence was, therefore, renewed by BIS on 27th June, 2002.

#### Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the licensee	Licence No.	Date of grant of licence	Brand Name
1.	G.C. Beverages, Plot No. 63, HPSIDC Baddi, Solan (H.P.)	L-9270680	2001 01 18	Life Spring
2.	Mount Everest Mineral Water Ltd., V&PO. Dhaula Khan, Tehsil Paonta Sahib, Siraur (HP)	L-9273181	2001 03 02	Himalayan
3.	D.S. Foods Ltd., Raison, Kullu (HP)	L-9276490	2001 03 30	Catch
4.	Alfa Aqua Associates, 7/1, Industrial Area, Rudrapur, Distt. US Nagar	L-9309883	2001 11 25	Hello Alfa Blue
5.	Vikas Mineral Food (P) Ltd., Vill. Kakriali, Ramgarh, Derabassi Road, The: Derabassi, Distt. Patiala	L-9334478	2002 05 27	Total-Z
6.	S.A. Des Eaux Minerals D' Evian, France,* C/o M/s. Danone International Brands India, 1102 Maker Chamber, Nariman Point, Mumbai-400 021	L-4000323	2001 09 28	Evian

\* Under Foreign Manufacturer's Scheme

#### Blacklisted Non-Governmental Organisations

\*97. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have blacklisted some Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);

(b) if so, the names and number of NGOs blacklisted so far, State-wise alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government have any clear cut policy/guidelines for blacklisting NGOs;

(d) if so, the details thereof, and

(e) the total grants-in-aid released during the last two years; State-wise, Scheme-wise and Organization-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The Ministry has decided to blacklist nine Non-Governmental Organizations, as per the list enclosed as statement.

(c) and (d) The Ministry decides to blacklist or debar an organization from financial assistance on being satisfied

that the funds sanctioned to them have not been utilized for the intended purposes.

Governmental Organizations, state-wise and scheme-wise are detailed in the Annual Reports of the Ministry for the years 2000-01 and 2001-02.

(e) Grants-in-aid released to various Non-

#### Statement

S.No.	Name of Organisation	Name of the Project	Reason for Blacklisting
1.	Arunachal Educational Society, H.No.10-5-779/34, Venkat Nagar, Tukaram Gate, North Lallaguda, Secunderabad, A.P.	Educational Complex	During the inspection the performance of the organization has not been found at all satisfactory.
2.	Rural Education & Development Society, Door No.32-35-22, Zamidar Street, Machavaram, Vijayawada-4, A.P.	Mobile Dispensary	-do-
3.	SAM Society for Social Justice, 96, HC Colony, Opposite Deer Park, Rangareddy Distt. A.P.	Educational Complex	-do-
4.	Rural and Urban Programme Society, H.No.1/6/39, Near Inspection Bangla, PO & Mandal - Sadashivapet, Distt. Medak, A.P.	Educational Complex	-do-
5.	Little Flower Society, Plot No.96, High Court Colony, Vanastipuram, RR District, A.P.	Educational Complex	-do-
6.	Shri Venkateswara Mahila Mandali, D.No. 5-8-11/3/2/7, Brodiepat, Guntur, A.P.	Educational Complex	-do-
7.	Gramin Mahila Silai Kadhai Bunai Prashikshan Kendra, Gram Mustafabad, Post Gunjanpur, Azamgarh (U.P.)	Educational Complex & Res. School	-do-
8.	Dr. Ambedkar Sarvodaya Vikas Parishad, 10, Iqbal Colony, Bhopal, M.P.	Educational Complex	-do-
9.	Hindu Muslim Ekta Avam Kalyan Samiti, 82/75, Guru Gobind Marg, Lal Kuwan, Lucknow, UP	Educational Complex & Re. School	-do-

#### Core Group for Issues Relating to Export

98. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a core group in his Ministry comprising of senior customs and tax officers to sort out all micro level issues relating to exports;

(b) if so, the details in this regard;

(c) whether the Federation of Indian Export Organisation (FIEO) has given any demand/request to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be examined by the Core Group?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY

AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. A Task Force has been constituted, in July, 2002, to sort out the problems being faced by the exporters and to look into the issues pertaining mainly to Ministry of Finance. The Task Force comprises of representatives of Customs, Income tax (CBDT), Directorate of Drawback (DOR) and DGFT.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. FIEO has made suggestions for streamlining and reducing the transaction costs of exports.

These suggestions have been referred to the concerned Departments for their views and will be discussed by the Task Force.

#### Technical Barriers on Trade of Steel

\*99. SHRI DAHYABHAI VALLABHBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large section of steel industry has represented to the Government for the removal of Technical Barriers on Trade (TBT) imposed on the imports of steel products since non-availability of the requisite grades of steel has severely hit the industry; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Paragraph 2.2 of Export and Import Policy (2002-2007) provides that all imported goods shall also be subject to domestic laws, rules, orders, regulations, technical specifications, environmental and safety norms as applicable on domestically produced goods. Accordingly, import of steel products has been subjected to compliance of mandatory Indian Quality Standards as applicable to like domestic goods vide DGFT Notification 44 dated 24.11.2000.

The standards in respect of steel items are applicable on domestic producers under Ministry of Steel and Mines, Department of Iron and Steel, Notifications dated 4.1.1965 and 26.3.1971.

Representations are received from trade and industry from time to time for removal/review of all such restrictions, which are imposed under paragraph 2.2 of Import & Export Policy. The restrictions are reviewed periodically and all representations are taken note of in consultation with concerned administrative Ministries during review.

#### Long Term Grain Policy

\*100. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the high level committee constituted for formulating a new Food Grain Policy has submitted its final report to the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and the time by which it is likely to submit its final report?

THE MINISTER OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI SHARAD YADAV):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Since the Committee was to consult the State Governments in order to get their views on various issues involved in framing the Foodgrains Policy, the Committee could not finalise its report. The Committee is expected to submit its final report this month.

[Translation]

#### Funds to Gujarat and Jharkhand

812. SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total funds allocated to Jharkhand and Gujarat States for implementation of welfare schemes during the last three years;

(b) the funds actually utilized by these States; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by the government for proper utilization of this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Funds are not allocated State-wise. Funds are released as per norms after receiving proposals from the State Governments under the different welfare schemes. While releasing funds to the

State Governments, it is ensured that utilization certificate and report on physical performance of programmes in previous years are submitted by the State Government. A

statement showing funds released to Jharkhand and Gujarat State in the last three years is attached.

### Statement

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds released during last three years					
		Jharkhand			Gujarat		
		1990-00	2000-01	2001-02	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Scheduled Caste Development</b>							
1	Special Central Assistance to Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	0.00	500.00	578.84	682.27	1521.88	1227.91
2	Post Matric Scholarship to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	149.39	0.00
3	Pre Matric Scholarships to the children of those engaged in unclean occupations	0.00	0.00	2.21	306.33	459.25	510.07
4	Book Banks for Scheduled Caste Students	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.34	0.00	0.00
5	Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste Boys	0.00	0.00	245.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste Girls	0.00	0.00	245.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Coaching & Allied Scheme for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	National Scheme for Liberation & Rehabilitation of Scavengers	0.00	1085.00	0.00	1161.00	0.00	0.00
9	Scheduled Caste Development Corporations	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	48.79
10	Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1995 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 1989	0.00	0.00	0.00	270.93	325.79	178.20
11	Upgradation of Merit for SC/ST students.	0.00	5.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Other Backward Classes</b>							
12	Pre Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes	0.00	0.00	31.45	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Post Matric Scholarship including Higher Scholarship for Ph.D. and higher level for Other Backward Classes	0.00	0.00	191.88	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Construction of Hostel for Other Backward Class boys and girls	0.00	0.00	147.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>Welfare of the Persons with Disabilities</b>							
15	Employment of the Handicapped	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.25	0.00
16	National Programme for Rehabilitation of persons with Disabilities	0.00	210.85	156.05	12.50	74.45	156.05
<b>Social Defence</b>							
17	Prevention and Control of Juvenile Social Maladjustment	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.16	35.98	47.5

[English]

**Assistance under TCIDS**

813. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received applications from Kerala to provide assistance under Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on such requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government has forwarded a Project report prepared by KINFRA International Apparel Parks Ltd., for assistance under Textile Centre Infrastructure Development Scheme (TCIDS). The proposal seeks assistance for adding facilities at KINFRA International Apparel Park at Trivandrum.

(c) The State Government had separately forwarded the project proposal seeking assistance for KINFRA International Park under the "Apparel Park for Exports" scheme, which is already before the Project Approval Committee constituted under the scheme for consideration of such Project Proposals.

[Translation]

**Loans under PMRY**

814. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

DR. M. P. JAISWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set in regard to the beneficiaries covered under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of beneficiaries to whom loans were sanctioned by the banks in each State against the targets fixed during the aforesaid period;

(c) whether banks are not cooperating in achieving the targets; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and the remedial measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT

GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, the State-wise targets and the number of loans sanctioned by banks to the beneficiaries under Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana during the last three years i.e. 1999-2000, 2000-01 & 2001-02 (provisional) are indicated in the enclosed statement. Banks have disbursed 78.5% and 77.2% of the sanctions under PMRY for the programme year 1999-2000 and

2000-01 respectively. During 2001-02 disbursements are allowed upto 30.09.2002 and as per the provisional data as on 31.03.2002 the disbursement of the banks amounted to 58.73% of the sanctions. The achievement of the banks can be considered as satisfactory. Government has not received any complaint of non cooperation of banks in achieving the targets under PMRY scheme.

### Statement

*State-wise Targets and Number of Loan Sanctioned by Banks under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) during the year 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02.*

Name of the States	1999-2000		2000-01		2001-02*	
	Target	No. of loan sanctioned	Target	No. of loan sanctioned	Target	No. of loan sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	33600	16782	33800	14857	33000	14484
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	200	131	150	132	200	141
Arunachal Pradesh	500	413	500	417	400	434
Assam	12800	9235	6600	4297	6600	3843
Bihar	21800	10774	21900	11033	18000	10757
Chandigarh	100	67	100	63	100	160
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	2500	2853
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	50	36	50	22	50	14
Daman & Diu	50	18	50	19	50	8
Delhi	4800	860	5000	959	4600	747
Goa	600	447	625	305	500	181
Gujarat	14600	10723	14700	8707	16250	7545
Haryana	7500	7207	8600	8037	8800	7870
Himachal Pradesh	2500	2300	2500	2282	3000	2770
Jammu & Kashmir	4000	1286	4000	928	1300	1058
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	9000	4309
Karnataka	22200	18446	22000	12687	18700	12324
Kerala	24000	16822	23700	13810	22000	12568

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	50	33	50	19	50	14
Madhya Pradesh	31600	29593	32400	29710	28000	24301
Maharashtra	43600	35207	45000	31261	27900	22833
Manipur	1350	963	1100	353	1100	263
Meghalaya	550	548	600	464	2000	547
Mizoram	350	244	250	251	250	48
Nagaland	200	79	200	27	500	25
Orissa	12150	8400	15500	8734	12050	7824
Pondicherry	550	381	625	288	450	303
Punjab	9000	9608	9000	9415	9000	9142
Rajasthan	16100	15230	16600	15713	16400	1575
Sikkim	150	29	50	50	50	40
Tamil Nadu	15000	14181	18500	11759	20000	1563
Tripura	1300	1072	1300	415	3000	166
Uttar Pradesh	52000	44191	52200	44384	50200	4168
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-	5000	497
West Bengal	22800	3752	22500	2693	22000	252

\* Provisional

[English]

#### New Rules to Widen Tax Net

815. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have lately taken any steps to introduce new rules to widen tax net and plug tax evasion, while intensifying search and scrutiny to eliminate revenue deficit and attain the revenue target of Rs.1,72,965 crore during 2002-03;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the revised figures of deficit for 2001-02?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The Government has not introduced any new steps lately to widen the tax net.

(c) The revised estimates for revenue deficit for 2001-2002 is Rs.91,733 crores.

[Translation]

#### IDBI Assistance to Entrepreneurs

816. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY: Will the MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan applications received by the Industrial Development of India (IDBI) from the entrepreneurs of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of applications approved/rejected out of them; and

(c) the extent of financial assistance provided by the above Bank to the industries of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) the number of loan applications received/approved/rejected as also the amount of the financial assistance provided to the States of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh are given below:

	Jharkhand		
	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02
No. of applications received	1	1	1
No. of applications approved	1	0	1
No. of applications rejected	0	1	0
No. of cases pending	0	0	0
Total amount sanctioned in crores (Rs.)	114	13	3
Total Assistance Disbursed in crores (Rs.)	208	34	6

\* Jharkhand came into existence in August 25th 2000.

	Uttar Pradesh		
	1999-00*	2000-01	2001-02
No. of applications received	38	39	18
No. of applications approved	26	26	7
No. of applications rejected	11	13	5
No. of cases pending	1	0	6
Total amount sanctioned in crores (Rs.)	756	821	514
Total Assistance Disbursed in crores (Rs.)	781	614	211

\* Undivided Uttar Pradesh (i.e. includes Uttaranchal)

### Workings of Chartered Accountants Firms

817. SHRIMATI NIVEDITA MANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news that telecom company 'World com' and energy company 'Enron' are proving to be the biggest example of insolvency in the history of America and the Chartered Accountants 'Arthur and Anderson' clearing their accounts are also facing allegations;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any survey about the workings of the Chartered Accountancy firms and Chartered Accountants in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of laws formulated by the government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Misconduct by Chartered Accountants/Chartered Accountant firms is punishable under section 21 of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949. Non compliance of the relevant provisions of Companies Act by them is punishable under section 233 of the Companies Act, 1956.

[English]

### Central Excise Act

818. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Section 35F of Central Excise Act provides that the Commissioner (Appeals) or (Tribunal) can dispense with such deposit partly or wholly if he feels that deposit of such amount would cause undue hardship to appellant;

(b) if so, whether such dispensation help the appellant use the Government money that it becomes due to it which amount they multiply and what yardstick is available to the Commissioner to measure that the deposit will unduly hardship the appellant;

(c) the steps taken to immediately remove such clause from the Act and recover the amount that is due from the appellants; and

(d) the number of adjudication cases pending as on July 1, 2002 and the amount of duty involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Section 35F of the Central Excise Act requires an assessee to deposit with the Adjudicating Authority the duty demanded or the penalty levied pending a decision or an order in appeal before the Commissioner (Appeals) or the Appellate Tribunal. Proviso to the said section empowers the Appellate Authorities to dispense with such deposits where it is felt that the deposit of duty demanded or penalty levied would cause undue hardship to such person. In other words, section 35F restricts the power of stay (*an inherent power to an Appellate Authority*) to the extent that the Appellant had to necessarily prove to the satisfaction to the authorities the financial difficulties that he may incur in the event if the order has not been stayed during the period of appeal. The law relating to the Appeals under the Indirect tax enactments are amended to require the Commissioner (Appeals) to pass final orders in an Appeal within 6 months from the date of Appeal and similarly the CEGAT to pass final orders within 6 months in appeals where stay had been granted.

(d) 27,100 Central Excise cases involving amount of Rs. 8514.52 crores were reported as pending adjudication as on April, 2002, and similarly, 576 Customs cases were reported as pending as on May, 2002. Amount of revenue involved in the said cases is not readily available.

[Translation]

#### Industries in the Country

819. SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SSI and non-SSI industries working in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of industries out of them running under private sector in each State;

(c) whether any Government or non-Governmental Organisation has provided funds to restart the industries which are lying closed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof for the last two years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) State-wise details of SSI and Non-SSI industries in the country are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) Out of the above, statewide distribution of private sector units in the non-SSI sector is given in the enclosed statement-II. Separate data for the private sector SSI units are not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken a number of steps for revival of sick industrial units which, inter alia, include guidelines of Reserve Bank of India to banks, amalgamation of sick units with healthy units, reference of sick units to Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) under Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provision) Act (SICA).

#### Statement-I

##### Number of SSI and non-SSI industries in the country

Name of State	No. of non-SSI Units (From August 1991 to June 2002)	No. of SSI Units (as on 31.3.2002) (provisional)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1284
Andhra Pradesh	475	131685
Arunachal Pradesh	2	653
Assam	40	26358
Bihar	17	92095
Chandigarh	4	3102

1	2	3
Chhattisgarh	44	72883
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	66	1317
Daman and Diu	62	1874
Delhi	52	19804
Goa	85	6389
Gujarat	1006	194435
Haryana	395	55409
Himachal Pradesh	34	17740
Jammu and Kashmir	9	32245
Jharkhand	36	41089
Karnataka	201	178330
Kerala	93	238431
Lakshadweep	0	82
Madhya Pradesh	295	220100
Maharashtra	973	150996
Manipur	0	5975
Meghalaya	10	3029
Mizoram	0	4911
Nagaland	0	1643
Orissa	33	23264
Pondicherry	37	5152
Punjab	309	155197
Rajasthan	324	90366
Sikkim	0	342
Tripura	2	2127

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	614	375262
Uttar Pradesh	510	389013
Uttaranchal	27	34920
West Bengal	300	153670
Location in more than One State	18	0
Total	6073	2731172

Note: Data on the non-SSI sector is in terms of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda which have reported implementation and Industrial Licences issued.

### Statement-II

#### Number of non-SSI Industries in the Private Sector

Name of the State	No. of non-SSI Units in Private Sector
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Andhra Pradesh	304
Arunachal Pradesh	2
Assam	9
Bihar	15
Chandigarh	3
Chhattisgarh	36
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	51
Daman and Diu	45
Delhi	49
Goa	51
Gujarat	793
Haryana	307

1	2
Himachal Pradesh	20
Jammu and Kashmir	9
Jharkhand	25
Karnataka	150
Kerala	55
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	232
Maharashtra	712
Manipur	0
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Orissa	18
Pondicherry	28
Punjab	215
Rajasthan	233
Sikkim	0
Tripura	0
Tamil Nadu	459
Uttar Pradesh	352
Uttaranchal	12
West Bengal	179
Location in more than One State	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4372</b>

Note: Data on the non-SSI sector is in terms of Industrial Entrepreneurs Memoranda which have reported implementation and Industrial Licences issued.

[English]

### Inclusion in ST List

820. DR. JAYANT RONGPI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to bring a Bill for inclusion of Koch Rajbanshi communities of Assam in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals and name of other communities which are to be included alongwith the Koch Rajbanshi in the S.T. List and

(c) the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) There is no such proposal at present Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Foreign Assistance

821. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details about the sectors for which financial assistance is provided by European Union, USA and UK to Indian States;

(b) whether the USA and UK contribute more assistance to the States; and

(c) if so, the details of assistance received by the States during the last three years, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) and (c) The details of financial assistance provided by European Economic Community, and UK to various State projects during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. USA has provided financial assistance to Central projects.

(b) No, Sir. The World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Japan and Germany are the major contributors to external assistance to the States.

## Statement

As on 31/05/2002

(Figures in Donor Currency in Millions)

Sl.No.	Loan/Grant Description	Participating State(s)	Sector	Amount of Loan/Grant	Terminal Date of Disb.	Utilisation During			Cuml. Drawal as on 31.5.02	
						1999-00	2000-01	2001-02		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
European Economic Community										
1	Cooperative Rural Storage Centres in Bihar 24.2.1988	Bihar	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	EUR 21.2	31.3.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	7.62
2	Water Control System for Dev. of Crop., Maharashtra Dt. 25.10 1988	Maharashtra	Water Resource Mgmt.	EUR 15.00			0.88	2.09	0.00	13.80
3	Tank Irrigation Sytem (Ph.II) Tamil Nadu 27.4.1989	Tamil Nadu	Water Resource Mgmt.	EUR 24.50	31.12.1999		1.95	0.00	0.00	21.96
4	Rehabilitation of common lands in Aravalli Hills Dt. 7.3.1990	Haryana	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	EUR 23.20	31.10.99		0.00	0.00	0.00	19.82
5	Doon Valley Int. Watershed Mgmt. 3.12.91	Uttaranchal	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	EUR 22.50	31.12.01		0.00	5.29	4.567	19.97
6	Kerala Horticulture Development Dt. 17.1.1992	Kerala	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	EUR 28.70	31.12.00		0.00	0.00	2.28	14.57
7	Kerala Minor Irrigation Dt. 21.5.92	Kerala	Water Resource Mgmt.	EUR 11.80	31.12.00		0.00	0.62		3.39
8	Sidmukh & Nohar, irrigation Rajasthan Dt. 10.5.93	Rajasthan	Water Resource Mgmt.	EUR 45.00	31.12.01		0.00	0.00	5.72	38.46
9	Minor Irrigation in Orissa Dt. 03.07.1995	Orissa	Water Resource Mgmt.	EUR 10.70	31.12.04		0.00	0.64	0.00	1.11
10	Saline Lands Reclamation in Maharashtra Dt. 03.07.1995	Maharashtra	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	EUR 15.50	31.12.01		0.00	0.00	1.23	1.23
11	Haryana Community Forestry Dt. 19.02.1997	Haryana	Forestry	EUR 23.30	31.12.04		0.00	0.00	2.13	3.81



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	Tank Rehabilitator-Pondicherry Dt. 21.02.1987	Pondicherry	Water Resource Mgmt.	EUR	6.65	31.12.04	0.07	0.00	0.82	1.31
13	Ravine Stabilizer in U.P. Dt. 17.04.1997	UP	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	EUR	7.90	16.4.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
<b>United Kingdom</b>										
1	A.P. Energy Efficiency Dt.15.11.1993	Andhra Pradesh	Power	GBP	42.70	31.12.02	2.88	6.53	0.77	18.95
2	HP Forestry Dt. 08.09.1994	Himachal Pradesh	Forestry	GBP	3.83	31.3.02	0.74	0.22	0.35	3.37
3	AP Dist. Primary Education (LCG) Dt. 29.08.1995	Andhra Pradesh (NGOs funded by State Govt.)	Education	GBP	42.50	31.3.03	4.23	4.71	3.12	18.94
4	Cochin Urban Poverty Reduction Dt. 01.05.1997	Kerala	Urban Development	GBP	11.47	31.3.03	1.38	1.77	2.90	6.65
5	West Bengal District Primary Education Dt. 16.05.1997	West Bengal (NGOs funded by State Govt.)	Education	GBP	37.71	31.3.04	3.26	4.74	3.65	13.27
6	Orissa Health & Family Welfare Ph.III 21.08.1997	Orissa	Health & FW	GBP	1.75	31.12.02	0.14	0.41	0.29	1.07
7	Cuttack Urban Services Improvement Dt. 20.10.1997	Orissa	Urban Development	GBP	11.49	31.3.02	0.83	0.00	0.55	2.22
8	AP Urban Services Improvement for Poor 03.06.1999	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Development	GBP	94.41	31.5.02	0.00	0.00	2.90	2.90
9	AP Rural Livelihood Dt. 23.07.1999	Andhra Pradesh	Rural Development	GBP	40.18	31.7.06	0.00	0.00	0.60	1.07
10	AP Urban Services for the poor Dt. 03.06.1999	Andhra Pradesh	Urban Development	GBP	66.09	31.5.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11	Western India Rainfed Farming Proj.-II 21.04.1999	Gujarat, MP, Rajasthan	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	GBP	15.09	31.3.06	0.00	0.29	0.81	1.92
12	Calcutta Slum Improvement Project Dt. 01.01.1997	West Bengal	Urban Development	GBP	16.94	30.9.02	0.59	0.17	0.59	10.93
13	West Bengal Distt., P-1. Edu. Exp., Dt. 16.05.2000	West Bengal	Education	GBP	30.00	30.9.05	0.00	0.00	2.58	2.84
14	Forestry Training Project Dt. 11.4.2000	Uttaranchal	Forestry	GBP	0.94	31.3.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	AP Revised TB Control Dt. 21.07.2000	Andhra Pradesh	Health & FW	GBP	8.12	31.10.05	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.13
16	Lok Jumbish Ph. III L.C.G., Dt. 4.8.2000	Rajasthan (NGO funded by State Govt.)	Education	GBP	31.43	31.3.04	0.00	2.32	5.21	7.53
17	Western Orissa Rural Dev., Dt. 23.07.1999	Orissa	Rural Development	GBP	23.00	31.1.2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Partnership for Sexual Health in AP, GU, KR and OR, Dt. 05.10.1999	AP, GJ, KR, OR, (through NACO)	Health & FW	GBP	28.10	31.12.04	0.00	0.00	2.38	2.38
19	Shiksha Karmi project phase-III, Dt. 16.03.2000	Rajasthan (NGO funded by State Govt.)	Education	GBP	17.14	8.5.03	0.00	0.00	2.81	5.34
20	Rehabilitation of Cyclone- Damaged LIP's in Orissa, Dt. 29.08.2001	Orissa	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	GBP	5.35	31.7.02	0.00		1.40	1.40
21	Governance Reform Programme in AP 17.08.2001	Andhra Pradesh	Others	GBP	5.87	30.9.04	0.00		0.21	0.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
22	Orissa District Primary Education Pgm. Dt. 18.09.2001	Orissa (NGO funded by State Govt.)	Education	GBP	41.21	31.11.08	0.00		0.00	0.00
23	Calcutta Environment Improvement 08.11.2000	West Bengal	Environment	GBP	28.30	31.3.09		-	0.00	0.00
24	Orissa Post Cyclone Recon. of Primary School Project, Dt. 01.01.2002	Orissa	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	GBP	30.70	31.12.04	0.00		0.00	0.00
25	HP Forest Sector Reform Project, Dt. 26.02.2002	Himachal Pradesh	Forestry	GBP	5.25	30.9.06	0.00	-	-	0.00
26	Western Ghats Forestry	Karnataka	Forestry	GBP	18.07	31.3.2002	1.66			18.61
27	Karnataka Watershed Development	Karnataka	Water Resource Mgmt.	GBP	4.49	31.3.2002	0.00			
28	Maharashtra Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation	Maharashtra	Water Resource Mgmt.	GBP	16.46	31.12.2000	0.01			
29	Orissa Cyclone Damaged Lift Irrigation Point	Orissa	Agriculture & Rural Dev.	GBP	4.00					11.55
30	Budgetary support of GBP 65 M to Govt. of Andhra Pradesh for Structural Adjustment Programme	Andhra Pradesh	Others	GBP	65.00					
31	Orissa Power Sector Reforms	Orissa	Power	GBP	42.00	31.3.2001	3.353			

**SC/ST Lists**

822. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of communities or groups which have been included in the list of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in different States/Union Territories during the last three years:

(b) the reasons for their inclusion in SC/ST lists after a long gap; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to bring all communities at par to put an end to the stigma of concessional and favoured one, below average category?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Details of such Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities have been published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, on May 27, 2002 and June 4, 2002.

(b) The Government approved detailed modalities for modification in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in June 1999. Thereafter, the proposals were accordingly processed in consultation with concerned State Government, Registrar General of India and National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for modification the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(c) The Government have been implementing several programmes for socio-economic and educational development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in order to bridge the gap between them and other communities.

**Criteria for Infrastructure Index**

823. SHRI S.P. LEPCHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of criteria compiled by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) in infrastructure index; and

(b) the names of the States which fulfilled the CMIE laid criteria?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Centre for Monitoring Indian

Economy (CMIE) estimated overall Index of Infrastructure for Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal for the years 1980-81 to 1996-97 on the basis of the following weights:

Indicators	Weights (%)
Per capita Energy Consumption	22
Villages Electrified	2
Railway route length per 1000 sq kms	8
Surfaced Roads per 1000 sq Kms	10.5
Unsurfaced Roads per 1000 sq Kms	5
Post Traffic	2.5
Irrigated Area as % of Cropped Area	20
Post Offices per lakh persons	3
Tele Density per 100 persons	3
Primary schools per lakh persons	6
Beds per lakh persons	3
PHCs per lakh persons	3
Bank Branches per lakh persons	12
Total	100

(b) Indices for these States are indicated below:

	Relative Index of Infrastructure	
	1980-81	1996-97
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	98.09	93.06
Assam	77.71	75.57
Bihar	83.53	77.84
Gujarat	122.99	121.79
Haryana	145.52	137.24
Himachal Pradesh	83.54	102.49

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	88.66	81.27
Karnataka	94.81	94.32
Kerala	158.05	155.38
Madhya Pradesh	62.15	74.08
Maharashtra	120.10	111.29
Orissa	81.46	98.88
Punjab	207.31	185.59
Rajasthan	74.45	83.92
Tamil Nadu	158.61	138.91
Uttar Pradesh	97.70	103.81
West Bengal	110.60	90.76
India	100	100

It may be observed from the table above that over the years, the Infrastructure Index has shown an increasing trend for Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It may further be observed that in 1996-97, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Maharashtra, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh had better infrastructure development than the All India average.

#### **Raids on Hawala Dealers**

824. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government raided hawala dealers all-over the country recently;

(b) if so, the total amount found to be involved in hawala dealings;

(c) the number of arrests made and total amount seized from the dealers; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or being taken by the Government to stop the hawala dealings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Forty four searches have been conducted during the period 1.7.2001 to 30.6.2002 against Hawala dealers under the provisions of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999.

(b) An amount of about Rs.8.25 crore has been found to be involved in the hawala cases covered by these searches.

(c) The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 does not have provisions for arrest in cases of contravention of its prohibitory provisions. An amount of Rs.61 lakh (approximately) has been seized during the searches.

(d) For dealing with Hawala cases in accordance with the provisions of the FEMA, the Enforcement Directorate is taking various steps, including gathering of intelligence relating to suspected hawala cases.

#### **New Varieties of Tea**

825. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board has introduced some new varieties of tea in the country during 2000 and 2001;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas identified for plantation of these new varieties of tea;

(d) whether the Government have asked the Tea Board to introduce new varieties of tea for non-traditional growing areas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Vocational Training for Tribal Areas**

826. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Karnataka has

submitted a proposal for grant-in-aid under the scheme of Vocational Training for Tribal Areas;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have considered and approved the proposal;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Proposal from the State Government of Karnataka for the year 2002-2003 under the Scheme of Vocational Training in Tribal Areas has not been received so far.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### World Bank Loan

827. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of the World Bank loan sought by various States during the years 2001-02 and 2002-03;

(b) the amount of assistance obtained from the World Bank to each State during the above period; and

(c) the details of the projects for which the loan has been sought?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS ((SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) Total amount of World Bank loans sought by various States in 2001-02 and 2002-03 (upto 30/6/2002) was US \$ 2277.51 million.

(b) Amount of assistance received for State sector projects during 2001-02 and 2002-03 (upto 30/6/2002) is enclosed as statement.

(c) Details of State projects which have been posed in 2001-02 and 2002-03 (upto 30/6/2002) are as under:

S.No.	Project	Amount (US \$ million)
1	2	3
1.	Gujarat Earthquake Relief Project Phase II	442.80
2.	Andhra Pradesh Structural Adjustment Loan	250.00

1	2	3
3.	Haryana Water Resources Consolidation Project	183.30
4.	Maharashtra Water Services Improvement Project	425.31
5.	Chhattisgarh Poverty Reduction Programme	132.00
6.	Assam Rural Infrastructure and Agricultural Services Project Phase II	250.00
7.	CHETANA - Karnataka	240.00
8.	Manipur Forestry	219.5
9.	Tripura Forestry	53.38
10.	Jharkhand Forestry	238.91
11.	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Project	208.30
12.	Tamil Nadu Water Supply	145.80

#### Statement

Amount disbursed to States under the World Bank State projects

S. No.	State	Amount of disbursement (in Rs. Crores)	
		FY 2001-02	FY 2002-03 (upto 30/06/2002)
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	2378.23	440.84
2	Assam	123.86	10.34
3	Gujarat	33.26	44.15
4	Haryana	286.74	26.79
5	Karnataka	1318.14	33.40
6	Kerala	19.83	42.26
7	Madhya Pradesh	4.15	0.00
8	Maharashtra	121.70	17.21
9	Mizoram	0.00	9.78

1	2	3	4
10	Orissa	240.38	65.57
11	Rajasthan	62.32	23.44
12	Tamil Nadu	202.50	49.97
13	Uttar Pradesh	588.07	106.68
14	West Bengal	1.21	0.36
Total		5380.39	870.79

#### Funds to Assam

828. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Assam has sought compensation for the deficit grant awarded by the 11th Finance Commission and early release of outstanding sales tax dues amounting to around Rs. 500 crore;

(b) if so, whether the State Government of Assam had also pointed out that the 11th Finance Commission had erred in its estimates of the States non-plan revenue deficit, which led to reduced devolution by about Rs. 1000 crore;

(c) if so, the precise requests made by the State Government of Assam and the bases thereof; and

(d) the Union Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Government of Assam has represented that 'other non-plan grants' projected by the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) for the period 2000-05 in respect of Assam appears to have been over-estimated by about Rs.1000 crore resulting in a corresponding decrease in non-plan revenue deficit grant to the State. The State Government has requested to examine the matter and take remedial action.

Government of India has examined this issue. There is no basis for presuming that any error has occurred in the Commission's estimation of Assam's non-plan revenues and expenditure over the projected period. The EFC has made its recommendations on devolution to States after making a holistic assessment of revenue and expenditure

of both the States and the Centre and keeping in mind the need for vertical and horizontal equity. The Government of India has since accepted the recommendations of the EFC relating to devolution of Central taxes and duties and grants-in-aid to States.

The State Government has also represented that the Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), being exclusive marketer of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Ltd. (BRPL), is liable to pay sales tax of about Rs. 500 crore to the State Government under the Assam General Sales Tax Act, 1993.

As per the directions of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, IOC has released Rs.86.41 crore, being the principal amount collected as sales tax by IOC during the period July 1993 to September 1998 to Assam. In addition, interest amounting to Rs.54.77 crore upto 31st May, 2002 has also been paid to the Government of Assam on "on account" basis.

[Translation]

#### NTC Mills in Rajasthan

829. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of NTC mills presently in operation in Rajasthan along with the number of workers working in each mill, category-wise;

(b) the number of days each of these mills operated alongwith their production during the last one year till date;

(c) whether the officers are intentionally not providing raw materials to these mills;

(d) if not, the reasons for resentment among the workers;

(e) whether the workers of these mills are also interested in getting benefit of VRS.

(i) if so, the policy of the Government in this regard;

(g) the amount fixed for reorganisation/reconstruction of these mills;

(h) the resources being mobilized for changing old machinery; and

(i) the number of workers given VRS along with the grounds on which they have been given VRS?

TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) Details of three NTC mills presently in operation in Rajasthan are:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

	Category of workers	Mahalakshmi Mill Beawar	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills, Bijainagar	Udaipur Cotton Mills, Udaipur
No. of workers	Skilled	360	416	268
	Unskilled	80	44	137
No. of days operated	2001-02	304	304	303
	Apr.-June, 02	78	77	77
Production in Lakh Kgs.	2001-02	8.41	5.44	8.28
	Apr.-June, 02	1.80	1.57	2.50

(c) No sir.

(d) to (f) There is a demand from certain segment of workers in Mahalakshmi Mills, which is proposed for revival as per the rehabilitation scheme, to extend VRS to them on par with other surplus workers in mills proposed for closure as per the Scheme sanctioned by BIFR. The Policy of Government is to extend VRS on to the workers in the mills identified for closure and to surplus workers in mills proposed for revival. Since these workers are working in a mill proposed for revival and are required for continuing functioning of that mill, VRS cannot be given to them at this stage.

(g) and (h) As per the Scheme sanctioned by BIFR and subject to availability of resources, the estimated amount for revival of these mills is Rs. 58.4 Cr., including 42.7 crore for modernisation of machinery.

(i) No worker has been given VRS in these 3 mills. However, 175 workers in the Edward Mills Beawar, which has been closed as per the Scheme sanctioned by BIFR, were given VRS during the period 1.4.2001 to 30.6.2002.

**Exploitation of Natural Resources  
in Rajasthan**

830. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted by the Union Government in Rajasthan to find out the natural resources to promote industries in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government has also submitted any scheme to the Union Government seeking protection and assistance for exploitation of natural resources and conducting survey for promotion of industrial sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of industrial development centres in Rajasthan at present along with the locations thereof;

(f) the contribution of these development centres in the industrial growth of State;

(g) whether the Government propose to open some new industrial development centres in Rajasthan;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the time by which they are likely to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) to (d) No, Sir.

(e) Following Industrial Development Centres are in existence in Rajasthan:

Growth Centre Scheme : Abu-Road (District Sirohi), Bhilwara (District Bhilwara), Khara (District Bikaner), Dholpur (District Dholpur) and Jhalawar (District Jhalawar).

Integrated Infrastructure Development (IID) Scheme: Sangaria (District Jodhpur), Gogelao (District Nagaur), Niwal (District Tonk) and Kaladwas (District Udaipur).



(f) Under these Schemes funds are provided for creating infrastructure facilities for attracting growth of industrial units in these centres. As a result of creation of these facilities, more than 300 industrial units have been set up in these centres.

(g) to (i) No Sir.

[English]

### Wasteful Expenditure

831. SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance have taken steps to minimise wasteful expenditures in Government Departments and have already identified that there are certain sectors in which wasteful expenditure is maximum in various Government Departments;

(b) if so, details of such sectors of his Ministry/ Departments which have been identified for the purpose and the quantum of wasteful expenditure identified therein during each of the last three years and till date; and

(c) the corrective steps taken by his Ministry to curtail/stop such wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) The Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure have issued instructions vide their O.M. No. 7(4)/E-Coord./2000 dated 24th September, 2000 advising all Ministries/ Departments to impose a 10% cut in the budgetary allocation of non salary, non plan expenditure, abolition of posts lying vacant for more than one year, ban on creation of new posts, ban on purchase of new staff cars, cut in the consumption of POL for staff cards, reduction in per diem allowances, restrictions on foreign travel, austerity in organizing conferences/seminars/ workshops etc. The expenditure on these items cannot be termed as wasteful expenditure as these are incurred only after budget provisions are approved by the Parliament. The Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution have been strictly observing the instructions issued by the Ministry of Finance from time to time.

(b) and (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

[Translation]

### Social Awareness Programmes

832. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the

Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether social awareness programme is being implemented in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment is giving publicity to all its schemes and programmes to generate social awareness across the country including Uttar Pradesh through various forms of Media viz. electronic media, print media, outdoor media, etc. Details of activities undertaken in this regard are as follows:

- (i) A weekly radio programme *Sanwari Jaayin Jeevan Ki Raahein* is broadcast over All India Radio's 30 Commercial Broadcasting Stations (Vividh Bharati), 73 local stations and 15 primary channels/stations of the North-East in Hindi and 19 regional languages. Out of these, three Commercial Broadcasting Stations and three Local Radio Stations are in Uttar Pradesh.
- (ii) Radio spots/jingles on the schemes and programmes of this Ministry are being broadcast all over the country through the National Channel of All India Radio.
- (iii) Video films produced by the Ministry to generate awareness about its schemes and programmes are being telecast on Doordarshan's National Network and also over its Regional Kendras.
- (iv) Above films are also being screened in rural areas through the Field Publicity Units of the Directorate of Field Publicity, a Media Unit of the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting.
- (v) Specific occasions related advertisements are also issued through DAVP to the newspapers all over the country including Uttar Pradesh giving information about the schemes and programmes of the Ministry.

The target groups of this Ministry are spread across the country and in all the areas. Therefore, the publicity of schemes is undertaken in general on all India basis and not district-wise.

- (c) Does not arise.

[English]

### **Loan to Sugar Mills**

833. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Maharashtra Government has requested the Union Government/RBI to increase the amount of loan being provided to sugar mills by the cooperative banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of RBI thereto; and

(d) the total amount of loan provided by cooperative banks to sugar mills of Maharashtra during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) The Government of Maharashtra has informed that they have not made any formal request in this regard.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) As per the information available with NABARD, the total credit sanctioned by the Cooperative Banks in Maharashtra to the sugar mills of Maharashtra was at Rs.8856.58 crores for the season 2000-01. The year-wise details for the years 1999-2000 and 2001-02 are being collected.

### **Purchase of Rubber by STC**

834. SHRI GEORGE EDEN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rubber purchased by STC from growers during the last three years;

(b) the total amount spent on purchase of rubber by STC during the above period;

(c) the total subsidy given for rubber purchase during that period; and

(d) the present stock of rubber lying with STC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) To stabilise the declining prices of Natural Rubber and to ensure a reasonable price to the growers for their produce, Govt. of India had made a market intervention through STC from August 1997 to April 2001 to procure Natural Rubber from the domestic market and supply the same to Advance Licence Holders at international prices on Government account. During this period STC procured 54,687 MT of Natural Rubber.

In this procurement operation Govt. of India has incurred an expenditure of around Rs. 56 crores.

With the fixation and notification of minimum price which is based on an import parity price, for trading in Natural Rubber, the procurement operations have been discontinued and no stock of rubber is lying with STC presently.

### **Action Taken on Civil Servants by Vigilance Department**

835. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of civil servants to each grade apprehended by the Vigilance Department of his Ministry for their involvement in corrupt practices, unscrupulous dealings and for having assets disproportionate to their known sources of income during the year 2001- 2002 and till date;

(b) whether the Vigilance Department has taken any action against the said employees; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### **Representations against New Import Policy**

836. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the introduction of the New Import Policy, most of the manufacturers have started trading in the imported goods in place of manufacturing goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations against the New Import Policy, particularly from Southern States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) Import restrictions on items are being removed since the early 1990's as part of economic liberalization programme of the Government and also in terms of our International obligations. At present, all the items on which import restrictions were maintained on account of balance of payment reasons are freely importable. The removal of restrictions has not altered the overall rate of growth of imports of the country. The growth rate of imports during April-March 2002 was only 6.7% in Rupee terms and only 1.08% in dollar terms. The import data for 714 items, QRs on which were removed on 31.03.2001, for the year 2001-2002, does not indicate any unusual surge in growth in import of these items. Similarly, the import of 300 sensitive items, which is being monitored by a Standing Group of Secretaries, has also not indicated any unusual surge in growth in import of these items during the same period. The picture that emerges is that of normal trading activity in response to demand and supply factors. On the other hand, India's exports have grown from US \$ 17998.00 million in 1990-91 to US \$ 43998.53 million in 2001-2002, an increase of 144% i.e. approx. 2.5 times. Further, imports are being constantly monitored and the Government is absolutely determined to ensure through appropriate use of tariff and other available mechanism that any possible sudden increase in imports do not cause any serious injury to the domestic industry. From time to time, Government receives representations against the import of certain items, in respect of which appropriate use of tariff and other available mechanism like anti dumping etc. are resorted to after due inquiries.

#### **Jewellery Promotion Zones**

837. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish Jewellery Promotion Zones in the country to encourage the export of jewellery;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the States where such zones are proposed to be established;

(d) whether Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are also considered for such zones; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e) The question does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Investment of GPF and PF in Capital Market**

838. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to invest GPF or Pension Funds in capital market for better earning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to invest GPF balances in capital market. As regards investment of pension funds, no Pension Fund exists in the Central Government as of today and the question of investment in the capital market on that account does not arise. The investments of non-Government Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds are carried out as per the "Investment Pattern" notified from time to time. A copy of the Investment Pattern, notified by the Government of India to be followed by the non-Government Provident Funds Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds is enclosed as statement.

#### **Statement**

#### **Ministry of Finance**

(Department of Economic Affairs)

#### **NOTIFICATION**

New Delhi, the 31st March, 1999

Subject : Pattern of investment to be followed by the non-Government Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds.

No. F. 11(3)-PD/98 – In partial modification of this Ministry's Notification of even number dated 12th June, 1998, the pattern of investment for incremental accretions by the non-Government Provident Funds, Superannuation Funds and Gratuity Funds shall be follows effective from 1st April, 1999:-

### INVESTMENT PATTERN

- |   | Percentage amount<br>be invested. |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| (i) Central Government Securities as defined in Sec. 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944); and/or units of such Mutual Funds which have been set up as dedicated Funds for investment in Government securities and which have been approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India.   | Twenty Five percent               |
| (ii) (a) Government Securities as defined in section 2 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (18 of 1944) created and issued by any State Government; and/or units of such Mutual Funds which have been set up as Dedicated Funds for investment in Government Securities and which have been approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India; and/or | Fifteen percent                   |
| (b) Any other negotiable securities the principle whereof and interest whereon is fully and unconditionally guaranteed by the Central Government or any State Government except those covered under iii (a) below.  |                                   |
| (iii) (a) Bonds/Securities of 'Public financial institutions' as specified under Section 4(1) of the Companies Act, "public sector companies" as defined in Section 2 (36-A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 including public sector banks and the Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited (IDFC); and/or                                    | Forty percent                     |
| (b) Certificate of deposits issued by public sector banks.  |                                   |

- (iv) To be invested in any of the above three categories as decided by the Trustees. Twenty percent
- (v) The Trusts, subject to their assessment of the risk-return prospects, may invest upto 10% out of (iv) above, in private sector bonds/securities which have an investment grade rating from at least two credit rating agencies.
2. Any moneys received on the maturity of earlier investments reduced by obligatory outgoings, shall be invested in accordance with the investment pattern prescribed in this Notification.
  3. Interest received on the Special Deposit Scheme itself. Similarly interest received under other categories may be re-invested in the same category.
  4. The investment pattern as envisaged in the above paragraphs may be achieved by the end of a financial year.

S.C. PANDEY, Director (Budget)

[English]

### Setting up of Agro Export Zones

839. SHRI B.K. PARTHASARATHI:

SHRI GANTA SREENIVASA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) the location-wise details of Agro Export Zones set up in different parts of the country as on June 30, 2002;
- (b) the financial assistance provided by the Centre to these zones, zone-wise;
- (c) whether there is any proposal under consideration for setting up of more Agro Export Zones; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The 28 Agri Export Zones sanctioned by Government of India in 14 different States as on June, 30, 2002 and the Financial Assistance planned by Central Government through its agencies to these Zones are as follows:

	Financial Assistance By Central Agency (Rs. In Lakhs)
1. Pineapple (West Bengal)	6.78
2. Gherkins (Karnataka)	4.30
3. Lychee (Uttaranchal)	91.25
4. Vegetables (Punjab)	1.00
5. Potatoes (Uttar Pradesh)	6.00
6. Mangoes Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow)	151.25
7. Potatoes (Punjab)	2.00
8. Mangoes Uttar Pradesh (Saharanpur)	151.25
9. Grapes and Grape Wine (Maharashtra)	3.15
10. Mango Pulp and Fresh Vegetables (Andhra Pradesh)	28.75
11. Pineapple (Tripura)	2.90
12. Potatoes, Onion and Garlic (Madhya Pradesh)	4.70
13. Mangoes (Maharashtra)	2.10
14. Apples (Jammu and Kashmir)	0.00
15. Flowers (Tamil Nadu)	348.00
16. Kesar Mango (Maharashtra)	3.66
17. Flowers (Maharashtra)	500.00
18. Walnuts (J&K)	0.00
19. Lychee (West Bengal)	1.10
20. Lychee (Bihar)	1.25
21. Mango and Grapes (Andhra Pradesh)	0.00
22. Mango and Vegetables (Gujarat)	0.75
23. Potatoes (West Bengal)	0.00
24. Flowers (Uttaranchal)	0.00
25. Flower (Orchids) and Cherry Pepper (Sikkim-East)	0.00
26. Ginger (Sikkim)	0.00
27. Rose Onion (Karnataka)	0.00
28. Flowers (Karnataka)	347.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>1658.09</b>

(c) and (d) The following proposals have been received from State Governments.

- i. Wheat from Madhya Pradesh
- ii. Mango from Tamil Nadu
- iii. Onion from Maharashtra
- iv. Large Cardamom from Sikkim
- v. Oranges from Maharashtra
- vi. Mango from West Bengal
- vii. Dehydrated Onion and Garlic from Gujarat.

#### **Charminar Cooperative Bank**

840. SHRIMATI D.M. VIJAYA KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigation in the working of Charminar Cooperative Bank has revealed that certain influential persons in Hyderabad obtained loans from the bank by mortgaging Government parks (land);

(b) if so, the number of persons against whom legal proceedings have been launched; and

(c) the number of bank officials/persons found to be involved in scam alongwith the action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that investigation in the working of Charminar Cooperative Bank, were conducted by Police Department of Government of Andhra Pradesh. The investigations have revealed that one person had obtained loan from the bank by mortgaging Government land. The Police authorities have lodged legal proceedings against five persons, including three bank officials.

[Translation]

#### **CBI Inquiry of Financial Scam**

841. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation

(C.B.I.) is seriously contemplating to reinvestigate those financial scams of the companies which had been closed either due to the lack of concrete evidence or owing to some other reasons;

(b) if so, whether in addition to that there is any proposal to get the irregularities in the banks related with the scams of the cooperative sector investigated along with their accounts;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which their investigation is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) According to the Central Bureau of Investigation (C.B.I.), it has no such proposal. However, during the course of discussions on a Calling Attention Motion on 16th May, 2002 in Rajya Sabha on the subject of securities scam in cooperative banks, some Members urged to entrust the enquiry to the Joint Parliamentary Committee as well as to C.B.I. The then Finance Minister in his reply had stated that Government would look into the matter with reference to constitutional position on the subject as it also involves the State Government. Government of Maharashtra has since been requested to consider handing over these cases to C.B.I. for investigation.

[English]

#### **Amendment in Juvenile Justice Act, 2000**

842. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations from various quarters requesting for amending the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, which is said to be deficient and has many loopholes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, a

case has been filed in the Delhi High Court by the former Chairman of Juvenile Welfare Board, Delhi, challenging certain provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The case is not yet decided.

[Translation]

#### **Fund by International Finance Corporation**

843. SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Finance Corporation is likely to cut the fund allocation by 40% during 2002-2003 as compared to the previous year for the implementation of projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for reducing the amount for projects during 2002-2003; and

(d) the losses likely to be incurred due to the reduced allocation of funds for the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Necessary Goods Status to Mobile Phones**

844. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to consider mobile phones as necessary goods in the present scenario and to remove restrictions like filing of income tax return;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No Sir. Finance Act, 2002 has

substituted the economic criterion of subscription to a telephone under 'one-by-six scheme' with subscription to a cellular telephone not being a wireless in local loop. Therefore, a subscriber to a cellular telephone is compulsorily required to furnish a return of income under the provision of first proviso to section 139(1) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (one-by-six scheme).

(b) In view of above, does not arise.

(c) Subscription to a cellular telephone is considered to be an economic indicator to identify potential taxpayers.

#### Cases under FERA

845. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973 expired on 31 May, 2002;

(b) if so, whether a number of cases of serious nature being dealt with under FERA are closed as a result thereof;

(c) if so, the number of such cases;

(d) whether fresh charge sheets have been filed and the prosecutions launched against the persons/ companies involved;

(e) if so, whether these cases are now being dealt with under the Foreign Exchange Management Act, (FEMA) 2002; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) By virtue of the provisions sub-sections (3) and (4) of section 49 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973 expired on 31st May, 2002.

(b) and (c) No case, whether of serious nature or otherwise, which was under investigation in accordance with the provisions of the FERA, was closed by the Enforcement Directorate merely because of the expiry of the Act on 31st May, 2002. All the cases were disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the FERA after due conclusion of the investigations.

(d) Under the provisions of the FERA, prosecution could be launched under section 56 or section 57 of the Act. In all fit cases, prosecutions were launched by filing complaints under the aforesaid provisions of the FERA up to the end of the sun-set period i.e., 31st May, 2002. In addition, Show Cause Notices under sections 50 and 51 of the Act were issued.

(e) and (f) In view of aforesaid position, no need subsists to deal with the cases of violation of the provisions of the FERA, 1973 under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

[Translation]

#### Appointment on Compassionate Grounds

846. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees who had died while in service in Indian Currency Note Press and Mint especially in Bank Note Press, Dewas (M.P.) since 1990 onwards;

(b) the number of applications for appointment on compassionate grounds received from legal dependents of the deceased employees by the Management/ Government of India, Presses and Mints;

(c) the Press-wise and Mint-wise number and details of applicants appointed on compassionate grounds by December, 2001; and

(d) the number and details of applications rejected and applications which are under considerations out of the total applications received during the above mentioned period, Press-wise and Mint-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Details of the number of employees who have died while in service since 1990 in Mints and Presses/ Security Paper Mill (SPM) is as under:

i)	India Govt. Mint, Noida	-	9
ii)	India Govt. Mint, Mumbai	-	201
iii)	India Govt. Mint, Hyderabad	-	101
iv)	India Govt. Mint, Kolkata	-	185

v)	India Security Press, Nashik	-	511
vi)	Currency Note Press, Nashik	-	450
vii)	Security Printing Press, Hyderabad	-	32
viii)	Bank Note Press, Dewas	-	118
ix)	Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad	-	108
Total		-	1715

(b) Mint-wise/Press-wise detail of number of applications for appointment on compassionate grounds received from legal dependants of the deceased employees mentioned at (a) above is as under:

i)	India Govt. Mint, Noida	-	9
ii)	India Govt. Mint, Mumbai	-	133
iii)	India Govt. Mint, Hyderabad	-	89
iv)	India Govt. Mint, Kolkata	-	175
v)	India Security Press, Nashik	-	511
vi)	Currency Note Press, Nashik	-	424
vii)	Security Printing Press, Hyderabad	-	27
viii)	Bank Note Press, Dewas	-	87
ix)	Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad	-	98
Total		-	1553

(c) Mint-wise/Press-wise detail of number of appointments made on compassionate grounds upto December, 2001 is as under:

i)	India Govt. Mint, Noida	-	1
ii)	India Govt. Mint, Mumbai	-	40
iii)	India Govt. Mint, Hyderabad	-	27
iv)	India Govt. Mint, Kolkata	-	25
v)	India Security Press, Nashik	-	361
vi)	Currency Note Press, Nashik	-	216
vii)	Security Printing Press, Hyderabad	-	16
viii)	Bank Note Press, Dewas	-	16
ix)	Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad	-	25
Total		-	727

(d) Detail in respect of applications rejected and applications under consideration is as under:

	Number of Application Rejected	Number of Application under Consideration
i) India Govt. Mint, Noida	-	8
ii) India Govt. Mint, Mumbai	58	35
iii) India Govt. Mint, Hyderabad	26	36
iv) India Govt. Mint, Kolkata	20	130
v) India Security Press, Nashik	-	150
vi) Currency Note Press, Nashik	4	206
vii) Security Printing Press, Hyderabad	1	10
viii) Bank Note Press, Dewas	16	55
ix) Security Paper Mill, Hoshangabad	1	72
Total	126	700

[English]

#### Comptroller and Auditor General

847. SHRI ARUN KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Comptroller and Auditor General in its Report 4 of 2002 (Civil) at page 139 in para 9.2 brought out the fact of incurring extra expenditure of Rs.2.32 crore by accepting revised higher offer of second lowest tender after negotiations;

(b) if so, whether the matter been enquired into and any action taken against the people concerned for entering into negotiations with other bidder than LI; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.



[Translation]

**Monitoring in Distribution and Off-take**

848. DR. M.P. JAISWAL:

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether constant monitoring is done in the matter of distribution and off-take of foodgrains;

(b) the outcome of the monitoring work done last year along with the details regarding irregularities detected; and

(c) the objectives of monitoring and the action taken to rectify the shortcomings found during the monitoring?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) PDS is operated under the joint responsibility of the Centre and the State Governments. Whereas the Central Government is responsible for procurement, storage and bulk allocation upto the Public Distribution Centers, further allocation within the States, identification of families living below the poverty line, issue of ration cards and distribution of foodgrains in a fair and accountable manner is the responsibility of the State Governments.

As per TPDS guidelines, the States were advised to ensure a proper system of monitoring of the Fair Price Shops calling for regular inspections by District/Taluk level officers. States are also requested to ensure that monthly reports on TPDS monitoring are sent to the Government of India. The PDS Control Order issued on 31st August, 2001 lays down the details procedure for monitoring the functioning of the Fair Price Shops by the State Governments and inter alia provides for periodical system of reporting at the Fair Price Shop, District and State levels, linking of future allocation of foodgrains with the receipt of Utilization Certificates with respect to the allocations made in the past. States have been advised to take suitable remedial action immediately on gaps/shortcomings noticed at the time of review/inspections.

[English]

**Dividend on Unit Scheme-64**

849. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL :

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL :

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UTI have decided not to pay any dividend on Unit 64 for the year 2001-2002;

(b) If so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the credibility of the UTI has been reduced as compared to other companies in the private sectors for not paying dividend, lowering interest rates in MIPs etc.

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to take over or privatize the UTI; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) UTI Board of Trustees in its meeting held on 21st June, 2002 decided not to declare a dividend for US-64 since the financial condition of the scheme does not permit income distribution for the year ending 30th June, 2002. Moreover, the scheme is NAV based w.e.f. 01.01.2002.

(c) Overall credibility of UTI has not been adversely affected because UTI has intimated that its NAV based schemes have performed well in a very competitive manner and inflows into these schemes reflect continuing investors support.

(d) and (e) Government announced a financial package for US-64 on 28.12.01. As a part of the financial package, UTI was asked to implement time-bound reforms based on the recommendations of the various Expert Committees including Tarapore Committee. Further, Expert Committees have recommended amendments to the UTI Act. In these regard, appropriate actions have been initiated by UTI and the Government.

**Foreign Direct Investment Inflow**

850. SHRI SURESH KURUP:

SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:

SHRI Y.V. RAO:

SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN:

SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Foreign Direct Investment made in India during 2001-2002 along with the sectors and States for which the FDI has been made;

(b) whether FDI inflow during the above period was much below the target;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government have received any requests from State Governments to relax the FDI norms to attract the FDI inflow in their States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(f) whether the Government have cleared some FDI proposals during the first three months of current financial year;

(g) if so, the number of proposals, amount, sector and States for which these proposals have been cleared; and

(h) the target of FDI inflow fixed for 2002-03?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) amounting to Rs.18,654.11 crore (excluding ADR/GDR and advance pending issue of shares) was received during financial year 2001 - 2002. The inflow figures are incorporated in the monthly SIA Newsletter brought out by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which is widely circulated to various establishments, including the Parliament Library. The information is also posted on SIA Website (<http://www.nic.in/indmin>).

(b) and (c) While there is no formal target for FDI, FDI inflows amounting to Rs.18,654.11 crore were received during the year 2001-02, compared to Rs.10,732.61 crore in the corresponding period last year, recording an increase of about 74%.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

(f) and (g) Data on FDI inflow has been finalized for April and May 2002. A total of 424 FDI approvals (including approvals granted under the automatic route of RBI) involving an amount of Rs. 2845.45 crore were cleared during this period. The details are incorporated in the

monthly SIA Newsletter brought out by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which is widely circulated to various establishments, including the Parliament Library. The information is also posted on SIA Website (<http://www.nic.in/indmin>).

(h) No formal target has been set for FDI inflows during 2002 - 2003.

[Translation]

#### **New Group Industrial Development Scheme**

851. SHRI BHUPENDRASINH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement a new Group Industrial Development Scheme;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any steps in this regard so far;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) to (d) A proposal is under consideration of the Government of India to introduce an Industrial Clusters Development Scheme for strengthening infrastructure and other facilities in certain existing Industrial Clusters. Various aspects of the proposal are being examined and operationalisation of the Scheme may take some time.

#### **Violation of FERA/FEMA**

852. SHRI P.R. KHUNTE:

SHRI PUNNU LAL MOHALE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of companies/actors to whom notices have been issued by the Enforcement Directorate, Mumbai for violation of FERA, 1973, and FEMA, 2002 during each of the last three years, till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): No show cause notice was issued to any Company/Actor for violation of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA), 1973 during the year 2000.

During the year 2001, one Show Cause Notice was issued to Sh. Amrish Puri on 20.11.2001 under the provisions of FERA. The amount involved is US \$ 1967/-, Stg.325/- and Rs. 93,305/-

In the year, 2002 ( till date ), Show Cause notices have been issued to the following 7 Companies/Actors under FERA:

S.No.	Name of the Party	Amount involved
1.	M/s A.B.C.L/Amitabh Bachchan	US \$ 6,00,000/-
2.	Sh. Mehboob Khan @ Bobby Khan	Rs.22 lakh (approx.)
3.	Sh.Salman Khan & others	Rs.28 lakh (approx.)
4.	M/s Anas Film	US \$ 10,000/-
5.	Sh. Shahrukh Khan	Rs.50 lakh (approx.)
6.	Sh.Govinda A. Ahuja	Rs.41.5 lakh (approx.)
7.	Ms. Manisha Koirala	Rs. 22 lakh (approx.)

No Notice has been issued by the Enforcement Directorate, Mumbai, against Companies/Actors for violation of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

### **World Food Summit**

853. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Food Conference was organised by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome;

(b) the details of subjects with regard to food and agriculture discussed and the decisions taken in the conference;

(c) the difference of subsidy fixed for the agricultural products of developed and developing countries;

(d) whether due to the policies of free trade and World Trade Organisation, developing countries are getting lesser markets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Yes, Sir. The World Food Summit: Five years later was held in Rome from June 10-13, 2002.

(b) The World Food Summit: Five Years Later was held to review the progress towards achieving the objectives of the Rome Declaration on World Food Security adopted at the World Food Summit in 1996 and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, and to reaffirm the political will and commitment to achieving food security for all. The Conference discussed various aspects relating to food security like national production and distribution of food, sustainable agriculture and rural development, equitable trade regime, multilateral and bilateral development assistance etc.

The summit reaffirmed the urgent need to reinforce the efforts of all concerned partners in the form of International Alliance Against Hunger for fulfilment of objectives of 1996 summit and the right of everyone to have access to safe and nutritious food. The summit urged developed countries to contribute 0.7% of their Gross National Product as Official Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries and called for an increase in allocations for agricultural and rural development both in the national budgets of developing countries and in total lending of international financial institutions. The Conference also proposed the establishment of an Inter Governmental Working Group to develop a set of voluntary guidelines to support the efforts of member states to achieve the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

(c) In terms of WTO Agreement on Agriculture, Domestic Support is divided into two categories (i) support with no or minimal trade distorting effect and, (ii) trade distorting support. It is only in case of trade distorting support that the limits have been fixed. The trade distorting support is measured in terms of Aggregate Measurement of Support (AMS), which is expressed as a percentage of the total value of agricultural production. The developed countries are allowed to provide AMS up to 5% of their total value of agricultural production and the developing countries have been allowed 10% of the total value of their agricultural production. The domestic support given in base period (1986-88), measured in terms of AMS, over and above these limits is required to be reduced by 20% in developed countries, and 13.3% in developing countries during the implementation period. In the area of Export

Subsidies, the developed countries are required to reduce, over a period of six years the base period (1986-90) volume of subsidized export by 21% and the corresponding budgetary outlays by 36%. For the developing countries, these reductions are 14% in volume terms and 24% in budgetary outlays over a period of 10 years.

(d) and (e) WTO provides a predictable rule based multi-lateral trading system which protects the developing countries from the bilateral pressures of developed trading partners. However, continued high levels of domestic support, export subsidies, high tariffs, tariff peaks and escalation and tariff rate quotas in the developed countries, depress the international prices of the agricultural commodities and deny meaningful market access opportunities to the developing countries. In view of this, India in its negotiating proposal filed with the WTO has demanded substantial reduction in domestic support and elimination of export subsidies by the developed countries. In Doha Declaration also, Ministers have decided to engage into negotiations aimed at substantial improvement in market access; reduction of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reduction in trade distorting domestic support.

#### **Inclusion of Castes In OBC List**

854. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have included some more castes in the Central list of the Other Backward Classes (OBC) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, and the names of these castes along with the States to which they belong;

(c) the number of people who will be benefited by the said step;

(d) whether the Government propose to include more castes in the Central list of the Other Backward Classes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) and (c) Inclusion/amendment in the Central Lists

of OBCs pertaining to various States/UTs during the last three years have been brought out vide Gazette of India Notification No. 241 dated 27-10-1999, No. 270 dated 06-12-1999, No. 71 dated 04-04-2000, No. 210 dated 21-09-2000 and No. 246 dated 06-09-2001. The names of castes/communities included in the Central Lists of Backward Classes for various States/UTs are given in these Gazette Notifications. All those members of these castes/communities, who are not covered under Creamy Layer are entitled to get the benefits of reservation in the civil posts and services under the Central Government.

(d) and (e) As per the provision under the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) Act, 1993, the NCBC examines requests for inclusion of any class of citizens as a Backward Class in the lists and complaints of over-inclusion or under-inclusion of any Backward Class in such lists and tenders such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate.

The advice of the Commission is processed as per the prescribed procedure. After a decision is taken by the Government regarding inclusion/amendment in the Central Lists of OBCs, the details thereof are notified in the Gazette of India from time to time.

#### **Loss of Foodgrains in Transit**

855. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:

SHRI SURESH CHANDEL:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains transported by goods train during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the amount of foodgrains lost due to transit and theft during the said period, year-wise;

(c) the measures taken by the Union Government to prevent the theft of foodgrains during transit; and

(d) the details of discussions held with the Ministry of Railways to curb the menace and check the loss of foodgrains in transit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) The quantity of foodgrains transported by goods train by the Food Corporation of India (FCI) during the last three years is as follows:

(in lakh MT)

Year	Quantity (Provisional)
1998-1999	178.97
1999-2000	212.32
2000-2001	158.10

(b) The quantity of foodgrains lost in transit during last three years and the value thereof is as follows:

Year	Quantity of transit shortages (in lakh MT)	Value of loss in Rs. crores
1998-99	2.91	218.35 (Provisional)
1999-2000	2.89	244.00 (Provisional)
2000-2001	1.84	172.00 (Provisional)

(c) The following measures have been taken by the Government to prevent the theft of foodgrains during transit:

- (i) Identification of vulnerable points.
- (ii) Escorting of goods trains by Railway Protection Force on vulnerable sections.
- (iii) Intensive beat patrolling in yards and other affected areas/sections by RPF.
- (iv) Induction of CISF at vulnerable depots to curb theft and pilferage.
- (v) Special squad checking at selected railhead transshipment and destination/despatch centres.
- (vi) Installation of lorry electronic weighbridges and their surprise inspection.
- (vii) Close coordination between RPF, GRP and local police at various levels to apprehend criminals and receivers of stolen property.

(d) The matter has not been discussed at the Ministry level recently.

[English]

#### Grain Bank Scheme

856. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) The total number of grain banks opened under Grain Bank Scheme in the country since its inception, State-wise;

(b) The total amount incurred so far including the funds released by the TRIFED for this purpose, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the role of the Grain Bank in helping the rural poor in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) The details of total number, of Grain Banks established under the Grain Bank Scheme in the country since inception, State-wise are enclosed as statement-I.

(b) Under the scheme, funds are released to the States through TRIFED. An amount of Rs.10.24 crores has been released by TRIFED to different States from 1996-97 onwards. The State-wise and year-wise details regarding release of funds are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The scheme was launched in 1996-97 in selected areas identified by the Central Planning Committee as a preventive measure against death of tribal people by providing a safeguard. The scheme provides that villagers in identified areas can form a committee and set up Grain Banks in villages. It thus helps participatory involvement of the rural poor in the battle against hunger.

#### Statement-I

##### No. of Grain Banks Established since Inception

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of Grain Banks established
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	40
2	West Bengal	14
3	Bihar/Jharkhand	25
4	Gujarat	58
5	MP/Chhattisgarh	145
6	Orissa	313
7	Tripura	34

1	2	3
8	Rajasthan	25
9	Tamil Nadu	2
10	Kerala	5
11	Maharashtra	30
Total		691

**Statement-II**

*Status of Funds released by TRIFED:  
State-wise and Year-wise*

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Year	Amount released (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1996-97	12.16
		1997-98	13.44
		2000-01	11.66
Sub Total (A)			37.26
2.	West Bengal	1996-97	10.88
Sub Total (B)			10.88
3.	Bihar/Jharkhand	1996-97	19.2
		1997-98	19.84
Sub Total (C)			39.04
4.	Gujarat	1996-97	17.92
		1997-98	19.20
		1998-99	14.72
		2000-01	100.00
Sub Total (D)			151.84
5	Madhya Pradesh/ Chhattisgarh	1996-97	44.80
		1997-98	56.96

1	2	3	4
		2000-01	80.78
Sub Total (E)			182.54
6.	Orissa	1996-97	20.48
		1997-98	22.40
		1998-99	0
		1999-2000	100.00
		2000-01	184.96
		2001-02	100.00
Sub Total (F)			427.84
7.	Tripura	1996-97	2.56
		1997-98	1.92
		2000-01	18.11
		2001-02	18.03
Sub Total (G)			40.62
8.	Rajasthan	1996-97	16.00
		1997-98	1.49
Sub Total (H)			17.49
9.	Tamil Nadu	1996-97	1.12
Sub Total (I)			1.12
10.	Kerala	1996-97	1.28
		1997-98	1.92
		2000-01	10.16
Sub Total (J)			13.36
11.	Maharashtra	1997-98	19.20
		2001-02	83.18
Sub Total (K)			102.38
Grand Total			1024.38

### Earthquake Relief to Gujarat

857. SHRIMATI BHAVNABEN DEVRAJBHAI CHIKHALIA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a loan of 500 million US \$ from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and 400 million US \$ from World Bank for earthquake relief and reconstruction in Gujarat;

(b) whether the amount is passed on to State Government, 70% as loan and 30% as grant, for which State Government has to pay 12% interest;

(c) whether the State Government has requested to the Union Government for passing 70% as grant and 30% as loan, as it was an emergency assistance provided for an unprecedented natural calamity;

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken any decision in this regard; and

(e) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) The Union Government have taken loans of US \$ 350 M from Asian Development Bank (ADB) and US \$ 704.33 M from World Bank (WB).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The State Government's request was considered but any deviation from the existing pattern of ACA (Additional Central Assistance) for EAPs (Externally Aided Projects) was not favoured.

(e) Not Applicable in view of reply given to part (d) above.

### Conditions of IPO

858. SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Multi National Companies have approached the Government to withdraw the condition regarding Initial Public Offer;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) In the recent times, four companies holding foreign collaboration approvals approached the Government for waiver of divestment condition and the Government have turned down the requests in all the four cases.

[Translation]

### World Bank Assistance to Rajasthan

859. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the cities of Rajasthan which have received financial assistance from the World Bank for development work during the last three years:

(b) the interest rate to be paid on the received amount by the Union Government or State Government;

(c) the conditions on which the assistance has been received;

(d) the details of the works commenced with the amount received so far by the Rajasthan Government; and

(e) the time by which the works commenced are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) None of the cities of the state of Rajasthan received any World Bank assistance under specifically targeted urban development works projects.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[English]

### Exemption for Spinning Mills

860. SHRI CHADA SURESH REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to exempt spinning mills to produce 50% of their yarn output for supply to handloom industry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for taking this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) to (c) No, Sir. However, the National Textile Policy 2000, inter-alia, provides for the review of Hank Yarn Obligation Order 2000 after taking into account the needs of the handloom weavers.

#### Migration from Villages to Cities

861. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether uneven growth of industry in the country has resulted large scale migration from villages to cities; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) and (b) Migration from villages to cities takes place on account of several economic and non-economic factors. Employment opportunities arising out of industrialization is one of the reasons for migration from villages to cities. As is evident from the following table, share of manufacturing sector in total workforce has been declining while that of services sector is increasing. Also, the share of workers engaged in manufacturing sector has been around 24 per cent while that of services sector is nearly 60 per cent. There is therefore, no indication of large-scale migration from villages to cities due to industrialization.

#### *Distribution of workers by industry (organised sector)*

	% of total		
	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Services*
1997	5.1	24.4	57.2
1998	5.1	24.3	57.5
1999	4.9	24.0	58.0
2000	5.1	23.7	58.3

Source: Economic Survey 2001-02.

\*includes Transport, storage and communications, Finance, insurance and real estate etc. and Community social and personal services.

[Translation]

#### Funds for Tribal Welfare

862. SHRI SURESH CHANDEL: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds allocated by the Government for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether some States have not fully utilized the amount allocated for the welfare of these castes and diverted the funds for other work;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the efforts made by the Union Government to ensure proper utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (c) Two statements showing the details of funds released by the Ministry to the States/UTs under Special Central Assistance to the Tribal Sub Plan and Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the country and the utilization reported by them during the last three years, are enclosed as statement I and II. No case of diversion of funds has been reported by the States during the period.

(d) Following efforts are made to ensure proper utilization of funds by the States/UTs:

1. Utilisation Certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds;
2. Periodic progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained and reviewed;
3. Central Government Officers visit the States/UTs for ascertaining the progress of implementation of schemes/projects;
4. Meetings/conferences are convened with the Secretaries of the States' Tribal Welfare Departments and other officials ensure timely submission of proposals for the release of funds and to speed up implementation of schemes;
5. At the State level, the agencies like the Tribal Advisory Councils, Project Implementation Committees of the ITDPs at the Block levels and Panchayat Samities monitor timely spending of funds and effective implementation of schemes.



**Statement-I**

*Releases made and Expenditure reported during the  
last three years under SCA to TSP*

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	Name of State/U.T	1999-2000			2000-01			2001-02		
		AR	ER	UB	AR	ER	UB	AR	ER	UB
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2182.9	2182.9	0.0	2182.94	2182.94	0.00	2732.80	1455.37	1277.43
2.	Assam	2443.5	1940.0	503.5	2443.50	2194.25	249.25	3058.99	2499.99	559.00
3.	Bihar	4779.1	0.0	4779.1	1711.06	0.00	1711.06	556.56		556.56
4.	Gujarat	3140.0	3123.8	16.2	3139.98	3646.00	-506.02	3930.91	1383.18	2547.73
5.	Himachal Pradesh	514.1	750.6	-236.6	514.05	531.61	-17.56	643.53		643.53
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	776.4	726.6	49.8	776.38	605.92	170.46	971.94		971.94
7.	Karnataka	616.1	1094.5	-478.3	616.13	615.88	0.25	771.33	514.22	257.11
8.	Kerala	218.6	208.0	10.6	218.63	228.24	-9.61	273.70		273.70
9.	Madhya Pradesh	9797.2	12026.5	-2229.3	6257.12	7024.52	-767.40	7833.22	4311.14	3522.08
10.	Maharashtra	2974.6	3727.0	-752.4	2974.57	3200.00	-225.43	3723.83		3723.83
11.	Manipur	608.7	651.5	-42.8	608.65	235.65	373.00	761.96		761.96
12.	Orissa	5698.3	7660.1	-1961.9	5188.40	4931.72	256.68	6495.30	6881.82	-386.52
13.	Rajasthan	2915.2	3355.5	-440.2	2915.24	3260.55	-345.31	3649.56	1725.82	1922.74
14.	Sikkim	86.3	86.4	-0.1	86.28	104.10	-17.82	108.02	108.02	0.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	258.3	258.3	0.0	258.27	0.00	258.27	323.32		323.32
16.	Tripura	831.6	1067.6	-236.0	831.57	831.57	0.00	1041.03	1033.13	7.90
17.	Uttar Pradesh	99.9	79.5	20.3	41.83	100.00	-58.17	32.10		32.10
18.	West Bengal	1759.4	1759.4	0.0	1759.40	1759.40	0.00	2202.57		2202.57
19.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	3422.62	0.00	3422.62	5870.24		5870.24
20.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	3695.36	3620.73	74.63	4626.18	4501.51	124.67
21.	Uttaranchal	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.02	0.00	58.02	92.91		92.91
22.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	255.4	135.3	120.2	233.90	130.62	103.28	230.85	102.87	127.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
23.	Daman & Diu	44.6	20.6	24.0	66.10	0.00	66.10	99.15	61.42	37.73
Total		40000.0	40853.9	-853.9	40000.00	35203.70	4796.30	50030.00	24578.49	25451.51

Abbreviations :

AR - Amount Released      ER - Expenditure Reported      UB - Unspent Balance

### Statement-II

*Releases made and Expenditure reported during the last three years  
under Art. 275(1) of the Constitution*

(Rs. in Lakh)

S. No.	State/UTs	1999-2000			2000-2001			2001-2002		
		AR	ER	UB	AR	ER	UB	AR	ER	UB
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	613.9	278.9	335.0	460.5	125.0	335.5	2715.3500	0.00	2715.35
2	Assam	420.2	420.2	0.0	443.4	347.0	96.4	845.5600	431.50	414.06
3	Bihar	967.2	0.0	967.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	209.3500	0.00	209.35
4	Gujarat	900.7	0.0	900.7	2250.0	600.0	1650.0	3050.0000	1450.00	1600.00
5	Himachal Pradesh	31.9	31.9	0.0	99.5	0.0	99.5	78.0000	0.00	78.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	124.1	124.1	0.0	190.5	40.0	150.5	502.9350	0.00	502.94
7	Karnataka	280.0	204.4	75.6	420.0	420.0	0.0	1314.3740	597.44	716.93
8	Kerala	46.9	72.4	-25.5	0.0	40.9	-40.9	117.5000	42.19	75.31
9	Madhya Pradesh	2251.0	0.0	2251.0	2057.8	1255.0	802.8	4346.0535	0.00	4346.05
10	Maharashtra	1069.8	1652.8	-583.1	1603.5	3983.0	-2379.5	2672.5000	0.00	2672.50
11	Manipur	92.4	176.7	-84.3	650.0	0.00	650.0	230.0000	0.00	230.00
12	Orissa	1027.9	1027.9	0.00	2957.1	2875.5	81.6	4104.9100	1478.55	2626.36
13	Rajasthan	800.3	300.0	500.3	1700.0	1200.0	500.0	2550.0000	1000.00	1550.00
14	Sikkim	13.3	113.4	-100.1	327.9	220.0	107.9	239.3800	51.00	188.38
15	Tamil Nadu	83.9	0.0	83.9	63.0	0.0	63.0	405.0000	0.00	405.00
16	Tripura	124.7	124.7	0.0	287.5	219.0	68.5	462.5000	0.00	462.50
17	Uttar Pradesh	42.1	28.1	14.0	9.6	128.1	-118.4	176.9525	0.00	176.95
18	West Bengal	556.8	556.8	0.0	835.5	835.5	0.0	1406.6550	0.00	1406.67
19	Arunachal Pradesh	80.5	380.5	-300.0	376.6	247.4	129.2	200.0000	0.00	200.00
20	Meghalaya	221.9	42.0	179.8	477.0	0.0	477.0	0.0000	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21	Mizoram	95.5	0.0	95.5	72.0	612.8	-540.8	0.0000	0.00	0.00
22	Nagaland	155.1	51.7	103.4	950.0	0.0	950.0	0.0000	0.00	0.00
23	Jharkhand	0.0	0.0	0.0	1320.0	0.0	1320.0	2208.1500	0.00	2208.15
24	Chhattisgarh	0.0	0.0	0.0	1530.6	0.0	1530.6	2086.7700	611.89	1474.88
25	Uttaranchal	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.9	0.0	46.9	78.0500	0.00	78.05
Total		10000.0	5586.5	4413.5	19128.9	13149.2	5979.8	30000.0000	5662.57	24337.43

**Abbreviations**

AR - Amount Released      ER - Expenditure Reported      UB - Unspent Balance

[English]

**Bureau of Indian Standards**

863. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:  
Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has regional offices in all the States of the country;

(b) if so, the number of such offices, State-wise;

(c) whether all the regional offices have to maintain the same level of standard for similar products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) No. Sir.

(b) A statement showing the offices of Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) in various states is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the offices maintain the same level of standard for the products certified by BIS under its Certification Marking Scheme.

(d) BIS formulates Indian Standards for various products which lay down specifications for the concerned product. All the manufacturers who are granted licence by the BIS under its product certification scheme for use of the BIS Standard Mark, irrespective of their location in the country, are required to comply with the specifications provided under the relevant standard.

**Statement**

*Regional and Branch Offices of Bureau of Indian Standards*

Sl.No.	Regional Offices	Branch Offices	State
1	2	3	4
1.	Central Regional Office, Delhi		
		a) Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
		b) Jaipur	Rajasthan
		c) Delhi	Delhi
		d) Ghaziabad	Uttar Pradesh

1	2	3	4
2.	Eastern Regional Office, Kolkata	a) Bhubneshwar b) Kolkata c) Patna d) Guwahati	Orissa West Bengal Bihar Assam
3.	Northern Regional Office, Chandigarh	a) Chandigarh b) Kanpur c) Lucknow d) Faridabad e) Nalagarh	Punjab & Haryana Uttar Pradesh Uttar Pradesh Haryana Himachal Pradesh
4.	Southern Regional Office, Chennai	a) Chennai b) Bangalore c) Hyderabad d) Thiruvananthapuram e) Coimbatore f) Visakhapatnam	Tamil Nadu Karnataka Andhra Pradesh Kerala Tamil Nadu Andhra Pradesh
5.	Western Regional Office, Mumbai	a) Mumbai b) Ahmedabad c) Nagpur d) Pune e) Rajkot	Maharashtra Gujarat Maharashtra Maharashtra Gujarat

# Recovery of Debt

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

864. SHRI Y.V. RAO:

SHRI SUNIL KHAN:

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

SHRI JAIBHAN SINGH PAWAIYA:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR KHANDELWAL:

SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU:

SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether large industrial houses are mainly responsible for sizable NPAs in the country;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) the names of the industrial houses against whom cases have been filed by the public sector banks in various courts and DRTs for realization of those loans;

(d) the number of such cases pending in courts and DRTs at present; and

(e) the concrete plans formulated to recover such NPAs from industrial houses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) The break-up of gross NPAs as on 31st March, 2001 indicates that there are 52 cases of NPAs of Rs. 50 crores and above involving Rs. 3,699.03 crores out of total NPAs of Rs. 54,773.16 crores thereby accounting for 6.75% of total gross NPAs of Public Sector Banks.

(c) Reserve Bank of India publishes a list of suit filed cases (including decreed) accounts with aggregate outstanding of rupees one crore and above on annual basis. RBI also publishes a list of cases of wilful default against which Banks and FIs have filed suits for recovery of funds (Rs. 25 lakhs and above) on quarterly basis. Both these lists are available on RBI's website [www.rbi.org.in](http://www.rbi.org.in) (publication).

(d) As on 31st March, 2002, 31,401 cases were pending with Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs). The DRTs have so far adjudicated 12,575 cases with amount involved of Rs. 8559.93 crores. Out of this, the amount of Rs. 2,603.33 crore have been recovered.

(e) Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have advised the banks and financial institutions to take several steps for recovery of their dues such as evolving and implementation of recovery policy by banks,

compromise settlement through Settlement Advisory Committees, filing of suits with Civil Courts, Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) and compromise settlement through Lok Adalat. RBI had also introduced non-discretionary and nondiscriminatory One Time Settlement Scheme for NPAs upto Rs.5 crore. Further to facilitate foreclosures and enforcement of securities in cases of default and to enable the banks and financial institutions to realize their dues, recently "The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and enforcement of Security Interest Ordinance, 2002" has been promulgated.

#### Facilities to Disabled

865. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the adequacy or otherwise of the facilities provided to the disabled;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to improve the lot of disabled and to help them come up as self reliant citizens with dignity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) A number of schemes and programmes are being implemented for education, training and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities through the National Institutes, Composite Rehabilitation Centres, Regional Rehabilitation Centres and District Disability Rehabilitation Centres. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) are also assisted under the Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities (Umbrella Scheme) and Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP). Soft loans are also provided by National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFD) for self-employment ventures. In addition, various States are also providing facilities and concessions like pension, unemployment allowance, transport subsidies, etc. The efficacy of these schemes and programmes is reviewed from time to time at various levels.

#### Modernisation of Presses

866. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the retention of Government presses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to modernize them with modern technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) A comprehensive proposal regarding merger/closure/transfer/restructuring/modernisation of various Government of India Presses is under consideration of the Government. No final decision has yet been taken.

#### **Farm Subsidies by Developed Countries**

867. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developed countries have adopted farm bills and increase in subsidies;

(b) if so, whether the move of the developed countries, such as non-tariff barriers and raising farm subsidies, has affected the trade balance of developing countries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government at international forum to protect the interest of our country as well as other developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The US Government has adopted the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act, 2002 providing for increased domestic support to agriculture.

(b) and (c) It is reported that measures such as provision of increased domestic support and the application of non-tariff barriers by the developed countries could depress the international prices of the agricultural commodities and deny meaningful market access opportunities to the developing countries. In view of this, India in its negotiating proposals filed with the World Trade Organisation (WTO) has demanded substantial reductions in domestic support and elimination of export subsidies by the developed countries. In its proposals India has also demanded that developed countries should not be allowed to use Sanitary and Phyto Sanitary (SPS) measures for

protectionist purposes. In Doha Declaration also, Ministers have decided to engage into negotiations aimed at substantial improvement in market access; reduction of, with a view to phasing out all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reduction in trade distorting domestic support.

#### **Impact of Quantitative Restrictions on Indian Textiles**

868. SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assessed the impact of quantitative restrictions imposed on Indian textiles by the developed countries;

(b) if so, the extent to which the textile exports affected thereby;

(c) the target fixed by the Government for export of textiles goods during the current financial year; and

(d) the extent to which it has been achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) Till December 31, 1994, the exports of textiles to certain developed countries (e.g. US; member countries of EU; Canada) had been governed by bilateral textile agreements entered into between India and these countries under the aegis of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA), outside the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). With effect from January 1, 1995, the quantitative restrictions (import quotas) in the bilateral agreements under the MFA, are being governed by the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing (ATC) contained in the Final Act of the Uruguay Round negotiations of the GATT. Presently, our textiles and clothing items face restraints in USA, European Union and Canada. Quotas by themselves are trade restrictive.

(c) and (d) A target of US\$ 15,005 million has been fixed for textile products for the year 2002-03. DGCI and S figures are available only upto March 2002. However, as per data compiled by Textile Export Promotion Councils, the quota exports have amounted to US\$ 1288.5 million during the period April-June 2002.

[Translation]

#### **Profit of Banks**

869. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ :

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the last year most of the banks registered increased profits mainly on account of substantial income from their treasury transactions despite decline in their routine transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the income of different public sector banks from the transactions of securities and other sources during the last three years and till date; and

(d) the positive steps taken by the Government to increase deposits in banks and extend the ambit of loan distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. According to

Reserve Bank of India most of the bank registered increased profits on account of substantial income from their treasury operations but their net interest income and other operating income also registered an increase during the year. All scheduled commercial banks registered increase of 121.88% in treasury income and an increase of 53.22% in their operating profit. Their net interest income during the year ending March, 2002 increased by 8.31 %.

(c) The details of net interest income, treasury income and other operating income other than treasury income in respect of Indian Operations of public sector banks for three years is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) As a measure of increasing deposits in banks and extending the ambit of loan distribution, interest rates have been deregulated progressively and banks have been provided more operational flexibility and rigidities have been eliminated.

#### Statement

##### *Details of Income of Public Sector Banks - 1999-2000 to 2001-2002*

##### *Net Interest Income, Treasury Income and Other Income*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Bank Name	Net Interest Income			Treasury Income			Other Pending Income other than treasury income		
	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Allahabad Bank	553	681	730	104	81	222	154	162	163
Andhra Bank	404	500	575	100	78	152	132	127	152
Bank of Baroda	1490	1713	1712	197	226	516	347	363	389
Bank of India	874	1203	1589	223	250	502	458	449	456
Bank of Maharashtra	455	539	574	77	104	179	120	138	129
Canara Bank	1424	1860	1804	229	325	792	600	586	629
Central Bank of India	1184	1449	1535	166	178	308	283	294	292
Corporation Bank	451	581	625	92	103	188	186	189	194
Dena Bank	418	449	443	94	53	218	118	146	135
Indian Bank	341	443	503	92	91	265	166	197	212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Indian Overseas Bank	618	821	918	80	90	302	180	204	212
Oriental Bank of Commerce	713	791	972	92	124	350	130	144	124
Punjab & Sind Bank	279	336	317	76	93	151	79	73	77
Punjab National Bank	1573	2038	2295	291	310	472	436	468	505
Syndicate Bank	813	1083	1094	130	102	95	173	177	178
UCO Bank	500	613	688	0	84	359	209	188	193
Union Bank of India	927	1216	1337	122	124	274	177	191	225
United Bank of India	410	514	598	32	53	242	108	112	103
Vijaya Bank	382	460	485	28	26	98	95	130	91
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	362	455	489	44	41	98	178	199	203
State Bank of Hyderabad	509	611	650	67	76	140	200	212	225
State Bank of India	6456	7867	8540	585	762	910	2758	3061	3040
State Bank of Indore	183	234	292	43	70	183	91	92	92
State Bank of Mysore	281	314	315	43	41	97	116	130	137
State Bank of Patiala	464	605	657	45	43	115	119	127	150
State Bank of Saurashtra	234	252	280	31	26	90	83	86	83
State Bank of Travancore	282	395	424	53	56	100	142	138	130
All Public Sector Banks	22580	28023	30442	3135	3607	7418	2566	8382	8520

[English]

### **Food for Work Programme**

870. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have requested for increased quota of foodgrains under the 'Food for Work' programme for the poor families;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have enhanced the quota for poor families;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) The States Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh requested for raising the limit from 5 kg to 10 kg of foodgrains as part of wages per man day under the Food for Work Programme.

(c) to (e) The request of the State Governments was not agreed to so that maximum workers could avail of benefit of the Programme in areas affected by calamities.

### **Foreign Direct Investment in Life Insurance Business**

871. SHRIMATI RENU KUMARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:



(a) whether the Union Cabinet propose to review its earlier decision to allow the foreign financial companies to enter into the life insurance business in the country;

(b) if so, whether some of the foreign players have purchased more shares of some private banks dealing with insurance business to surreptitiously increase the percentage to more than 26%; and

(c) if so, the measures taken by the Government to check the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to allow more than 26% foreign equity in an Indian insurance company.

(b) and (c) No, Sir.

#### **Welfare Schemes for the Handicapped Children**

872. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI P.S. GADHAVI:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated to each State for the various welfare schemes for handicapped children and widows in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether the funds allocated to Gujarat for the purpose under these schemes during this period have been utilized;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the concrete steps being taken by the Government to ensure that funds allocated for the welfare schemes of handicapped are not diverted elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The schemes for handicapped children and handicapped widows form part of the scheme for the disabled and there are no separate allocations. Schemes and programmes cover all persons with disabilities. The funds are not allocated State-wise. The Ministry monitors the working of the institutions that are released funds for the implementation of the different programmes and utilization certificates are obtained for

releases made in earlier years before funds are released in subsequent years.

The amounts released by the Govt. of India for the schemes and programmes for the welfare of disabled persons are as follows:

Year	Amount released
1999-2000	Rs.164.09 Crore
2000-2001	Rs.246.65 Crore
2001-2002	Rs.272.19 Crore

#### **Charminar Cooperative Bank**

873. SHRI K. YERRANNAIDU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh have requested the Union Government for revival of scam hit Charminar Cooperative Bank and subsequently merging it with some other bank; and

(b) if so, the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) After the Chairman of Charminar Co-operative Bank committed suicide, request was made by Andhra Pradesh Government as well as Reserve Bank of India for appointment of Administrator in the Bank. The Board of Directors was superseded on 2nd March, 2002 and an Administrator was appointed.

[Translation]

#### **NTC Mills**

874. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

DR. SUSHIL KUMAR INDORA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether several mills under National Textiles Corporation have been incurring losses for more than last three years;

(b) if so, the details of such mills;

(c) whether the Government have formulated

any disinvestment schemes for giving the management of these mills to private sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the 119 mills of NTC have been incurring losses in the last three years. Details are given in the statement enclosed.

(c) to (e) Attempts made in the past under the aegis of BIFR for their revival in private sector did not evoke any concrete response. It is now proposed to revive 53 viable units through modernisation and close the balance 66 unviable mills after giving VRS to workers.

**Statement**

(in crores)

Sl.No.	Mills	Losses (Provisional)		
		1998-99	1999-00	2000-2001
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NTC (DPR) Ltd.</b>				
<b>Punjab</b>				
1	Dayalbagh SPG & WVG Mills	-5.40	-6.48	-7.32
2	Kharar Textile Mills	-3.89	-5.15	-5.38
3	Panipat Woolen Mills	-7.30	-8.67	-9.48
4	Suraj Textile Mills	-4.66	-4.95	-4.82
<b>Rajasthan</b>				
5	Edward Mills	-4.99	-4.82	-5.40
6	Mahalakshmi Mills	-4.30	-4.88	-5.61
7	Shree Bijay Cotton Mills	-3.74	-4.37	-4.67
8	Udaipur Cotton Mills	-3.81	-4.71	-4.67
<b>NTC (Madhya Pradesh) Ltd.</b>				
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>				
9	Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills	-16.34	-19.04	-18.85
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>				
10	Burhanpur Tapti Mills	-11.00	-12.70	-13.38
11	Hira Mills	-10.02	-10.70	-11.40
12	Indore Malwa United Mills	-15.35	-17.67	-18.86
13	Kalyanmal Mills	-13.71	-14.70	-17.20

1	2	3	4	5
14	New Bhopal Textile Mills	-10.86	-12.07	-12.99
15	Swadeshi Textile Mills	-8.84	-10.10	-10.70
NTC (Uttar Pradesh) Ltd.				
16	Atherton Mills	-10.40	-11.40	-11.38
17	Bijli Cotton Mills	-2.66	-4.17	-2.48
18	Laxmirattan Cotton Mills	-13.71	-15.43	-14.95
19	Lord Krishna Textile Mills	-7.33	-7.43	-8.70
20	Muir Mills	-16.30	-80.11	-19.33
21	New Victoria Mills	-17.54	-19.70	-20.59
22	Raebareli Textile Mills	-3.25	-5.36	-2.27
23	Shri Vikram Cotton Mills	-4.15	-4.41	-3.91
24	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Mau	-4.27	-4.59	-5.25
25	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Kanpur	-19.72	-21.27	-20.54
26	Swadeshi Cotton Mills, Naini	-14.95	-18.84	-17.33
NTC (South Maharashtra Ltd.)				
27	Apollo Textile Mills	-9.79	-14.96	-13.01
28	Aurangabad Textile Mills	-2.82	-2.50	-2.46
29	Barshi Textile Mills	-1.33	-1.51	-1.65
30	Bharat Textile Mills	-10.93	-12.40	-12.74
31	Chalisgaon Textile Mills	-5.19	-5.37	-5.71
32	Dhule Textile Mills	-7.93	-6.78	-6.40
33	Digvijay Textile Mills	-16.86	-19.54	-16.64
34	Elephinstone Spg. & Wvg. Mills	-10.08	-11.32	-12.41
35	Finlay Mills	-13.73	-13.93	-15.67
36	Gold Mohur Mills	-9.76	-9.79	-11.54
37	Jupiter Textile Mills	-13.92	-18.02	-16.70
38	Mumbai Textile Mills	-13.07	-13.35	-15.87
39	Nanded Textile Mills	-7.28	-7.14	-7.00

1	2	3	4	5
40	New City of Bombay Mfg. Mills	-11.55	-10.55	-11.64
41	New Hind Textile Mills	-13.26	-18.38	-17.09
42	Podar Processors	-6.71	-7.14	-7.65
43	Shree Madhusudan Mills	-7.01	-7.96	-8.18
NTC (Maharashtra North) Ltd.				
44	India United Mills No.1	-19.48	-19.68	-22.53
45	India United Mills No.2	-13.45	-12.80	-14.34
46 & 47	India United Mills No. 3 & 4	-21.07	-18.90	-22.38
48	India United Mills No.5	-10.94	-10.84	-13.03
49	India United Mills Dye Works	-8.66	-9.09	-50.60
50	Jam Mfg. Mills	-9.16	-8.55	-10.48
51, 52, 53	Kohinoor Mills No.1, 2 & 3	-13.51	-14.98	-15.27
54	Podar Mills	-12.96	-11.16	-11.12
55	Model Mills	-18.44	-18.97	-20.80
56	R.B.B.A. Mills	-7.29	-8.61	-8.25
57	R.S.R.G. Mills	-6.30	-5.83	-6.26
58	Savatram Ramprasad Mills	-4.57	-4.81	-5.21
59	Shri Sitaram Mills	-9.53	-8.44	-6.30
60	Tata Mills	-18.15	-16.96	-20.45
61	Vidharbha Mills	-6.37	-6.49	-6.78
NTC (Gujarat) Ltd.				
62	Ahmedabad Jupiter Textile Mills	-12.56	-13.66	-17.39
63	Ahmedabad New Textile Mills	-12.49	-14.82	-16.37
64	Himadri Textile Mills	-8.33	-11.46	-11.47
65	Jehangir Textile Mills	-14.97	-18.59	-19.09
66	Mahalakshmi Textile Mills	-9.55	-11.28	-13.39
67	New Manekchowk Textile Mills	-10.01	-12.45	-12.43

1	2	3	4	5
68	Petlad Textile Mills	-5.10	-5.12	-6.86
69	Rajkot Textile Mills	-3.49	-4.04	-4.75
70 & 71	Rajnagar Textile Mills 1 & 2	-15.22	-16.53	-18.77
72	Viramgam Textile Mills	-7.96	-9.48	-10.40
NTC (APKK&M) Ltd.				
73	Adoni Cotton Mills	-1.44	-1.60	-1.86
74	Anathapur Cotton Mills	-3.77	-4.28	-4.67
75	Azam Jahi Mills	-7.32	-8.03	-8.06
76	Natraj Spinning Mills	-3.58	-4.24	-4.88
77	Netha Spinning & Weaving Mills	-1.77	-2.12	-2.31
78	Tirupati Cotton Mills	-2.99	-3.59	-3.90
Karnataka				
79	M.S.K. Mills	-9.51	-10.46	-10.63
80	Minarva Mills	-11.61	-13.03	-14.28
81	Mysore Spg. & Mfg. Mills	-7.33	-8.09	-8.53
82	Sree Yallamma Cotton Mills	-4.24	-4.60	-5.78
Kerala				
83	Alagappa Textile Mills	-4.43	-4.44	-5.06
84	Cannonore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Can.	-0.58	-0.04	-0.29
85	Kerala Lakshmi Mills	-3.09	-1.70	-1.24
86	Parvathi Mills	-10.25	-9.49	-11.52
87	Vijaymohini Mills	-2.73	-2.71	-1.70
Pondicherry				
88	Cannanore Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Make	-1.82	-1.01	-0.48
NTC (TN & P) Ltd.				
89	Balramavarma Textile Mills	-2.58	-1.65	-2.76
90	Cambodia Mills	-3.60	-3.94	-4.27
91	Coimbatore Murugan Mills	-3.49	-3.98	-2.71

1	2	3	4	5
92	Kishnaveni Textile Mills	-3.00	-3.40	-3.91
93	Om Prakaskthi Mills	-2.74	-2.36	-2.11
94	Pankaja Mills	-2.57	-2.68	-3.14
95	Pioneer Spinners Mills	-1.37	-1.59	-1.29
96	Sri Rangavilas S&W Mills	-2.60	-3.32	-3.28
97	Somasundaram Mills	-4.13	-4.39	-4.69
98	Kaleswarar Mills 'B' Unit	-1.89	-1.61	-2.65
NTC (HC) Managed by NTC (TN & P)				
Tamil Nadu				
99	Sri Sarda Mills	-6.41	-4.86	-5.07
100	Coimbatore Spg. & Wvg. Mills	-12.48	-11.47	-13.46
101	Kaleeswarar Mills 'A' Unit	-9.08	-11.01	-10.49
Pondicherry				
102	Swadeshi Cotton Mills	-6.98	-8.04	-7.73
103	Sri Bharati Mills	-6.95	-7.15	-6.61
NTC (WBAB & O) Ltd.				
Assam				
104	Associated Industries	-4.26	-4.35	-5.06
Bihar				
105	Orissa Co.-op. Weavers Spg. Mills	-3.39	-3.71	-3.53
106	Gaya Cotton Jute Mills	-5.40	-6.45	-7.01
Orissa				
107	Orissa Cotton Mills	-3.87	-4.73	-4.88
West Bengal				
108	Arati Cotton Mills	-3.42	-4.45	-4.94
109	Bangasri Cotton Mills	-3.04	-3.40	-4.01
110	Bengal Fine S&W. Mills No.I	-6.60	-8.10	-8.88
111	Bengal Fine S.&W. Mills No.II	-1.78	-2.31	-2.50
112	Bengal Luxmi Cotton Mills	-7.94	-10.01	-10.53
113	Mahindra B.T. Mills	-4.94	-6.03	-6.45

1	2	3	4	5
114	Jyoti WVG Factory	-3.06	-3.73	-4.18
115	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills	-4.82	-5.22	-6.38
116	Rampooria Cotton Mills	-8.12	-9.59	-10.09
117	Central Cotton Mills	-10.55	-12.67	-14.41
118	Shree Mahalaxmi Cotton Mills	-8.16	-10.06	-10.34
119	Sodepur Cotton Mills	-2.66	-2.94	-3.42

[English]

### Employees in Ministry of Finance

875. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS, IRS, Group-I or Class-I Gazetted Officers working in the Ministry of Finance and in all its autonomous bodies and Offices;

(b) the annual expenditures incurred in way of paying salaries and allowances, conveyance and other benefits extended to these officials in the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether there is any adequate representations from persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC's in these Class-I posts;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate representations for the persons belonging to SC/ST and OBC's in all kinds of Class-I Gazetted posts in the Ministry as well as all its autonomous bodies; and

(f) the number of vacancies available at the moment (in Class-I) and the time limit before which these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a), (c) to (f) The details of number of vacancies of Group 'A' posts in the various offices and organisations of the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs, which are scattered all over India, including the extent of representation of the persons from SC/ST and OBC in these posts, are not centrally maintained. However, the guidelines on reservation of posts for persons of these categories, wherever applicable, are followed.

(b) The details of annual expenditure on pay and allowances in respect of employees of various Ministries/Departments including the Ministry of Finance and Company Affairs, are annually laid on the Table of the House as part of Expenditure Budget Vol. I, while presenting Annual General Budget.

### Foreign Companies in Textile Sector

876. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign companies which have started their units after the FDI Policy was liberalized allowing foreign equity participation up to 100% through automatic route in the Textile sector; and

(b) the total investment made by these companies in Textile sector; company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) As per available information, 732 companies have been approved for bringing FDI and technical collaboration in textile sector during the period from 1.8.1991 to 31.5.2002 as given below:

Year	Financial	Technical	Total	Foreign Direct Investment (in Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1991 (Aug.-Dec.)	4	7	11	14.13
1992	29	13	42	96.26
1993	41	21	62	78.76

1	2	3	4	5
1994	66	18	84	974.21
1995	78	16	94	400.24
1996	66	9	75	415.43
1997	96	15	111	595.32
1998	54	15	69	247.35
1999	68	10	78	322.76
2000	47	11	58	232.12
2001	22	14	36	29.15
2002 (Jan.-May)	8	4	12	2.23
<b>Total</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>3407.96</b>

Source: Secretariat of Industrial Assistance (SIA).

As per SIA, the actual inflow has been of the order of Rs. 879.20 crores for the above period.

Unit / location wise information on induction of FDI is not centrally maintained.

#### **Inclusion of More Tehsils in TSP Area of Rajasthan**

877. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from Government of Rajasthan for including 10 more tehsils in Tribal Sub-Plan area;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the proposal and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal for inclusion of 10 more tehsils in 5 districts, namely Udaipur, Rajasamand, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Pati.

(c) The State Government have yet to submit the complete information which they were asked to send.

#### **Upgradation of Office of the FCI DM**

878. SHRI K.A. SANGTAM: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to upgrade the office of the District Manager FCI, Dimapur, which has a rail head that caters to the States of Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, to the officer of General Manager FCI, since all the transactions at present are done from Shillong in Meghalaya, which is more than 500 Kms away from these States and it does not have a rail head;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be upgraded; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION ( SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) A proposal has been received in this regard.

(b) and (c) The proposal is under examination whereafter an appropriate decision in the matter will be taken.

[Translation]

#### **C&AG Observation on Expenditure on Collection of Tax**

879. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per para No. 12 of Comptroller and Auditor General's report for the year 2002, the annual total expenditure incurred on collection of corporate tax and income tax during the years from 1991-92 to 2000-2001 was on an average 3.49 paise per rupee;

(b) if so, the total expenditure Government bears to make these collections; and

(c) the effective steps taken by the Government to check this wasteful expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per Report No. 12 of 2002 (Direct Taxes) of the Comptroller and Auditor General, the



annual total expenditure incurred on collection of corporation tax and income tax during the years from financial year 1991-92 to financial year 2000-01 was on an average 0.36 paise per rupee of corporation tax collected and 3.14 paise per rupee of income tax collected. For every one rupee of corporation tax and one rupee of income tax (Total two rupees) collected, the cost of collection would be 3.50 paise. So, the cost of collection is not 3.50 paise (approx.) per rupee but per two rupees.

(b) The Government spent Rs. 929 crores to make collections of Rs. 35,696/- crores of corporation tax and Rs. 31,764/- crores of income tax in financial year 2000-01.

(c) The expenditure incurred towards cost of collection is not wasteful but an essential expenditure for proper tax administration. Despite the cost of collection being reasonable, further reduction of cost has been brought about through restructuring of the Income tax Department.

[English]

#### Production of Tobacco

880. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the area, production and productivity of different varieties of tobacco along with the number of farm holidays during each of last three years, State-wise and variety-wise;

(b) whether the tobacco growers are not getting remunerative prices for their produces;

(c) if so, the steps being planned to provide tobacco growers with remunerative prices;

(d) whether minimum support prices fixed by the Government for different varieties of tobacco are much less than the cost of production of tobacco for which Tobacco Board has been taking resort to minimum guarantee prices;

(e) if so, the amount of minimum support price, minimum guarantee price and actual prices available to the growers during each of the last three years;

(f) whether Tobacco Board is looking after various stages from production to auction of all varieties of tobacco;

(g) if so, the details thereof;

(h) whether Tobacco Board has any regional office in Orissa;

(i) if not, whether the Board is considering to open its Regional Branch in Orissa; and

(j) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The data on the area production and productivity on various varieties of tobacco is enclosed as statement. The data on Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco is for the year 1999-2000, 2000-01 and 2001-02 while that on non-FCV tobacco is for 1997-98, 1998-99 and 1999-2000.

(b) and (c) Producers of the Flue Cured Virginia (FCV) tobacco are generally getting remunerative prices for their produce, with the average price realisation being higher than the Minimum Support Prices (MSP) fixed by Government. Government, through the Tobacco Board, attempts to help the growers get remunerative prices through steps like regulating production, conduct of auctions, monitoring of purchases by the domestic manufacturers and exporters etc.

(d) An MSP is announced every year for FCV tobacco along. This MSP is fixed on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, which takes into account all relevant factors before submitting its report. In addition, the interest of the growers are safeguarded through the mechanism of the Minimum Guaranteed Price (MGP) a negotiated price fixed by the Tobacco Board after consultation with the traders and growers.

(e) Details of MSP, MGP and average price realised over the past three years are as follows:

(Rs. per Kg.)

Year	MSP	MGP		Average Price	
		Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka
1	2	3	4	5	6
1999-2000	F2-25 L2-27	29.50-36	39.50	32.13	42.07

1	2	3	4	5	6
2000-01	F2-26 L2-28	- #	-	-	55.04
2001-02	F2-27 L2-29	29.50-36	40.50	34.17*	38.31

# Crop Holiday \* Auction in progress in A.P.

Source: Tobacco Board, Guntur

(f) and (g) The production, curing and auction of FCV tobacco is subject to control by the Tobacco Board. The Board fixes the crop size for each State, registers growers and curers and conducts auctions at which registered manufacturers, dealers and exporters participate.

(h) to (j) No, Sir. The Tobacco Board does not have any regional office in Orissa. There is no proposal at present for opening an office in that State.

**Statement***Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco*

(Area in 000 hectares; Production in M.Kgs.; Production in Kgs. per hectare)

State	1999-2000			2000-01			2001-02		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Andhra Pradesh	128.2	134.24	1046	-	-	-	87.34	114.73	1313
Karnataka	51.9	45.21	869	40.0	41.98	1049	41.6	57.68	1384
Maharashtra	0.1	0.12	1008	-	-	-	0.1	0.11	982
Orissa	0.3	0.50	1449	0.4	0.72	1545	0.4	0.76	1577

Source: Tobacco Board, Guntur

*Non-Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco*

(Area in 000 hectares; Production in M.Kgs.; Productivity in Kgs. per hectare)

State	1999-2000			2000-01		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Andhra Pradesh	42.6	59.8	1404	13.0	29.9	2300
Assam	1.0	1.0	1000	1.3	0.6	462
Bihar	17.4	17.6	1011	17.4	17.6	1011
Gujarat	110.6	103.7		87.8	148.6	
Maharashtra	9.2	11.0	1196	8.1	8.1	1000
Orissa	7.4	4.6	622	4.0	2.0	500
Tamil Nadu	7.7	11.9	1545	5.9	9.2	1559
Uttar Pradesh	18.1	126.5	6989	21.7	148.9	6862
West Bengal	11.0	6.2	566	10.4	5.5	529

Source: Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture

Non-Flue Cured Virginia Tobacco

(Area in 000 hectares; Production in M.Kgs.; Productivity in Kgs. per hectare)

Variety	1997-98			1998-99			1999-2000		
	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity	Area	Production	Productivity
Natu	45	50	1111	42.80	61	1425	29.80	37.70	1265
Bidi	135.10	204.10	1512	140.20	127.90	912	136.70	125.90	921
Hookah	35.20	64.40	1830	69.50	165.60	2383	66.60	158.40	2378
Cigar & Cheroot	8.50	11.30	1329	10.60	23.90	2255	8.80	20.30	2307
Chewing	51	139.20	2729	52.40	150.40	2870	47.30	128.40	2715
Snuff	8.20	9.30	1134	9.60	20.20	2104	7.80	16.90	2167

Source: Directorate of Tobacco Development, Chennai

[Translation]

Closure of Sugar Mills

881. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sugar mills operational or non-operational under the Textile Ministry in the country;

(b) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme for the revival of non-operational sugar mills; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) Ganesh Sugar Mill, a unit of Swadeshi, Minning Mfg. Co. (a subsidiary of NTC (UP) Ltd.) is the only sugar mill with this Ministry and is currently under orders of liquidation.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

World Bank Loans for Irrigation

882. SHRI RAMCHANDRA PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans taken from World Bank for irrigation projects during the last three years; and

(b) the details of the amount released to each State from the loans received from World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) During the last three years the total assistance committed by the World Bank for irrigation projects is US \$ 289.20 million. (Uttar Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project US \$ 149.20 million and Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project US \$ 140.00 million)

Agreements for these projects have been signed in March, 2002. Since these projects have become effective in March, 2002 no releases had been made to the states upto 30.04.02.

Gujarat Punarnirman Bonds

883. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gujarat Government has represented recently to the Union Government for extending time limit for issuing Gujarat Punarnirman Bonds;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed for extension of time limit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Bank Robberies**

884. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of incidents of bank robbery took place in Delhi during the last three months, till date, branch-wise;

(b) the number of persons arrested therein and the action taken against them; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check incidents of bank robbery?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India has reported that no incident of robbery was reported by banks located in Delhi during the last three months till date.

(c) Security measures implemented by public sector banks are reviewed in the State Level Security Committee meetings convened by RBI. The meetings are required to be attended by bankers and State Government officials including senior Police officials. The committee takes stock of the security environment in the State, steps needed to be taken to strengthen bank security and whenever further improvements are necessary requisite guidelines/instructions are given to banks. Banks have classified their branches depending on the risk factor involved and posted armed guards, installed anti-burglary devices, etc., wherever necessary. Where deficiencies are reported in regard to guarding of bank branches by the armed guards supplied by the State Police, the committee stresses on the police officials to provide adequate armed guards.

*[English]***Falling Prices of Indian Silk**

885. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:

SHRI AMBAREESHA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the falling prices of Indian raw silk leading to fall in the prices of cocoon which have affected the farmers of silk producing areas adversely which discourages the farmers to produce silk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the major silk producing States including Karnataka have requested for financial assistance to provide Minimum Support Price (MSP) to silk growing farmers; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to arrest the heavy import of China silk in the country and encouraging the Indian silk?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The range of prices of domestic raw silk for the last two years prevailing at the Bangalore Silk Exchange is given in the enclosed statement-I and the prices of cocoons at the Ramanagaram cocoon market (Karnataka) are given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The Central Silk Board (CSB) has received a request for financial assistance from the Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation (KSIC) for purchase of mulberry cocoons at reasonable prices to mitigate the hardship faced by sericulture farmers.

(d) Government has been closely monitoring the imports of raw silk and silk fabrics, and the prices of cocoons and raw silk in the main domestic markets. Though quantity of imported raw silk has not gone beyond the estimated demand supply gap, in view of the increase in quantum over last year, the steadily declining prices, and its effect on the domestic market, Government has initiated investigations to ascertain if statutory provisions need to be invoked to raise tariff barriers. CSB has agreed to provide Rs. 1.5 crores to KSIC provisional to State Govt. guarantee.

**Statement-I****Prices of Filature/CB Raw Silk at Bangalore Silk Exchange**

(Rs./Kg.)

Month	2000-2001			2001-2002			2002-2003		
	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Apr.	1000	1325	1147	1000	1500	1253	715	1325	1084

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
May	1000	1400	1195	700	1540	1274	750	1325	1000
Jun.	640	1360	1223	800	1525	1333	750	1325	1043
Jul.	725	1450	1271	700	1540	1297	940 +	1200 +	1039 +
Aug.	450	1690	1410	1200	1550	1392			
Sep.	800	1640	1425	700	1500	1324			
Oct.	1000	1650	1468	1000	1375	1243			
Nov.	1200	1850	1493	1100	1450	1288			
Dec.	875	1750	1494	1110	1460	1304			
Jan.	1050	1650	1412	1000	1460	1233			
Feb.	1050	1600	1337	1000	1450	1163			
Mar.	1000	1550	1182	900	1325	1101			

+ Refers upto 8th July' 2002

**Statement-II**

*Prices of Improved Cross breed Reeling cocoons at Ramanagaram  
cocoon market (Karnataka)*

(Rs./Kg.)

Month	2000-2001			2001-02			2002-03		
	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.	Min.	Max.	Avg.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Apr.	50.00	144.00	118.00	70.00	169.00	126.00	60.00	146.00	108.00
May	50.00	179.00	127.00	60.00	177.00	132.00	60.00	136.00	95.00
Jun.	55.00	150.00	125.00	72.00	175.00	136.00	60.00	121.00	94.00
Jul.	50.00	165.00	126.00	80.00	180.00	140.00	60.00 +	116.00 +	98.00 +
Aug.	50.00	190.00	140.00	71.00	181.00	140.00			
Sep.	70.00	185.00	139.00	60.00	206.00	123.00			
Oct.	53.00	186.00	127.00	40.00	150.00	108.00			
Nov.	71.00	220.00	160.00	48.00	162.00	122.00			
Dec.	71.00	198.00	152.00	50.00	173.00	139.00			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Jan.	75.00	174.00	140.00	80.00	163.00	127.00			
Feb.	68.00	187.00	141.00	60.00	143.00	116.00			
Mar.	65.00	160.00	113.00	60.00	130.00	108.00			

+ Refers up to 9th July' 2002

[Translation]

### Voluntary Consumer Organizations in Bihar

886. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Voluntary Consumer Organizations functioning at present in Bihar;

(b) whether the Union Government have provided assistance to each of these organisations during the last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted for allocation of funds to Voluntary Consumer Organisations;

(d) whether the Government have received any

complaints regarding misuse of funds by these organisations during the said period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) to (c) As reported by Bihar State Government, there are 75 Voluntary Consumer Organizations (VCOs) functioning at present in Bihar. Only those VCOs who have undertaken consumer protection/welfare activities during the last three years are eligible to apply for assistance from the Consumer Welfare Fund (CWF). During the last three years, nine VCOs have been provided assistance from the CWF in the State of Bihar. The list of these organizations is enclosed as statement.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

### Statement

*List of Voluntary Consumer Organizations of Bihar that received financial assistance from consumer welfare fund during last three years*

(Amount in Rupees)

S.No.	Name of the Organization	Year	Amount sanctioned
1	2	3	4
1.	Rural Ladies Welfare Society, Village Dharampur, Post-Nikashi, Via-Pindharuch, Distt. Darabhanga	1998-99	27,000
2.	Jan Jagran Samiti, Yarpur, N.C. Ghose Lane, Near - Kailash Bhawan, M.O. Yarpur, Post G.P.O. Patna-800001	1998-99	8,100
3.	Lok Manglam, Mohalla-Gudri, P.O.- Laherisarai, Distt. Dharbhanga	1998-99	22,500
4.	Seva Sansthan, C/o. Rambilash Roy, (Chandwara) Kanhauli Math Road, P.O. Ramna, Distt. Muzaffarpur	1998-99	18,000
5.	Viksayan, Vill. P.O. Sheikhpur, Akharghat, Muzaffarpur	1998-99	22,500

1	2	3	4
6.	Daroga Prasad Ray Mahila Prashikshan Evam Audyogik Kendra, Suti har, Nawadah (Saran)	1999-2000	27,000
7.	Mahila Avam Bal Vikas Kendra, Jayprakash Nagar, Patna-800001	1999-2000	13,500
8.	North Bihar Samaj Kalyan Sangathan, Paigamberpur, Via-Silout, Distt. Muzaffarpur	1999-2000	22,500
9.	Radhika Sewa Sansthan, Vill. Partapu, P.O. Mehshi (Thana), Distt. East Champaran	1999-2000	22,500

### Nutritional Programmes

887. SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the list of nutritional programmes run by the Union Government, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government plans to integrate these schemes due to their large numbers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Orissa is to be selected as a paradigm State for the implementation of these schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) The following nutritional programmes, for which foodgrains are supplied at subsidized BPL rates, are currently under implementation:

(i) Wheat Based Nutrition Programme.

(ii) National Programme of Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid-day-Meal scheme).

The above schemes are in operation in all the States/UTs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal.

### Insurance for Weavers

888. SHRI SUBODH ROY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Group/Individual insurance scheme has been introduced through General Insurance Company for benefit of weavers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of weavers covered under the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) The Government of India has been implementing a Group Insurance Scheme from the year 1992-93 till the end of the IX Plan period for the benefit of handloom weavers through the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC). The scheme covers natural death of the weaver and the sur-assured is Rs.10,000/- per weaver. The annual premium is Rs.120/- per person shared equally by the Central Government, the State Government and the weaver.

The Government of India has also been implementing another scheme called the New Insurance Scheme for handloom weavers through the United India Insurance Company Ltd. (UIIC) since 1997-98 till the end of the IX Plan period. The annual premium of Rs.120/- per person payable under the scheme is to be shared by the Central Government, the State Government and the weaver @ Rs.60/-, Rs.40/- and Rs.20/- respectively. This scheme aims at coverage of various types of risks such as loss of life, limbs, eyes etc. due to accident, damages to the dwelling units and raw materials due to natural calamities such as fire, lightning, flood, cyclone etc. The scheme also covers reimbursement of expenses for treatment towards injury, disease and illness, eye testing and maternity benefits.

(c) The State-wise number of weavers covered under the aforementioned schemes during the IX Plan period is given in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of weavers covered under the Group Insurance Scheme and the New Insurance Scheme during the IX Plan Period*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Beneficiaries	
		Group Insurance Scheme	New Insurance Scheme
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,04,500	1,00,756
2.	Assam	7,500	409
3.	Bihar	Nil	10,496
4.	Chhattisgarh	1,245	Nil
5.	Delhi	Nil	351
6.	Gujarat	13,270	18,564
7.	Karnataka	88,318	Nil
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	Nil	551
9.	Kerala	Nil	5,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	11,489	10,410
11.	Orissa	Nil	60,000
12.	Pondicherry	Nil	2,049
13.	Rajasthan	Nil	15,329
14.	Tamil Nadu	3,68,799	Nil
15.	Tripura	Nil	2,712
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	490
17.	West Bengal	36,852	Nil
Total		7,31,973	2,27,117

**Loan to Minorities, SCs and STs**

889. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutions which have been providing short term and interest free loans to Minorities and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) the details of loans made available by these institutions during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government have been successful in recovering loan fully;

(d) if not, State-wise details of loss suffered by the Government during the last three years; and

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) has been providing interest free loan to minorities.

(b) NMDFC has provided Rs. 13.18 lakhs, Rs. 19.32 lakhs and 21.72 lakhs as interest free loan during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-02 respectively.

(c) to (e) The NMDFC sanctions loans to the State Minorities Development and Finance Corporations and the recovery rate from them is satisfactory and no loss has been booked so far.

[English]

**Japanese Aid for Slums in Karnataka**

890. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of the Karnataka Government seeking Rs.753 crore for nearly 200 slums is pending with the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government propose to take any steps to clear the same to facilitate getting Japan's financial assistance for the above proposal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) The proposal of Government of Karnataka was considered but could not be included in the list of projects posed to Government of Japan for 2002-2003 package considering the limited likely availability of funds and other candidate projects.



### Rehabilitation Scheme for Leprosy Patient

891. SHRI RAJAIAH MALYALA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced any grant-in-aid schemes for the rehabilitation of 'leprosy' patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Funding of expenses on cost of major reconstructive surgery by approved Non Governmental Organizations; provision of major and minor reconstructive surgery equipment to medical colleges and district hospitals; provision for micro cellular footwear to the needy leprosy patients and training of health care personnel on prevention of deformity, etc. are covered under National Leprosy Eradication Programme (NLEP), for physical rehabilitation of patients of leprosy. Under the Scheme to Promote Voluntary Action for Persons with Disabilities voluntary organizations can avail assistance for setting up homes and projects for vocational training for rehabilitation of persons cured of leprosy.

### Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme

892. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Ministry has requested to revise the rates under the Duty Entitlement Passbook Scheme for jute products;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of his Ministry thereto;

(c) whether the Government are planning to increase the incentives for jute exports;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Yes Sir. The request of the Ministry of Textiles has been considered in the Inter-Ministerial Committee dealing with this subject in the Directorate

General of Foreign Trade (DGFT). On the basis of the recommendations of this Committee, the DGFT has notified (vide Public Notice No.23/2002-2007 dated 9.7.2002) the DEPB Rates for the first time in respect of six jute products, the details of which are as follows:

Product Group: Miscellaneous Product code: 90

Sl. No.	Export Product	DEPB Rate*	Value cap for DEPB entitlement
1.	Jute Soil Saver	2.00	
2.	Jute Yarn / Jute Twine	2.00	
3.	Hessain Cloth	6.00	Rs. 40/Kg.
4.	Hessain made-up	6.00	Rs. 55/Kg.
5.	Sacking Cloth	6.00	Rs. 30/Kg.
6.	Sacking made-up	6.00	Rs. 40/Kg.

\* DEPB Rate is the percentage with respect to FOB value of exports, subject to Value Cap as notified.

### Pending Applications with NSCFD Corporation

893. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applications for financial assistance from Kerala are pending with National Scheduled Caste Financial and Development Corporation during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to clear all the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Only four proposals received from Kerala were pending with National Scheduled Castes Financial and Development Corporation (NSFDC) as on 31-3-2002. These proposals have since been processed and loan sanctioned.

[Translation]

### Welfare Scheme for Destitute Children of Gujarat

894. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the

Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have implemented or propose to implement any scheme for the welfare of the destitute children in Gujarat State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance being provided to the State Government for implementation of the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing "An Integrated Programme for Street Children" for the welfare of destitute children in all States including the State of Gujarat. During the financial year 2001-02, grant in aid amounting to Rs. 58.66 lakhs was released to 14 Non-Governmental Organizations of the State under the Scheme. In addition, under the Ministry's "General Grant In Aid Programme for Assistance in the Field of Social Defence" grant in aid of Rs. 2.02 crore has been sanctioned to Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) Ahmedabad, Gujarat for the project of Rehabilitation Package for the riot hit people of Gujarat (for 225 riot hit orphans and single parent children). A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has since been released.

#### **Development Reform Facility Fund**

895. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have set up a 'Development Reform Facility Fund';

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the amount allocated to the States getting benefit of the scheme, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) The Union Government in its Budget Estimates for 2002-03 have provided Rs.2500 crore under the Development Reform Facility, for policy reforms in sectors which are constraining growth and development in the States. The guidelines of the facility are under formulation by the Planning Commission.

[English]

#### **Security Scam, 1992**

896. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several cases were registered against individuals/companies in the aftermath of the Securities Scam of 1992: and

(b) if so, the details of these cases and their current status ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has reported that a total of 72 cases were registered by CBI against individuals/companies in the aftermath of the Securities Scam of 1992. Investigation has been completed in all the cases. CBI has filed Chargesheets in Courts in 47 cases out of which 6 cases have been decided by the Courts so far. In the remaining cases CBI has recommended closure/departmental action.

#### **Market Studies by Spices Board**

897. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Spices Board propose to undertake Market Studies in the US and Japan to promote Indian Brands;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a new set of organic spice exporters has emerged and exports are taking place; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The market study mainly aims at formulation of an appropriate marketing strategy for the introduction and promotion of selected Indian spice brands in the consumer markets of USA and Japan. With this end in view, the study proposes to inter-alia capture information on geographical locations and potential market channels for introduction of Indian brands, suitable size packs, positioning of the brands, appropriate packaging, required quality standards, trade volumes, export earnings etc.

(c) and (d) Major organic spice and spice products exported from India are black pepper, white pepper, chilli powder, ginger, turmeric, mustard seed, tamarind, clove, nutmeg and mace. Culinary herbs like rosemary, thyme, oregano and parsley have also got potential for exports. Details of exports of organic spices for the last few years is given below:

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1999-2000	63.43	195.51
2000-2001	37.60	125.93
2001-2002	98.65	267.30

Source: Spices Board.

#### World Bank Loan

898. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka State has made out a case for downward revision of interest on loans advanced by the World Bank for roads improvement and other projects;

(b) if so, whether the eight per cent interest on loans being charged by the World Bank is high in the context of recent trend;

(c) whether the World Bank has agreed to the State Government's request to reduce the interest rates; and

(d) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) No Sir. Government of Karnataka has not wade any case for downward revision of interest rates charged by the World Bank on loans advanced for roads improvement and other projects.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

#### Financial Assistance to Karnataka

899. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal from the State Government of Karnataka seeking financial assistance of Rs. 47.4 crore for computerisation of the State treasuries;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has approved the proposal;

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in clearing the proposal; and

(d) the time by which the Union Government are likely to provide aid for computerisation of treasuries in the State of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No, Sir. However, State Government have been provided with financial assistance of Rs. 16 crore under the Eleventh Finance Commission Scheme for the upgradation of infrastructure of various departments involved in fiscal administration, and especially for computerisation of State treasuries.

#### Rehabilitation of Street Children

900. SHRI ANANTA NAYAK: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Rehabilitation Centres set up in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities for the rehabilitation of street children;

(b) whether the Government propose to improve the working condition of these rehabilitation centres; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Under the scheme "An Integrated Programme for Street Children" the Ministry is giving grants to non-government organizations to run projects for rehabilitation of street children. The number of such projects being funded by this Ministry in Delhi and other Metropolitan cities is mentioned below:

Sl. No.	Name of the Metropolitan City	Number of street children projects
01.	Bangalore	01
02.	Chennai	05
03.	Delhi	09
04.	Kolkata	19
05.	Mumbai	05

The Ministry monitors these projects through the

concerned State Governments and/or Childline India Foundation. Continued fund assistance is based on receipt of favourable reports.

### Jute Processing Park in Assam

901. SHRI M. K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any study to explore the possibility of setting up a jute processing park in Assam in view of the tremendous potential for production of jute and exports of jute products;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study; and

(c) the quantity of jute produced and exported from Assam during each of the last three years till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The quantity of jute produced in Assam during each of the last three years is as under:

Year	Quantity in M.T.
1999-2000	6447
2000-2001	9450
2001-2002	11122

There is no registered exporter of jute and jute products in Assam. Therefore, there is no record available with the Government regarding the export of jute from Assam during the last three years.

[Translation]

### FCI Godowns

902. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of pearl millet procured by the Government of Rajasthan alongwith the rate of procurement during the last three years;

(b) the quantity of foodgrains allocated under various schemes viz. Antyodaya, Annapurna and Food for

Work Schemes and for distribution to consumers under BPL scheme during the said period, Scheme-wise State-wise; and

(c) the quantity of foodgrains demanded by the State Governments and the quantity allocated to them during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) The quantity of pearl millet (Bajra) procured by the Government of Rajasthan during the last three years was nil. During the current kharif marketing year 2001-02, a quantity of 33,982 tonnes of bajra has been procured in Rajasthan upto 15.7.2002, comprising 16,712 tonnes by FCI, 15,207 tonnes by RAJFED and 2063 tonnes by Rajasthan Warehousing Corporation.

The minimums support prices fixed for bajra from 1998-99 kharif marketing season onwards are as under:

(Rs per quintals)	
1998-1999	390.00
1999-2000	415.00
2000-2001	445.00
2001-2002	485.00

(b) Statements I, II, III and IV showing quantities of foodgrains allocated under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), (Antyodaya and BPL), Annapurna and Food for Work Schemes during the last three years are enclosed.

(c) With the introduction of Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) from June, 1997, the allocation of foodgrains to States/UTs is made as per TPDS guidelines for families below Poverty line (BPL) and families above poverty line (APL); and these are not demand based. The allocation for Antyodaya families is also made as per TPDS guidelines.

The additional quantities of foodgrains demanded by the State Government and the additional quantities allocated under the Annapurna Scheme and the quantities of foodgrains demanded and allocated under Food for Work Programme are shown in the enclosed statements V and VI.

Statement-I

State-wise allotment of Rice for Antyodaya Anna Yojana and for BPL Families during the last three years

(In '000 tonnes)

S.No.	States/UTs	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	453.360	-	1316.648	15.570	1470.960	186.840
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8.400	-	18.384	0.000	24.459	1.134
3.	Assam	228.720	-	457.428	0.000	515.058	28.152
4.	Bihar	412.320	-	750.840	0.000	656.370	60.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	99.228	7.185	305.748	86.220
6.	Delhi	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	11.790	0.480
7.	Goa	3.120	-	6.230	0.000	6.431	0.979
8.	Gujarat	94.500	-	343.526	0.000	234.604	12.350
9.	Haryana	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	-	34.947	0.984	173.955	14.172
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.412	-	112.800	0.000	115.247	19.323
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	73.800	0.000	227.000	36.650
13.	Karnataka	276.000	-	568.272	0.000	646.182	67.287
14.	Kerala	184.200	-	365.144	5.955	374.958	71.460
15.	Madhya Pradesh	288.000	-	468.496	4.760	289.756	57.120
16.	Maharashtra	253.920	-	521.504	0.000	725.426	93.749
17.	Manipur	20.600	-	31.214	0.000	35.136	1.914
18.	Meghalaya	17.160	-	34.354	0.000	44.240	3.515
19.	Mizoram	6.360	-	13.940	0.000	16.461	3.156
20.	Nagaland	9.240	-	18.480	0.000	24.185	2.280
21.	Orissa	824.715	-	949.922	0.000	907.045	88.466
22.	Punjab	8.160	-	16.800	0.000	18.080	0.000
23.	Rajasthan	3.000	-	23.595	0.107	6.282	1.284

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Sikkim	4.080	-	8.916	0.000	11.205	1.176
25.	Tamil Nadu	549.480	-	1121.664	0.000	1350.423	35.475
26.	Tripura	27.720	-	55.450	0.000	62.718	7.917
27.	Uttar Pradesh	416.700	-	741.628	0.000	736.649	82.111
28.	Uttaranchal	-	-	22.172	0.000	70.962	8.028
29.	West Bengal	264.840	-	676.064	0.000	831.438	54.960
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.800	-	3.604	0.000	3.686	0.591
31.	Chandigarh	0.240	-	0.480	0.000	0.350	0.318
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.440	-	2.899	0.050	3.009	0.600
33.	Daman and Diu	0.240	-	0.532	0.000	0.639	0.120
34.	Lakshadweep	0.240	-	0.000	0.000	0.044	0.040
35.	Pondicherry	7.800	-	17.088	0.000	22.701	1.125
Total		4422.767	-	8876.049	34.611	9923.197	1028.992

**Statement-II**

*State-wise allotment of Wheat for Antyodaya Anna Yojana and for BPL Families during the last three years*

(In '000 Tonnes)

S. No.	States/UTs	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY	BPL	AAY
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.840	-	1.840	0.000	2.565	0.000
3.	Assam	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
4.	Bihar	618.480	-	1126.260	0.000	1164.501	90.000
5.	Chhattisgarh		-	28.428	0.000	87.597	0.000
6.	Delhi	0.000	-	24.540	0.000	102.375	1.920
7.	Goa	1.440	-	2.874	0.000	3.420	0.000
8.	Gujarat	145.500	-	565.287	0.000	634.936	49.400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Haryana	87.960	-	175.918	0.000	182.541	27.346
10.	Himachal Pradesh	51.120	-	67.369	0.984	74.280	9.444
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.748	-	35.520	0.000	36.516	6.084
12.	Jharkhand	-	-	110.700	0.000	340.491	54.980
13.	Karnataka	69.000	-	142.068	0.000	161.542	16.823
14.	Kerala	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
15.	Madhya Pradesh	352.080	-	665.612	11.050	696.227	132.600
16.	Maharashtra	471.600	-	968.580	0.000	1370.786	174.112
17.	Manipur	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
18.	Meghalaya	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
19.	Mizoram	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
20.	Nagaland	2.280	-	4.560	0.000	5.937	0.558
21.	Orissa	50.000	-	102.300	0.000	0.000	0.000
22.	Punjab	43.440	-	89.436	0.000	96.283	19.723
23.	Rajasthan	257.400	-	850.575	9.208	909.987	110.496
24.	Sikkim	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
26.	Tripura	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
27.	Uttar Pradesh	780.600	-	1537.660	0.000	1603.140	178.680
28.	Uttaranchal		-	11.840	0.000	38.760	3.420
29.	West Bengal	283.800	-	577.496	0.000	422.931	54.966
30.	Anaman and Nicobar Islands	0.840	-	1.680	0.000	1.764	0.231
31.	Chandigarh	1.920	-	3.838	0.000	5.330	0.000
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.360	-	0.725	0.020	0.753	0.240
33.	Daman and Diu	0.120	-	0.268	0.000	0.330	0.060
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
35.	Pondicherry	0.000	-	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Total		3236.528	-	7095.374	21.262	7942.992	931.083

**Statement-III**

*State-wise Quantity of Foodgrains allocated to the States/UTs for the year 2000-01 and 2001-02*

Unit - MTs

S.No.	State/UTs	Foodgrains Allocated**	
		2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11185	14027
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	221	571
3.	Assam	3197	8271
4.	Bihar	26585	19062
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	3201
6.	Goa	108	90
7.	Gujarat*	5318	
8.	Haryana*	2071	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	914	765
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1226	1026
11.	Jharkhand	-	5514
12.	Karnataka*	8165	
13.	Kerala	5398	4514
14.	Madhya Pradesh*	14376	
15.	Maharashtra	16075	17824
16.	Manipur	398	1031
17.	Meghalaya	430	1112
18.	Mizoram	120	310
19.	Nagaland	312	807
20.	Orissa	7776	6503
21.	Punjab*	1495	
22.	Rajasthan	5700	12635

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	115	298
24.	Tamil Nadu	10327	8637
25.	Tripura	688	1782
26.	Uttar Pradesh	30125	42000
27.	Uttaranchal		1275
28.	West Bengal	11482	9602
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67	56
30.	Chandigarh	53	59
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	45	38
32.	Daman and Diu	10	8
33.	NCT Delhi	965	1070
34.	Lakshadweep	7	6
35.	Pondicherry	190	159
Total		165144	162253

\* Not implementing the Scheme.

\*\* Excludes the additional foodgrains allocated.

Annapurna Scheme started in 2000-01. It was not in operation in 1999-2000.

**Statement-IV**

*Allocation of Foodgrains free of cost under Food for work Programme during the Last three years*

S.No.	State	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-02	
		Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	207000	0	320550
2.	Gujarat	0	0	70000	20000	46515	11590
3.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	11549	0	0
4.	Maharashtra	0	0	8000	2000	112000	28000
5.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	43000	20079	145235	43430
6.	Orissa	0	0	0	100000	0	150000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Rajasthan	0	0	118145	0	621360	0
8.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1650000
9.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	42540	57460
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	5000
11.	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	100000
Total		0	0	239145	360628	967650	2366030

### Statement-V

*Additional quantities of foodgrains demanded and allocated under the Annapurna Scheme*

(Figures in Tonnes)

State	2000-01		2001-02	
	Additional foodgrains demanded	Additional foodgrains allocated	Additional foodgrains demanded	Additional foodgrains allocated
Andhra Pradesh	4468	4468	-	-
Bihar	-	-	894	-
Orissa	-	-	1223	1223
Rajasthan	6037	6037	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	30678	9834	-	-

### Statement-VI

*State-wise foodgrains demanded and allocated under Food for Work Programme during the year 2000-01 and 2001-02*

S. No.	State	2000-01		2001-02	
		Foodgrains Demanded (In tonne)	Foodgrains allotted/ Released (In tonne)	Foodgrains Demanded (In tonne)	Foodgrain allotted/ Released* (In tonne)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	1850000	1650000
2.	Bihar	0	0	100000	100000
3.	Chhattisgarh	207000	207000	679007	320550

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	90000	90000	58105	58105
5.	Himachal Pradesh	11549	11549	0	0
6.	Karnataka	0	0	100000	100000
7.	Kerala	0	0	5000	5000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63079	63079	205490	188665
9.	Maharashtra	10000	10000	168000	140000
10.	Orissa	100000	100000	150000	150000
11.	Rajasthan	118145	118145	720000	621360
Total		599773	599773	4035602	3333680

\* Food for Work programme was launched in 2000-01

### Poor Lifting of Foodgrains by Rajasthan

903. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise, plan-wise and foodgrain-wise details of quantity of foodgrain allocated to the Rajasthan Government during the last three years under the various welfare schemes, like Antyodaya Yojana, famine relief and other welfare schemes;

(b) whether the Rajasthan Government failed to lift the allocated quantity of foodgrains;

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

(d) whether the Union Government and the State Governments have formulated any mutual co-ordinating plan for lifting the said allocated foodgrains and making better utilization of the foodgrains; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) to (c) A statement showing the details of the quantity of foodgrains allocated to the Rajasthan Government and the quantity lifted by the State Government during the last three years under

Antyodaya Anna Yojana, Food for Work Programme and under Welfare Schemes is enclosed.

The lifting of foodgrains (wheat and rice) by States/UTs under TPDS depends on several factors, the most important being the parity between the Central Issue Prices (CIPs) and the open market prices; purchasing power of PDS consumers especially those belong to the BPL category, quality considerations; and the food habits of the people in different regions of the country.

The above factors also have a bearing on the off-take under Welfare Schemes.

(d) and (e) The Union Government has already issued directions to the State Governments for ensuring full lifting of the foodgrains allotted under the TPDS. To streamline the functioning of the TPDS, PDS (Control) Order has also been notified on 31.8.2001. The designated Area Officer visits Rajasthan regularly and alongwith the State Government reviews the functioning of the PDS including the off-take of the foodgrains.

### Statement

#### *Details of Allotment and Lifting of Wheat and Rice under Antyodaya and Other Welfare Schemes in Rajasthan during 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

(Provisional) (Figures in '000 Tonnes)

Scheme	1999-2000				2000-2001				2001-2002			
	Wheat		Rice		Wheat		Rice		Wheat		Rice	
	Allot.	Lift.	Allot.	Lift.	Allot.	Lift.	Allot.	Lift.	Allot.	Lift.	Allot.	Lift.
Antyodaya					9.21	8.06	0.11	0.06	110.50	102.30	1.29	0.48
Below Poverty Line	257.40	191.76	3.00	1.30	850.58	321.59	23.59	1.14	909.98	559.03	6.28	0.34
Drought Relief	-	-	-	-	333.89	*	17.57	*	370.67	*	-	*
Food for Work	-	-	-	-	118.15	79.77	0.00	0.00	621.36	502.23	0.00	0.00
Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	137.59	9.52	0.00	0.00
Mid Day Meal	166.05	89.82	0.00	0.00	130.31	100.55	0.00	0.00	186.65	147.31	0.00	0.00
Annapurna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.70#	2.88	0.00	0.07	12.64#	10.93	0.00	0.00
Nutrition Programme	5.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	4.60	0.00	0.00	0.00
SC/ST/OBC Hostels	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.22	0.00	0.00	0.00

\* Lifting included in the lifting against Below Poverty Line.

# Allotment is made in form of total foodgrains

[English]

#### **World Bank Aided Scheme in Gujarat**

904. SHRI G. J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes have been undertaken in Gujarat with the assistance of World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the financial assistance provided by the World Bank for each of the schemes since 1999, till date, year-wise; and

(d) the targets achieved under the said schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) Two projects - (i) Gujarat State Highways and (ii) Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstruction projects - have been undertaken in Gujarat with World Bank assistance. Gujarat Highways project is for US \$ 381.00 million and Earthquake Reconstruction Project - in two phases - is for a total amount of US \$ 704.33 million. An amount of US \$ 254.80 million and US \$ 40.419 million has been disbursed against Earthquake and Highways project respectively as on April 30, 2002.

#### Bank Listed with SEBI

905. SHRI AMBAREESHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of banks listed with the SEBI as June 30, 2002;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that these listed banks have not been following the SEBI norms and the Reserve Bank of India have issued directions to these banks to follow the SEBI norms; and

(c) if so, the other measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has intimated that the companies/banks are required to be listed with the stock exchanges and not with SEBI. There are 29 banks listed with the National Stock Exchange and 37 with the Bombay Stock Exchange. These are shown in the statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) According to SEBI, like all the listed companies, the listed banks are also required to follow SEBI norms as prescribed under the Listing Agreement. They are also required to comply with the regulations and guidelines issued by RBI from time to time.

In terms of the amended/new clauses of the revised listing agreement with stock exchanges, listed banks are required to mandatory comply with all the Accounting Standards (AS) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) from time to time. However, RBI made it optional for the banks to comply with the Accounting Standards (AS) viz. AS-17 on Segment Reporting, AS-18 on Related Party Disclosure, AS-21 on Consolidated Financial Statements and AS-22 on Taxes

For Income. In line with the above RBI decision, SEBI also made compliance with the above Accounting Standards optional for banks only for the financial year ended March, 31, 2002. The banks would be required to conform to the above Accounting Standards for the years commencing on or after April 01, 2002.

Reserve Bank vide circular dated 16.02.2002 has advised all scheduled commercial banks to follow SEBI guidelines in the matter of foreign direct investment regarding shareholding and transfer of shares etc. Reserve Bank has also advised all Indian commercial banks vide Circular dated 4 June, 2002 regarding SEBI Committee on Corporate Governance in respect of guidelines to Indian commercial banks listed in stock exchanges.

#### Statement

##### Bank Listed with SEBI

#### A- Banks Listed at NSE

Sl. No.	Name of the Bank
1	2
1.	Andhra Bank
2.	Bank of Baroda
3.	Bank of India
4.	Centurion Bank Limited
5.	Corporation Bank
6.	City Union Bank Ltd.
7.	Dena Bank
8.	The Federal Bank Ltd.
9.	Global Trust Bank Ltd.
10.	HDFC Bank Ltd.
11.	ICICI Bank Ltd.
12.	IDBI Bank Ltd.
13.	IndusInd Bank Limited
14.	Indian Overseas Bank
15.	The Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.
16.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.
17.	The Karnataka Bank Limited

1	2
18.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank Ltd.
19.	Oriental Bank of Commerce
20.	Punjab National Bank
21.	State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur
22.	State Bank of India
23.	State Bank of Travancore
24.	The South Indian Bank Ltd.
25.	Syndicate Bank
26.	United Western Bank Ltd.
27.	UTI Bank Ltd.
28.	Vijaya Bank
29.	Vysya Bank Ltd.

#### List-B Banks Listed at BSE

S.No. Name of the Bank

1	2
1	Export Import Bank of India
2	Industrial Development Bank of India Ltd.
3	Nedungadi Bank Ltd.
4	State Bank of India
5	State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur
6	Small Industries Development Bank of India
7	United Western Bank Ltd.
8	Federal Bank Ltd.
9	Global Trust Bank Ltd.
10	Oriental Bank of Commerce
11	Bank of Punjab Ltd.
12	Bank of Rajasthan Ltd.
13	HDFC Bank Ltd.
14	State Bank of Mysore
15	Dhanalakshmi Bank Ltd.

1	2
16	Vysya Bank Ltd.
17	Bank of Madura Ltd.
18	Industrial Investment Bank of India
19	Dena Bank
20	Bank of Baroda
21	Bank of India
22	ICICI Bank Ltd.
23	IndusInd Bank Ltd.
24	Corporation Bank
25	State Bank of Travancore
26	Jammu and Kashmir Bank Ltd.
27	South Indian Bank Ltd.
28	City Union Bank Ltd.
29	Centurion Bank Ltd.
30	UTI Bank Ltd.
31	IDBI Bank Ltd.
32	Times Bank Ltd.
33	Syndicate Bank
34	Indian Overseas Bank
35	Andhra Bank
36	Vijaya Bank
37	Punjab National Bank

[Translation]

#### Facilities to States for Industrialisation

906. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHAUDHARY:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are supplementing the efforts of the State Governments for industrialisation and setting up of industries by way of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes;

(b) if so, the details of such schemes;

(c) the funds provided to each State under these Schemes during the Ninth plan and current year, Scheme-wise and year-wise;

(d) the extent to which the aim of industrialisation has been achieved in each State by this assistance; and

(e) the further schemes proposed by the Government to support the State Governments efforts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The brief details of the Centrally Sponsored schemes for facilitating industrialisation in the States are given as under:

#### **Transport Subsidy Scheme, 1971**

The scheme aims at promoting industrialisation in hilly, remote and inaccessible areas of the country. Under the scheme, subsidy ranging between 50% to 90% is admissible on transportation cost incurred by an entrepreneur on the movement of raw materials and finished goods from the designated rail-head/ports upto the location of industrial units and vice-versa for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

#### **Growth Centre Scheme, 1971**

The scheme aims at promoting industrialisation of the identified backward areas in the country. Under the scheme, subsidy is provided for creating basic infrastructure facilities like power, water, telecommunication, banking etc. for attracting growth of industries in and around these centres.

#### **Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1997 for N.E.**

This scheme is a part of the package of measures initiated by the Central Government for the development of the North-Eastern region. Under the scheme, subsidy @ 15% of the investment in plant and machinery subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 30 lakhs is admissible to the units to be set up in the identified locations.

#### **Central Interest Subsidy Scheme, 1997 for N.E. States**

This scheme is also part of the initiatives taken for the development of North-Eastern region and subsidy @ 3% is payable to industrial units on the working capital loans taken by them.

#### **Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme, 1997 for N.E. States**

This is also part of the initiatives taken for the development of the North-Eastern region and under the scheme insurance paid by the eligible units is reimbursed to them.

(c) The information is contained in the enclosed statements I to III.

(d) On the basis of reports obtained, it can be said that operation of these schemes has helped the process of industrialisation in the following manner.

- i) Has helped in setting up of new Industrial Growth Centres in hitherto unexploited areas.
- ii) Accelerated the process of setting up of new industrial units in the identified areas.
- iii) Many of the existing units continue to operate in the identified locations because of the availability of subsidies under these schemes.
- iv) Transport subsidy has resulted in 10.5% annual growth rate of factories in Himachal Pradesh. This has resulted in employment opportunities in Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh. It has yielded income to states in the form of levies received from industrial units.

(e) Following new scheme are proposed to be introduced to support the efforts of State Governments towards industrialisation:

- i) Package of incentives for the Industrial Development of the Special Category States i.e. Jammu and Kashmir (notified) and Himachal Pradesh and Sikkim (under process); and
- ii) Industrial Clusters Development Scheme.

**Statement-I**

*Releases made to various States/UTs during the last five years,  
under the Transport Subsidy Scheme*

(Rs. in lakh rounded off)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1.	Assam	2548.61	1250.53	1195.24	4252.04*	6583.19*
2.	Manipur	18.96	24.41	4.01		
3.	Tripura	78.19	51.40	26.19		
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	1243.55	277.21	606.46		
5.	Meghalaya	508.55	127.45	703.96		
6.	Nagaland	970.01	1169.19	649.02		
7.	Mizoram	-	103.29	347.22		
8.	Sikkim	129.82	-	-	-	69.59
9.	Himachal Pradesh	824.77	4814.06	4650.79	4037.88	2238.23
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	138.62	594.51	280.23	275.86	69.54
11.	Uttar Pradesh	0.92	45.13	-	0.76	-
12.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	-	33.46	3.19
13.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
14.	West Bengal (Darjeeling)	-	42.82	36.88	-	36.26
Total		6460.00	8500.00	8500.00	8600.00	9000.00

\* From May, 2000, NEDFI has been designated as the nodal agency for disbursement of subsidy to eligible units in North Eastern Region (S.No.1-7) and accordingly funds are released in favour of NEDFI.

**Statement-II**

*State-wise/Scheme-wise/ Year-wise disbursement by NEDFI/NIC*

**Central Capital Investment Subsidy Scheme, 1997**

(Rs. in lakhs rounded off)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	-	-	-	0	389	150	539
3.	Manipur	-	-	-	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	0	0	87	87
5.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
7.	Tripura	-	-	-	26	02	47	75
	Total	-	-	-	26	391	284	701

**Central Interest Subsidy Scheme, 1997**

Sl.No.	Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Total
1.	Arunachal pradesh	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	-	-	-	0	5	12	17
3.	Manipur	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
4.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	0	20	0	20
5.	Mizoram	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
6.	Nagaland	-	-	-	0	0	0	0
7.	Tripura	-	-	-	0	0	0.1	00.1
	Total	-	-	-	0	25	12.1	37.1

**Central Comprehensive Insurance Scheme, 1997**

Sl. No.	Name of the State	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Total
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Under the Scheme, a sum of Rs.10.00 lakh has been released to National Insurance Company Ltd. (NIC), during 2000-2001, to disburse subsidy to eligible units in the States of N.E. region. The NIC is yet to finalise the modalities of the Scheme.

**Statement-III**

*Details of Central Assistance Released to approved Growth Centres in the Ninth Plan (As on 31.03.2001)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Growth Centre	Ninth Plan				
		1997 -98	1998-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>					
1	Hindupur					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Khammam					
3	Vizianagaram-Bobbilli		100	11		
4	Ongole	150	200			
II	<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>					
5	Niklok Ngorlung		48	50		
III	<b>Assam</b>					
6	Chariduar			150	100	
7	Matia	50		100	100	
IV	<b>Bihaar</b>					
8	Begusarai					
9	Bhagalpur					
10	Chhapra					
11	Darbhanga	50				
12	Muzaffarpur					
V	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>					
13	Borai			125		
14	Siltara					
	<b>Goa</b>					
15	Electronic City	150			150	
VI	<b>Gujarat</b>					
16	Gandhidham				250	235
17	Palanpur				150	
18	Vagra					
VII	<b>Haryana</b>					
19	Bawal					
20	Saha	50			150	200
VIII	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>					
21	Kangra					



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>IX</b>	<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>					
22	Lassipora	50			200	
23	Samba		50	200		50
<b>X</b>	<b>Jharkhand</b>					
24	Hazaribagh					
<b>XI</b>	<b>Karnataka</b>					
25	Dharwad					
26	Raichur		120		200	
27	Hassan	60				
<b>XII</b>	<b>Kerala</b>					
28	Alappuzh- Malappuram	200	532			
29	Kannur-Kozhikode					
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>					
30	Chainpura					
31	Ghirongi					
32	Kheda					
33	Satlapur				100	
<b>XIV</b>	<b>Maharashtra</b>					
34	Akola	450		200	50	
35	Chandrapur	100	200	60	55	100
36	Dhule		50	200	50	80
37	Nanded	550		200	100	60
38	Ratnagiri	200				
<b>XV</b>	<b>Manipur</b>					
39	Lamlai-Napet	50			100	
<b>XVI</b>	<b>Meghalaya</b>					
40	Mendipathar					

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>XVII</b>	<b>Mizoram</b>					
41	Luangmual				250	
<b>XVIII</b>	<b>Nagaland</b>					
42	Ganeshnagar		500	500	195	255
<b>XIX</b>	<b>Orissa</b>					
43	Chatrapur					
44	Kalinganagar-Duburi		50	50		450
45	Jharsuguda					150
46	Kesinga		50			75
<b>XX</b>	<b>Pondicherry</b>					
47	Polagam	50		250		100
<b>XXI</b>	<b>Punjab</b>					
48	Bhantida					
49	Pathankot					
<b>XXII</b>	<b>Rajasthan</b>					
50	Abu Road					
51	Khara	50		100		
52	Bhilwara		100	150		
53	Dholpur	70				
54	Jhalawar					
<b>XXIII</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu</b>					
55	Erode					
56	Tirunelveli					
57	Oragadam			50	150	600
<b>XXIV</b>	<b>Tripura</b>					
58	Bodhjung Nagar				250	270
<b>XXV</b>	<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>					
59	Bijauli			100	200	243

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
60	Jamaur				200	65
61	Pakbara				200	550
62	Dibiapur	50			50	50
63	Khurja	170				
64	Satharia					117
65	Sahjanwa					
XXVI	<b>West Bengal</b>					
66	Bolpur					50
67	Jalpaiguri					50
68	Malda					250
Total		2500	2000	2496	3250	4000

[English]

#### NCCF

907. SHRI RAGHUNATH JHA: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware that the NCCF has authorised nine franchises in Delhi to trade on behalf of the NCCF in stationery stores;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to discard these franchises; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) and (b) The NCCF is a Multi State Cooperative Society having its own Board of Directors to decide about its business and administrative matters. The NCCF has informed that a decision has been taken by their management to open Franchise Showrooms for sale of stationery and other office use articles in Delhi and other parts of the country. As per the terms of agreement entered between the NCCF and the Franchisee, the NCCF is to supervise and monitor the showrooms by their own staff posted there.

(c) and (d) Encouraged by the results of the eight Franchisee set up by the NCCF and in order to provide ready availability and better service to the Government Departments, the NCCF proposes to open such showrooms in all major cities of the country, where their Branches are located.

#### Role of Indian Missions in Foreign Trade

908. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the role of Indian Missions abroad in the country's foreign trade development;

(b) whether any review has been made by the Government to assess their performance in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the percentage of increase registered in country's foreign trade by way of involvement of Indian Missions during 2001-02 as compared to the previous two years;

(e) the details of Indian Missions which have been found lacking in promoting the country's trade;

(f) whether any policy change is prepared/

proposed to be prepared by the Government for greater involvement of the Indian Missions; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Indian Missions abroad providing market intelligence and other inputs into policy formulation besides providing support for various export promotion activities, such as, visits of commercial delegations, buyer-seller meets, promotional exhibitions etc.

(b) and (c) Appraisal and review of the performance of Indian Missions abroad in promoting the country's economic interest, including export promotion, is a continuous and ongoing process.

(d) and (e) Increase in country's foreign trade depends on several factors with the Missions abroad acting as facilitators. Any increase or decrease in foreign trade cannot be attributed to a single factor.

(f) and (g) Government has drawn up a trade facilitation charter, laying down guidelines, for Indian Missions in countries of major commercial interest to India.

#### **Appointment of Nominees in the Council of Institute of C.A.**

909. SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government nominate six persons to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India; and

(b) if so, the criteria and procedure of this appointment of the nominees?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Three are Government officials, and three are chosen from amongst the professionals depending on their experience, qualifications and ability to contribute. The tenure of the Government nominees is for a period as may be determined by the Government.

#### **TATA Teleservices**

910. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Company Affairs

has examined the complaints made against the TATA's regarding investment in Tata Teleservices out of VSNL's reserves;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of such investigation; and

(d) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The matter is still under examination in the Department.

[Translation]

#### **Tribal Welfare Schemes in Rajasthan**

911. DR. JASWANT SINGH YADAV:

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of tribals and the details of welfare schemes being run for them in Rajasthan;

(b) the funds allocated for this purpose during each of the last three years, Scheme-wise;

(c) whether this amount has been fully utilized;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of projects submitted by the State Government for welfare of tribals which are pending with the Union Government; and

(f) the time by which these projects are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (d) The total population of tribals in Rajasthan as per the 1991 census is 54,74,881. The details of welfare schemes being run for the benefit of tribals in Rajasthan as well as the amount released against these schemes together with the unspent balance during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement. The reasons for delay in utilization of the amount is mainly on account of the fact that

(i) State Governments do not release funds on time to implementing agencies in the districts; and

(ii) The utilized amount is not promptly reported to the Ministry.

(e) and (f) The Government of Rajasthan has submitted three proposals as under:

The first proposal is for grant-in-aid under the Scheme of Boys and Girls Hostels.

The proposal will be further processed on receipt of a clarification asked for from the Government of Rajasthan.

The second proposal is for Rs.406.65 lakh under committed schemes - Education through reputed institutions, afforestation around Udaipur, water-harvesting structures and community lift irrigation. This proposal is under examination.

The third proposal is for Rs. 1593.35 lakh under Non-committed schemes - additional class-rooms, hostels, water supply, minor irrigation etc. This proposal, is also under examination.

#### Statement

*Funds Released and Unspent Balance during the years 1999-2000 to 2001-02 to the State Govt. of Rajasthan*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Scheme	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002	
		Funds released	Unspent Balance	Funds released	Unspent Balance	Funds released	Unspent Balance
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Plan	2915.24	-440.22	2915.24	-345.31	3649.56	1923.74
2	Grant Under Article 275(1) on the Constitution	800.29	500.29	1700	500	2550	1550
3	Girls Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Boys Hostel	319.2	319.2	-	-	-	-
5	Educational Complex	17.51	-	19.8	-	30.58	-
6	Vocational Training Centre (Govt.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Ashram Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Res. & Trg. (TRIs)	1.7	-	11.03	-	4.53	4.53
9	Grant-in-aid to State TDCCs	25	-	-	-	251.61	251.61
10	Grain Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Development of Primitive Tribal Groups	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	State Tribal Development Finance Corporations	25	-	-	-	257.61	251.61
13	Post Matric Scholarship	218.31	-	529.76	-	580.29	580.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Grant to NGOs	24.49	-	30.21	-	28.23	-
15	Coaching & Allied	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Book Bank	-	-	-	-	6.00	6.00
17	Upgradation of Merit	-	-	-	-	7.05	7.05
Total		4346.74	379.27	5206.04	154.69	7365.46	4574.83

[English]

### Smuggling of Drugs and Opium

912. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the frequent reports of On Line illegal trading of psychotropic substances, smuggling of drugs and opium;

(b) if so, the modus operandi adopted for trade in psychotropic substances; and the seizures, if any, made on the basis of investigations made into such reports; and

(c) the effective steps taken to prevent such illicit trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Investigations revealed that the modus operandi was to get orders for drugs, mainly psychotropic, through the web sites on the Internet and to make the despatches against such orders through EMS speed post to the clients in foreign countries by mislabelling the contents to escape the Customs. Payments for the drugs were received through credit cards. Only one case of on-line illegal trading of psychotropic has been detected so far in which 4 persons were arrested and 2654 tablets of various controlled psychotropic substances were seized.

(c) Misuse of the Internet to provide and sell drugs is an important issue the world over and the 20th session of the UN General Assembly recommended action at the state, regional and international levels to tackle the menace. This issue was also discussed at the 45th session of the Commission on Narcotics Drugs held in

Vienna in March 2002. The Government of India is also seized of the problem and has asked the enforcement agencies to keep a close watch on such activities with a view to adequately combating the problem.

### Focus-Japan Programme by Leather Development Council

913. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Leather Development Council has started a "Focus-Japan" programme to develop better ties with Japan for leather export;

(b) if so, the details of said programme;

(c) the extent to which Leather Development Council has succeeded in achieving its target;

(d) whether Government have also provided financial assistance to Leather Development Council to hold exhibitions in Japan;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the guidelines issued for spending this fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Council for Leather Exports has planned a comprehensive market development and export promotion programme called "Focus-Japan" to consolidate and expand our share of exports of leather products to Japan. The programme includes Market Study on Japanese Leather Sector, organising a seminar on Indo-Japanese Buyer-Seller Meets and undertaking publicity awareness programmes in Japan for creating awareness among Japanese buyers on the capabilities of Indian manufacturers.

(c) The export of leather and leather products to Japan have risen from US \$ 7.30 Million in 1998-99 to US \$ 15.32 Million in 2001-2002.

(d) to (f) The Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 76.66 lacs under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme for undertaking various activities which include Market Study, Publicity and Buyer-Seller Meets. The funds are required to be spent as per guidelines of M.A.I. Scheme.

#### **Private Pension Fund Operators**

914. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has proposed to allow entry of private pension fund operators;

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

(c) to what extent the private operators would be allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the announcement in the budget speech for the year 2001-2002, envisaging a New Pension Scheme based on defined contribution to employees entering govt. service after October 1, 2001, a High Level Expert Group was constituted by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare. The expert group submitted its report in Feb., 2002. The report, inter-alia envisages a hybrid Defined Benefit / Defined Contribution Scheme to meet requirements of civil servants. The said report envisages a constitution of Board of Trustees with representatives from the principal stake holders and professional experts. Subject to overall control of Board of Trustees, Investment Committee which would be a sub-set of Board of Trustees would lay down guidelines for investment, set guidelines for monitoring investments and lay down sound accounting practices.

#### **Export of Mangoes to USA and Europe**

915. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian mangoes failed to hit US/UK markets as reported in 'Hindustan Times' dated June 14, 2002;

(b) if so, though India contributes 46% to the world's mangoes produced, it accounts for mere 16% of global trade;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Indian mangoes are permanently quarantined in US market;

(e) if so, the facts thereof;

(f) whether quality issues debar the entry of mangoes into Europe as well; and

(g) if so, the corrective steps taken by the Government to boost the export of mangoes and provide latest facilities/equipment to the mango growers so that they can compete with the foreign traders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (f) Exports of fresh mangoes to US are severely constrained by quarantine regulations. However, Mangoes/Mango products are being exported to UK and also to US. As per trade Statistics of 2000 maintained by Food & Agricultural Organisation (FAO), India accounts for 6% of world trade in quantity terms.

(g) Government has initiated steps to boost export of mangoes through inter-alia setting up of Agri-Export Zones in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, providing financial assistance to individual exporters for setting up infrastructural facilities etc.

#### **Share Brokers Circle in Income Tax Department**

916. SHRI PRAVIN RASHTRAPAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of closing down of "Share Brokers Circle" in the Income Tax Department at Delhi;

(b) if so, whether the Assessment Circles for professionals such as advocates, engineers and medical practitioners are still continuing;

(c) if so, the reasons for which the Share Brokers' Circle have been closed; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir. After restructuring of the Income Tax Department, Share Brokers other than Companies are assessed by Assessing Officers having territorial jurisdiction over them, whereas Share Brokers Companies are assessed in Company Charges where jurisdiction is alphabetical.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Since the number of Share Brokers assessed in Delhi is very small, their centralisation was not considered necessary.

(d) In view of (c) above, does not arise.

#### Committee on FDI Estimation

917. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted any committee to bring India's Foreign Direct Investment estimation procedure in line with global practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of progress made by the Committee in its task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) to (c) An informal committee comprising representatives from RBI and the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion has been constituted for this purpose. The Committee is expected to complete its task shortly.

#### SSI Sector

918. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the woven segment of ready-made garment and the knitted segment have been de-reserved from the SSI sector;

(b) if so, the reasons, therefore; and

(c) the measures taken by the Government to compensate the small scale sector to overcome the distress faced by SSI due to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) Government has de-reserved ready-made woven garment

and synthetic knitted gas mantle fabric for manufacture in the small scale sector. Besides, SSI investment limit for knitted fabrics and knitwears has been increased from Rs. 1.00 crore to Rs. 5.00 crore.

(b) The reasons for the same are to create opportunities for technology upgradation, enhancement of productivity, quality consciousness, product diversification, increase in exports and innovative marketing strategies, maximizing employment opportunities, etc.

(c) The Government has announced a Comprehensive Policy Package for SSIs on 30th August, 2000 to protect the interest of the Small Scale sector. The package includes enhanced fiscal and credit support, better infrastructural and marketing facilities and incentives for technology upgradation. The major objective of the policy package is to strengthen the SSI sector and enhance its competitiveness both domestically and globally.

[Translation]

#### Assistance from Germany

919. SHRI C.N. SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Germany has agreed to provide assistance to India worth Rs. 360 crores for its various projects under the Germany-India Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the projects on which the above amount is likely to be spent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Government of Germany has extended Financial Assistance of Deutsche Mark (DM) 179 Million (approx. Rs. 360 crores) for the implementation of the following projects in India under Indo-German Bilateral Development Cooperation Programme for the years 2000 and 2001:

S.No.	Project	Amount in DM Million	Grant / Loan
1	2	3	4
1.	Watershed Development Programme, Phase-III (Maharashtra)	39.0	Grant



1	2	3	4
2.	Slum Improvement Project, Nagpur	11.0	Grant
3.	Rural Water Supply, Rajasthan (extension)	10.0	Grant
4.	Pulse Polio Immunization Programme-III	20.0	Grant
5.	Capitalization of Rural Financial Intermediaries (SEWA)	8.0	Grant
6.	Small Industries Development Bank of India-III	29.8 <u>1.2</u> 31.0	Loan Grant
7.	Fertilizer Sector Programme-VII	40.0	Loan
8.	HDFC-IV (Gujarat Earthquake Reconstruction Programme-I)	20.0	Grant
Total		179.0	

**Export of Diamonds**

920. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the India's share in the world trade of diamonds;

(b) the estimated foreign exchange earned by India from export of diamonds annually; and

(c) the quantum and value of carved and polished diamonds exported during the first three months of the current financial year alongwith the names of countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) India's present share in the World net exports of cut and polished diamonds is 55%.

(b) Following are the FOB value of exports of cut and polished diamonds during the last 3 financial years.

(In U.S.dollar in Million)

Year	Exports of Cut and Polished Diamonds
1999-2000	6647.82
2000-2001	6186.70
2001-2002 (provisional)	5971.91

(c) During the month of April to June, 2002 in the current financial year, there has been exports of cut and polished diamonds to the extent of 90.44 lakh Carats in terms of quantity valued at US \$ 1516.18 Million (Rs. 7,383.62 Crores). These diamonds were exported to USA, Hongkong, Belgium, Israel, U.A.E., Japan, Switzerland, Singapore, Thailand, U.K. etc.

**Kisan Credit Cards**

921. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion fixed by banks and financial institutions for issuing credit cards to farmers alongwith the names of banks/ financial institutions designated for this purpose;

(b) the number of credit cards issued to farmers by different banks and financial institutions till date, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government have received any complaints against the banks and financial institutions regarding irregularities in issuing credit cards to farmers;

(d) if so, the State-wise details of the complaints received by the Governments during the last three years and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the steps likely to be taken by the Government in this regard in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) In terms of the operational instructions for implementation of Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) Scheme issued by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), banks may provide KCCs to farmers who are eligible for sanction of production credit for cultivation purposes. The scheme primarily caters to the short term credit requirement of farmers and is implemented by commercial banks, regional rural banks and co-operative banks.

(b) As reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), 2.37 crore KCCs have been issued since inception of the scheme upto 31st March, 2002 to farmers in all the States/Union Territories together by all the banks. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) to (e) RBI and NABARD have reported that no specific complaints have been received by any bank regarding irregularities in issuing credit cards to farmers. However, few complaints had come to the notice of NABARD during a study conducted on implementation and operational problems of KCC Scheme. These related to non-covering of farmers requiring credit limit of less than Rs. 5,000/-, lack of awareness of KCC scheme, farmers not getting the benefit of personal accident insurance, reluctance

on the part of banks to allow frequent drawals/repayments by farmers, cumbersome documentation etc. NABARD has examined these complaints and has also simplified the process of issue of KCCs. The condition of non-covering of farmers requiring credit limit of less than Rs. 5,000/- has since been withdrawn. Banks have also been advised regarding the other nature of complaints observed and have asked to take necessary action to correct the same.

### Statement

*State-wise details of Kisan Credit Cards issued by all banks  
since inception upto 31st March, 2002*

S.No.	Name of State	Commercial Banks*	Cooperative Banks	Regional Rural Banks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	554	597	0	1151
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1356592	3168667	309040	4834299
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	151	74	246	471
4.	Assam	14001	144	3211	17356
5.	Bihar	270333	263081	23324	556738
6.	Chhattisgarh	16139	132947	14601	163687
7.	Goa	1672	651	0	2323
8.	Gujarat	381490	516928	61042	959672
9.	Haryana	177981	648651	33040	859672
10.	Himachal Pradesh	42923	22272	2419	67614
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2481	22278	1760	26519
12.	Jharkhand	44787	77279	15268	137334
13.	Karnataka	653555	646461	250227	1550243
14.	Kerala	426499	204470	153488	784457
15.	Lakshadweep	98	0	0	98
16.	Madhya Pradesh	293124	460821	39915	793860
17.	Maharashtra	484291	2170923	48765	2703979
18.	Manipur	621	0	177	798
19.	Meghalaya	1434	670	1255	3359
20.	Mizoram	8	1094	0	1102
21.	Nagaland	10	10	6	26
22.	NCT of Delhi	721	1228	0	1949

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Orissa	171206	1030089	67717	1269012
24.	Pondicherry	10421	1765	0	12186
25.	Punjab	414533	665453	19660	1099646
26.	Rajasthan	244255	1550473	47345	1842073
27.	Sikkim	439	347	0	786
28.	Tamil Nadu	789468	933565	54326	1777269
29.	Tripura	1780	1096	1047	3923
30.	Uttar Pradesh	1258625	1926633	478180	3663438
31.	Uttaranchal	14713	117371	5266	137350
32.	West Bengal	197085	234488	30440	462013
Total		7271990	14800526	1661675	23734191

[English]

**Asian Development Bank Loan**

922. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of utilization of fund received by the Union Government from Asian Development Bank since its inception;

(b) whether the said fund has been allocated to the State Governments;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details about the projects started and

also the names of projects which brought under completion under this fund;

(e) whether the Union Government are to receive more funds from ADB; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) A statement is enclosed.

(e) and (f) Asian Development Bank has been providing loan assistance for projects to Government of India every year. However, the details of such assistance are known only after the projects are appraised, negotiations are held and the loans approved.

**Statement**

*Total loans approved by ADB as on 31.3.2002 under their public sector operation to India*

Loan No.	Project Name		Amount US \$ m	Utilisation 31.2.2002	Date of Approval	Loan Closing Date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	0778 - IND Industrial Credit and Investment Corp. of India Limited	Closed	100.000	98.788	3.4.1986	7.11.1991
2	0842 - IND Ports Development	Closed	87.600	52.667	24.9.1987	20.8.1993
3	0855 - IND Small and Medium Scale Industries	Closed	100.000	88.209	3.11.1987	24.2.1993
4	0857 - IND Railways		190.000	177.837	10.11.1987	31.3.2004

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5	0886 - IND Telecommunications	Closed	135.000	88.214	4.4.1999	31.3.1997
6	0907 - IND Unchahar Thermal Power Extension	Closed	160.000	126.676	29.9.1988	4.4.2001
7	0954 - IND Second Telecommunications	Closed	118.000	67.962	9.2.1989	6.10.1995
8	0975 - IND Industrial Finance Corporation of India	Closed	150.000	104.501	24.10.1989	21.5.1994
9	1072 - IND Second Ind. Credit and Investment Corp of India Ltd.	Closed	120.000	60.533	18.12.1990	5.1.1995
10	1081 - IND Special Assistance	Closed	150.000	150.000	4.4.1991	23.4.1991
11	1117 - IND Gandhar Field Development	Closed	267.000	198.563	14.11.1991	1.8.1997
12	1140 - IND Second Railways	Closed	225.000	104.834	5.12.1991	8.12.1999
13	1148 - IND Hydrocarbon Sector Program	Closed	250.000	125.000	17.12.1991	18.9.1997
14	1161 - IND Power Efficiency Sector	Closed	250.000	189.422	26.3.1992	18.12.1998
15	1181 - IND Coal Ports	Closed	285.000	233.594	27.10.1992	31.12.2001
16	1208 - IND Financial Sector Program	Closed	300.000	300.000	15.12.1992	4.11.1996
17	1212 - IND Energy Conservation and Environment Improvement	*	39.300	0.000	17.12.1992	27.12.1995
18	1222 - IND Gas Flaring Reduction	Closed	300.000	241.033	30.3.1993	13.11.1997
19	1274 - IND National Highways		245.000	224.559	29.11.1993	31.12.2002
20	1279 - IND Bombay-Vadodara Expressway Technical Assistance	*	12.700	0.000	2.12.1993	25.10.1996
21	1285 - IND Gas Rehabilitation and Expansion	Closed	260.000	157.475	7.12.1993	22.6.1998
22	1343 - IND Industrial Energy Efficiency	Closed	150.000	150.000	13.12.1994	27.9.2000
23	1405 - IND Power Transmission (Sector)	Closed	275.000	226.860	16.11.1995	31.3.2003
24	1408 - IND Capital Market Development Program	Closed	250.000	250.000	28.11.1995	31.3.1999
25	1416 - IND Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development	Closed	20.000	20.000	14.12.1995	26.1.2001
26	1465 - IND Renewable Energy Development		100.000	56.912	26.9.1996	16.7.2002
27	1480 - IND Industrial Credit & Investment Corp. of India Ltd.		150.000	150.000	7.11.1996	26.9.2002
28	1481 - IND Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.		100.000	62.498	7.11.1996	27.9.2002
29	1482 - IND SCICI Limited	*	50.000	0.000	7.11.1996	9.11.2000
30	1495 - IND Rural Telecommunications	*	113.000	0.000	28.11.1996	6.11.1998
31	1549 - IND Housing Finance (National Housing Bank)		100.000	100.000	25.9.1997	30.6.2003

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32	1550 - IND	Housing Finance (Housing and Urban Dev. Corporation)		100.000	100.000	25.9.1997	30.6.2003
33	1551 - IND	Housing Finance (Housing Dev. Finance Corporation)		100.000	100.000	25.9.1997	30.6.2003
34	1556 - IND	Mumbai and Chennai Ports - MBPT	Closed	97.800	43.417	29.9.1997	1.6.2001
35	1557 - IND	Mumbai and Chennai Ports - CHPT		15.200	4.351	29.9.1997	30.3.2003
36	1591 - IND	LPG Pipeline	Closed	150.00	98.190	16.12.1997	1.3.2002
37	1719 - IND	Urban And Env' I Infrastructure Facility (HUDCO)	***	90.000	0.000	17.12.1999	2.7.2001
38	1720 - IND	Urban and Env' I Infrastructure Facility (ICICI)		80.000	0.727	17.12.1999	22.9.2006
39	1721 - IND	Urban and Env' I Infrastructure Facility (IDFC)		30.000	0.000	17.12.1999	22.9.2006
40	1747 - IND	Surat-Manor Tollway		180.000	20.360	27.7.2000	30.9.2004
41	1758 - IND	Housing Finance II - Housing and Urban Dev. Corp.	**	100.000	0.000	21.9.2000	7.9.2001
42	1759 - IND	Housing Finance II - National Housing Bank		40.000	10.400	21.9.2000	30.6.2007
43	1760 - IND	Housing Finance II - Housing Dev. Finance Corp.	**	80.000	0.000	21.9.2000	8.10.2001
44	1761 - IND	Housing Finance II - ICICI		80.000	0.000	21.9.2000	30.6.2007
45	1764 - IND	Power Transmission Improvement (Sector)		250.000	23.257	6.10.2000	31.3.2006
46	1839 - IND	Western Transport Corridor		240.000	2.400	20.9.2001	31.12.2005
47	1871 - IND	Private Sector Infrastructure Facility at State Level-IL & FS		100.000	0.000	11.12.2001	31.12.2006
48	1872 - IND	Private Sector Infrastructure Facility at State Level-IDBI		100.000	0.000	11.12.2001	31.12.2006
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>							
49	0798 - IND	North Madras Thermal Power	Closed	150.000	110.391	18.11.1986	7.1.1999
50	1029 - IND	Second North Madras Thermal Power	Closed	200.000	150.309	30.8.1990	19.10.2000
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>							
51	0988 - IND	Rayalaseema Thermal Power	Closed	230.000	178.198	21.11.1989	7.4.1997
<b>Gujarat</b>							
52	1803 - IND	Gujarat Power Sector Development - Program Loan		150.000	51.500	13.12.2000	31.12.2002
53	1804 - IND	Gujarat Power Sector Development - Project Loan		200.000	2.313	13.12.2000	30.6.2005
54	1506 - IND	Gujarat Power Sector Resource Mgmt. Program	Closed	250.000	250.000	18.12.1996	31.12.2000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
55	1826 - IND	Gujarat Earthquake Rehabilitation and Reconstruction	500.000	80.000	26.3.2001	30.6.2004
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>						
56	1868 - IND	M.P. Power Sector Development - Program Loan	150.000	66.500	6.12.2001	31.12.2002
57	1869 - IND	M.P. Power Sector Development - Project Loan	200.000	2.000	6.12.2001	30.6.2006
58	1717 - IND	Madhya Pradesh Public Resource Mgmt Program	250.000	175.000	14.12.1999	30.9.2002
<b>Karnataka</b>						
59	1415 - IND	Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development	85.000	52.909	14.12.1995	30.6.2004
60	1704 - IND	Karnataka Urban Dev. and Coastal Env'l Management	175.000	1.477	26.10.1999	30.6.2005
<b>Rajasthan</b>						
61	1647 - IND	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Development	250.000	1.280	3.12.1998	30.6.2005
<b>West Bengal</b>						
62	1813 - IND	Calcutta Environmental Improvement	250.000	0.000	18.12.2001	31.12.2007
63	1870 - IND	West Bengal Corridor Development Project	210.000	0.000	11.12.2001	30.6.2007
<b>Central/Multistate</b>						
64	1016 - IND	Second Ports	Closed	129.000	109.262	29.3.1990 6.10.1997 Kakinada (AP)
65	1041 - IND	Second Road	Closed	250.000	250.000	30.10.1990 1.5.2000 AP, Orissa, UP
66	0918 - IND	Road Improvement	Closed	198.000	172.862	10.11.1988 16.2.1999 AP, Haryana, UP, Karnataka, T.N.
Total			10.712.600			

\* Loan Terminated before Effectivity

\*\* Loans not signed but terminated

\*\*\* Loan Terminated after effectivity

[Translation]

#### Hawala Transactions

923. SHRI MANSINH PATEL:

SHRI LAXMAN GILUWA:

SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the funding of terrorists groups operating in India through hawala transactions and also by making available the huge amounts received by leaders of some Muslim organisation of Jammu and Kashmir from abroad to them;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detected by Government during the last three years; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by the Government to check this huge influx of money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) During the last three years, the Enforcement Directorate has detected seven such cases of hawala transactions.

(c) Action has been taken against the accused persons concerned in all the cases under Foreign Exchange Regulation Act/Foreign Exchange Management Act, by launching prosecution and/or issuing show cause notice in accordance with the applicable Act. The Enforcement Directorate has been alerted to be more vigilant about these types of hawala operators.

[English]

#### **Restrictions on Indian Basmati by EU**

924. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the present export of Basmati rice to European Union;

(b) whether European Union have changed the current import system of Basmati and fixed the quantity of the Basmati rice that India can export to EU market;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the extent to which the decision of EU would hit the export of Basmati from India; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to prevent loss to Indian exporters of Basmati rice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) A total quantity of 100794 MT valued at Rs. 293.97 crores was exported to the European Union during 2001-02. (Source: DGCI and S, Calcutta)

(b) Till date, there has been no change in the current EU import system of basmati rice.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

#### **Raids on the Houses of Income Tax Officials**

925. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated raids on the houses of Income Tax officials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of amount that was confiscated through these raids; and

(d) the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government to curtail the corruption in income tax department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No raids have been conducted by the Income Tax Department on the houses of Income Tax Officials.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) The vigilance set up of the Income tax Department has been revamped by upgrading the post of Director of Income tax (Vigilance) to that of Director General of Income Tax (Vig.) who is now CVO for the Department. Apart from this, four Directorates of Income Tax (Vig.) have been created at New Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata and Chennai. These Directorates are headed by Officers of the rank of Commissioner of Income-tax. To ensure close monitoring of assessment related matters number of Chief Commissioners of Income Tax and Commissioners of Income Tax have also been increased.

#### **Super Bazar**

926. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual sale of Super Bazar during each of the last three years and till date, year-wise.

(b) the year upto which the accounts of Super Bazar has been audited;

(c) the year-wise details of irregularities/ malpractices detected by the auditors in the accounts of Super Bazar; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) Super Bazar has reported that the Annual Sales of Super Bazar during the last three years is as under:

Financial Year	Rs. In Crores
1999-2000 (Audited)	81.67
2000-2001 (Unaudited)	36.63
2001-2002 (Unaudited)	21.10
2002-2003 (Upto June, 2002) (Tentative)	3.48

(b) The Annual Accounts of Super Bazar have been audited upto the financial year 1999-2000.

(c) and (d) Super Bazar has reported that no irregularities/malpractices were brought to the notice of Super Bazar by Statutory Auditor in their reports.

#### **Special Economic Zones**

927. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU:

DR. V. SAROJA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Special Economic Zones sanctioned and set up by the Government so far in the country, location-wise;

(b) the details of SEZs out of them which have started functioning or likely to start shortly;

(c) the fiscal and other incentives provided to these SEZs;

(d) the response of foreign companies in setting up their companies in these SEZs;

(e) whether the Government have fixed any schedule for starting operations of all the sanctioned SEZs in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof;

(g) the reasons for delay in this regard; and

(h) the present status of the remaining SEZs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Three Export Processing Zones set up by the Central Government at Santa Cruz (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala) and Kandla (Gujarat) and a private sector EPZ located at Surat (Gujarat) have been converted into SEZs on 1.11.2000 which are functional. As per the policy, the Central Government is not to set up any new SEZs. In addition, approval has been given for setting up of 13 Special Economic Zones at Positra (Gujarat) by M/s Gujarat Positra Port Infrastructure Limited in the joint sector and by the Government of Maharashtra at Navi Mumbai (Maharashtra), Nanguneri (Tamil Nadu), Kulpi and Salt Lake (West Bengal), Paradeep and Gopalpur (Orissa), Bhadohi, Kanpur and Greater Noida (U.P.), Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Hassan (Karnataka) on the basis of proposals received from them.

(c) Incentives offered under SEZ scheme include duty free importation/domestic procurement of goods for development of SEZ and setting up of unit, 100% foreign direct investment in manufacturing sector under automatic route, 100% income tax exemption for first 5 years and 50% tax for 2 years thereafter, subcontracting of part of production abroad, reimbursement/exemption of Central Sales Tax on domestic purchases by the SEZ units, retention of 100% foreign exchange earnings in Exchange Earners Foreign Currency Account and procedural simplification of operation like record keeping etc.

(d) Entrepreneurial response, including from foreign companies, in setting up units in the SEZs is encouraging.

(e) to (h) Since SEZs mentioned above have been approved for establishment in the joint sector by the State Government recently, it would not be possible to indicate time frame for commencement of operation by these SEZs.

#### **Social Security Scheme for Unorganised Sector**

928. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce new social security scheme for unorganised sector;

(b) if so, whether IRDA has prepared a blue print to provide social security through new pension scheme for the 28 crore work force in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;



(d) whether this scheme is based on the recommendations made by Arthur Adersen;

(e) if so, the time by which this scheme is likely to be started;

(f) the names of financial institutions likely to be involved in the implementation of this scheme;

(g) whether any discussion was held with some foreign countries in regard to their pension fund for implementation of this scheme; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) Government has asked the IRDA to prepare a report on Pension Reforms in the Unorganised Sector, Salient features of this scheme recommended in the report of IRDA are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) No, Sir. The IRDA has informed that the Report is based on the discussion held amongst the members of a group of persons of whom the Managing Partner of M/s Arthur Andersen was a member.

(e) No specific time frame can be mentioned at present.

(f) The IRDA has informed that the name of the financial institutions likely to be involved will be known only after the scheme is formulated and announced.

(g) and (h) The IRDA has informed that no discussions were held by them with foreign countries in this regard but the experience gained by some of the pension fund providers in other countries was available to the Authority.

#### Statement

##### *The Salient Features of the Pension Scheme recommended by the IRDA*

1. The system is envisaged as a purely voluntary one with both the participation and the contributions being voluntary.
2. The system is primarily aimed at the unorganised sector that is not covered by any currently available pension scheme.
3. The system ensures an organisation which will interface with the contributors and the regulator.

4. The system shall have an emphasis on low and clear charges to enable customers to compare easily the different plans.

5. The emphasis on competition through a system of multiple providers shall ensure that these strive consistently to outperform each other on costs, fund management, and customer service.

6. The system would regulate providers and products as well as the selling process thereof, thus reducing cost and complexity while maintaining the security of the peoples' funds.

7. The system should also plan for a compulsory annuitisation of a certain threshold level; withdrawals or commutations of the accumulated corpus for certain specified reasons would be permitted beyond this amount.

#### Compulsory Quoting of PAN

929. SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently issued notification regarding compulsory quoting of PAN for specified transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the purpose of quoting PAN for specified transactions;

(d) whether amendments in this regard in the Income Tax Rules have been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has issued a notification S.O.No.642(E) dated 19th June, 2002 adding three more specified transactions to the existing eight transactions for compulsory quoting of PAN in Rule 114B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 and amending one of the existing specified transaction in the said rule so that compulsory quoting of PAN would now be necessary for a contract of purchase or sale of securities valued at one lakh rupees instead of ten lakh rupees.

(c) The existing provisions of section 139A of

the Income-tax Act, 1961 provide for compulsory quoting of permanent account number (PAN) in all documents pertaining to high value transactions. The high value transactions have been specified in Rule 114B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. The purpose of quoting PAN for specified transactions has direct relevance in checking tax evasion.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The notification SO No. 642(E) dated 19th June, 2002 has amended rule 114B of the Income-tax Rules, 1962. The amended rule is as under:

- (a) sale or purchase of any immovable property valued at five lakh rupees or more;
- (b) sale or purchase of motor vehicle;
- (c) a time deposit exceeding fifty thousand rupees, with a bank;
- (d) a deposit, exceeding fifty thousand rupees, in any account with Post Office Saving Bank;
- (e) a contract of purchase or sale of securities valued at one lakh rupees;
- (f) opening an account (not being a time deposit) in a bank;
- (g) making an application for installation of a telephone connection (including a cellular telephone connection);
- (h) payment to hotels and restaurants against their bills for an amount exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees at any one time;
- (i) payment in cash for purchase of bank drafts or pay orders or bankers cheques from a bank for an amount aggregating fifty thousand rupees or more during any one day;
- (j) deposit in cash aggregating fifty thousand rupees or more, with a bank during any one day;
- (k) payment in cash in connection with travel to any foreign country of an amount exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees at any one time.

**Living Conditions of Priests,  
Granthis and Imams**

930. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the

Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the poor living conditions of Priests, Granthis, Imams etc. of various religious places being run by trusts, societies and samitis etc.; and

(b) if so, the proposal, if any, to ameliorate their lot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that some Priests, Granthis and Imams are living in poor conditions. As per the direction of the Supreme Court a scheme called "Scheme for remuneration to Imams and Muazzins, 1995" was approved by the Central Wakf Council on 22.12.1995. The responsibility for implementation of this scheme is on the Wakf Boards of the States concerned. The appropriate Board or Wakf may determine quantum of remuneration of various categories of Imams taking into account qualification of Imam, income from mosques, whether imam is full time or part time or honorary, etc.

**CWC Projects**

931. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of projects undertaken by Central Warehouse Corporation in Maharashtra and other States at present, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which these projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Fifty four (54) projects for construction of godowns have been undertaken by the Central warehousing Corporation in the country during the year 2002-03. The State-wise detail is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(b) These godowns are targeted to be completed during the year 2002-03.

**Statement**

*State-wise construction of godowns in the country during the year 2002-03*

S.No.	States	Number of Projects	Capacity (in MTs)
1.	Karnataka	6	51,400
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2	16,000
3.	Orissa	3	44,300
4.	Punjab	2	17,250
5.	Tamil Nadu	3	13,900
6.	Delhi	1	6,600
7.	Assam	1	20,000
8.	Andhra Pradesh	13	1,45,370
9.	Rajasthan	5	61,000
10.	Kerala	4	35,000
11.	West Bengal	1	20,000
12.	Uttar Pradesh	6	67,080
13.	Maharashtra	1	29,700
14.	Haryana	3	37,000
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5,000
16.	Gujarat	2	73,800
Total		54	6,43,400

[Translation]

**Loans through Banks**

932. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount of loan being given by the public sector banks to sensitive areas i.e. more risk prone areas has been increased during the years 2000-2001 and 2001-2002;

(b) if so, the details of amount of loan given by these banks in the above mentioned areas during the said period;

(c) the percentage of loan given by these banks

in these areas in comparison to the total loan distributed by them during the same period; and

(d) the percentage of recovery of such loans given by public sector banks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) According to Reserve Bank of India, exposure of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) to sensitive sectors includes exposure to Capital Market and Real Estate Sectors. The exposure of PSBs to capital market declined during 2000-2001 and 2001- 2002, while exposure to Real Estate Sector increased during this period. Exposure of Public Sector Banks to sensitive sectors, percentage of loans to capital market and real estate sector to gross advances as at the end of March 2001 and March 2002 are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Public Sector Banks recovered Rs. 10,369 crores in the year ending March, 2000 and Rs. 13,629 crores in the year ending March, 2001 which includes recovery out of loans given to the sensitive sectors.

**Statement***Exposure of Public Sector Banks to Sensitive Sectors*

Sector	Amount in Rs. Crore		
	Exposure as on March 31		Variation during 2001-02
	2001	2002	
1 Capital Market @			
Loans and advances	416	443	27
Investments	6917	6314	-603
Non-funded Exposure	696	581	-115
Total Capital Market @	8029	7338	-691
2 Real Estate Sector	5216	7093	1877
Total exposure to capital market as % of gross advances (including commercial paper*) @	2.28	1.79	
Total exposure to real estate sector as % of gross advances	1.27	1.49	

\* Commercial paper as at the end of previous March

@ Exposure norms as per RBI guidelines (DBOD) circular dated May 11, 2001)

Note: Data are provisional and relate to Indian operations only

Source: DSB Returns submitted by banks.

[English]

### SC/ST Representations in the Ministry

933. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class-I Gazetted Officers working in his Ministry and its autonomous bodies/offices;

(b) the total annual expenditure incurred by way of paying salaries and allowances, perks, conveyance and other benefits extended to these officers during the last three years, year-wise;

(c) whether adequate representation has not been provided to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs in the post of Class-I Gazetted Officers working in his Ministry;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to provide adequate representations for SCs/STs and OBCs in Class-I Gazetted Officer Cadres in the Ministry as well as in all its autonomous bodies/offices; and

(e) the number of vacancies available in each category and the steps taken by the Government to fill up

them and the approximate time limit before which these posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Initial Public Offers of Banks

934. SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of public sector banks which are coming up for initial public offers of their shares during next twelve months;

(b) the number of shares to be issued by each bank with issue price thereof; and

(c) the total amount to be collected by banks through these issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) Government has so far granted permission to the following three nationalised banks to raise equity through Initial Public Offer (IPO), the details of which are as under:

Name of the Bank	No. of shares to be issued	Issue price	Total amount to be collected through IPO
1. Allahabad Bank	10 crore	Rs.10/-	Rs.100 crore
2. Bank of Maharashtra	16.948 crore	Rs.10/-	Rs.169.48 crore
3. Union Bank of India	20 crore	Rs.15 to Rs.20/-	Rs.300 crore to Rs.400 crore.

### Expert Group for Commercialisation of Infrastructure Project

935. SHRI V. VETRISILVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert group on commercialisation of infrastructure projects was set up by his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the expert group has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of projections made by the

Expert Group in regard to total investment required for the infrastructure sector, sector-wise; and

(e) the details of action plan prepared by the Government to mobilise the resources for the infrastructure sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) An Expert Group on the Commercialisation of Infrastructure Projects was set up by the Ministry of Finance in October 1994. The Expert Committee submitted its report to the Government on 22nd June, 1996. As per projections made by the Expert Group,

total investment required for the Infrastructure Sector would be Rs.4,31,869 crore between 1996-97 to 2000-2001 and about Rs.7,45,460 crore during 2001-02 to 2005-06.

(e) Most of the major recommendations of the Expert Group have been accepted by the Government and appropriate policy measures have been announced.

#### **Monthly Income Plan Scheme of UTI**

936. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unit trust of India (UTI) has off-loaded most of its monthly income plan (MIP) portfolios in the market to few large FIs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether UTI has sought permission from the Government to sell its holdings in ITC Ltd. to its foreign partner BAT in view of its current liquidity constraints; and

(d) if so, the present UTI stake in ITC Ltd. and the Government's response to the UTIs request to sell its holdings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Every maturing scheme is expected to dispose of the holdings in its portfolio in order to generate the amounts required to be paid to the investors in the scheme. Accordingly, the Monthly Income Plans (MIPs) dispose of, in the market, the securities in their portfolio. According to UTI, MIPs have not disposed of any securities directly to any FIs.

(c) and (d) UTI has intimated that no permission has been sought by it from the Government to sell its holding in any specific company or buyer. UTI holds 2,94,95,935 equity shares of ITC Ltd. as on 12th July, 2002.

#### **Utilisation of Additional Surface Water**

937. COL. (RETD.) SONA RAM CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Rajasthan for utilization of additional surface water in Tribal Sub-Plan Area costing Rs. 41300 crores during the May, 2001;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether the Government are considering to accord approval for utilization of additional surface water in TPS are for Rajasthan;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) to (e) Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution are released against the specific projects within the entitlement of the State Governments. The entitlement of Rajasthan for the year 2001-2002 was Rs.20.00 crores. The project proposal for development of small scale surface water resources in the Scheduled Areas of Rajasthan amounting to Rs.413.45 crores was discussed, along with other projects of the State, in a meeting which was attended by the Minister-in-charge of Tribal Development of Rajasthan along with the concerned Secretary. Since the project cost was much beyond the entitlement of the State, other projects of relevance to the tribal development in Rajasthan were approved within the entitlement of the State.

#### **Loans to Cooperative Banks**

938. SHRI TRILOCHAN KANUNGO: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the loan requirements of farm sector State-wise as assessed by respective State and other Governmental and banking institutions including NABARD;

(b) the percentage of agricultural need met by co-operative sector, State-wise during each of the last 3 years ending 31st March, 2002; and

(c) the refinance provided by NABARD to each of the States during the above period, year-wise alongwith the criteria of NABARD refinances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) The State-wise targets of loans for Agriculture and allied activities as finalized under Service Area Plans, during the last three years, as reported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), are given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) The State-wise percentage of agricultural

loans disbursed by co-operatives to total loans for agriculture during the last three years, as reported by NABARD, is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) The State-wise refinance disbursed by NABARD for production and investment credit during the last three years is given in the enclosed statement-III. The refinance by NABARD is decided keeping in view the sector-wise potential for credit deployment, the absorptive capacity of rural financial institutions and the incidence of regional imbalances.

#### Statement-I

*State-wise target of loans for agriculture and allied activities under Service Area Plans, during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

(Rs. lakh)

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	569151	645223	866231
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	245	500	909
3.	Assam	7584	6927	10679
4.	Bihar	41990	74860	132740
5.	Goa	2738	3637	4434
6.	Gujarat	277189	339292	361252
7.	Haryana	311286	364636	443051
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15843	19284	23110
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	3207	4280	6257
10.	Karnataka	345169	432189	517479
11.	Kerala	225714	265769	331913
12.	Madhya Pradesh	218544	226347	268488
13.	Maharashtra	422463	536424	637720
14.	Manipur	161	391	635
15.	Meghalaya	709	787	1656

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Mizoram	368	362	442
17.	Nagaland	712	1106	1385
18.	Orissa	75702	90235	106542
19.	Punjab	446436	563883	674103
20.	Rajasthan	196004	233884	278328
21.	Sikkim	240	503	662
22.	Tamil Nadu	419105	490180	596550
23.	Tripura	1332	2359	2996
24.	Uttar Pradesh	379593	453466	608246
25.	West Bengal	94721	122667	158648
26.	Others	123019	118724	202063
Total		4179225	4997915	6236519

#### Statement-II

*State-wise percentage of agricultural loans disbursed by co-operatives to total loans for agriculture during the years 1999-2000, 2000-2001 and 2001-2002*

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37	36	43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30	10	41
3.	Assam	16	0	17
4.	Bihar	12	28	51
5.	Goa	26	21	20
6.	Gujarat	51	50	38
7.	Haryana	74	72	73
8.	Himachal Pradesh	39	37	35
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	58	54	69
10.	Karnataka	32	33	33

1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
11.	Kerala	36	34	38	19.	Punjab	50	51	49
12.	Madhya Pradesh	57	49	58	20.	Rajasthan	56	57	55
13.	Maharashtra	56	57	55	21.	Sikkim	1	1	6
14.	Manipur	33	8	39	22.	Tamil Nadu	32	30	29
15.	Meghalaya	6	13	76	23.	Tripura	64	62	67
16.	Mizoram	49	31	32	24.	Uttar Pradesh	41	40	48
17.	Nagaland	23	31	32	25.	West Bengal	33	36	41
18.	Orissa	54	53	55					

**Statement-III***State-wise NABARD's refinance /financial support during 1999-2000 to 2001-2002*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	Name of the State	1999-2000		Total	2000-2001		Total	2001-2002		Total
		Production Credit SC (SAC). ST (OSAC)	Invest- ment Credit		Production Credit SC (SAC). ST (OSAC)	Invest- ment Credit		Production Credit SC (SAC). ST (OSAC)	Invest- ment Credit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Haryana	85317	29668	133985	91460	37490	12895	95779	40366	136145
2.	Himachal Pradesh	350	7620	7970	345	8826	9171	346	12672	13018
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	298	2932	3230	358	3301	3659	275	3917	4192
4.	Punjab	46532	44145	90677	54725	45135	99860	56212	43742	99954
5.	Rajasthan	40430	38610	79040	38628	42311	80939	44691	40537	85228
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	53	462	515		750	750		265	265
7.	Assam	22	6624	6646	73	7614	7687		4857	4857
8.	Manipur	614	203	817		187	187		55	55
9.	Meghalaya	49	944	993	149	1160	1309	236	761	997
10.	Mizoram		478	478		666	666		948	948
11.	Nagaland	212	315	527	132	181	313	132	162	294

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Tripura	511	2004	2515	200	2525	2725	244	920	1164
13.	Sikkim		210	210		285	285		335	335
14.	Bihar	7435	17589	25024	7822	19107	26929	7761	9731	17492
15.	Orissa	41015	20053	61068	40870	26587	67457	41208	32016	73224
16.	West Bengal	14752	19378	34130	13425	25114	38539	10557	32459	43016
17.	Madhya Pradesh	59234	24203	83437	54143	35059	89202	49485	34391	83876
18.	Uttar Pradesh	54338	77332	131670	56411	92598	149009	61798	102744	164542
19.	Gujarat	16329	31998	48327	24349	31080	55429	29967	31444	61411
20.	Goa		1502	1502		1722	1722		1910	1910
21.	Maharashtra	6296	49858	56154	22168	61599	83767	22068	74135	96203
22.	Andhra Pradesh	139752	49771	189523	136724	61699	198423	131895	60213	192106
23.	Karnataka	74688	34115	108803	75312	39235	114547	78788	34325	113113
24.	Kerala	24252	21284	45536	20344	23665	44009	24277	37329	61606
25.	Tamil Nadu	62757	39419	102176	63058	46413	109471	63661	53899	117560
26.	Other States	400	811	1211	450	1501	118006	8516	14156	22672
Total		674636	521528	1196164	701146	615810	1316956	727894	668289	1396183

### Welfare of Salt Workers

939. SHRI P.S. GADHAVI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any programme for the welfare of salt workers in the country, specially in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated to each State for the purpose during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the further steps being initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) and (b) The implementation of the various labour laws for the welfare of labour including labourers employed in the salt industry is the responsibility of the Labour Department

of the respective State Governments. Office of the Salt Commissioner, an attached office of this Department is supplementing efforts of the State Governments by extending financial assistance to execute various labour welfare schemes such as educational facilities for the children of workers, health check up, construction of labour rest sheds, water supply schemes, labour housing, provision of Community Centres/recreation facilities and audio-visual aids for improving skills in production of Salt/Quality control etc. Office of the Salt Commissioner also extends financial assistance to the salt works affected by natural calamities by way of granting relief in the form of ex-gratia grant and loans for rehabilitation.

During the last three years, office of the Salt Commissioner has extended financial assistance to the tune of Rs.42.79 lakhs on the Labour Welfare Schemes. The State-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated are as under:-



(Figures in Rupees)

S.No.	State	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001
1.	Gujarat	303261	1182102	1669066
2.	Andhra Pradesh	62644	11046	-
3.	Tamil Nadu	-	109615	97886
4.	Wes. Bengal	-	103131	-
5.	Orissa	-	105514	10377
6.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
7.	Karnataka	-	-	-
8.	Rajasthan	-	2605	621830
Total		365905	1514013	2399159

(c) The Code of Principles formulated by the Government for extending financial assistance for execution of the developmental and labour welfare works in the salt factories accords priority for the execution of Labour Welfare Schemes. State Governments and the Salt producers have also been advised to sponsor more schemes for the welfare of the labourers.

#### Quantitative Restrictions on Indian Goods

940. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the developed countries have imposed quantitative restrictions on Indian goods;

(b) if so, whether the new tariff barriers faced by the Indian industries in overseas market has severely constraining the country's export; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to resolve the dispute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP

RUDY): (a) and (b) Developed countries maintain quotas on certain textiles imports. Similarly there are tariff rate quotas (TRQ) on import of some agricultural products. More recently, certain developed countries have also imposed quantitative and other restrictions in the form of provisional or other safeguard measures on exports of some steel items from India.

(c) Such measures constraining India's exports are duly taken up with the concerned authorities of the country concerned bilaterally with a view to its early and mutually satisfactory resolution. Issues not resolved this way and which are perceived to be not in conformity with WTO rules have been taken up for resolution through WTO.

[Translation]

#### World Bank Assistance to Bihar

941. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of project started in Bihar with the assistance of World Bank and other foreign financial institutions during the last three years;

(b) the progress made in regard to those projects;

(c) the number of projects lying pending in the State till date alongwith the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the work on these projects is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) The financial assistance provided by the World Bank and other foreign financial institutions (FFIs) for State and Multi-state projects in Bihar during the last three years and the progress of these projects is given below:

(Figures in donor currency in Millions)

Sl. No.	Loan /Grant Description	Agreement Date	Source	Amount of Loan/Grant		Terminal Date of Disb.	Utilisation During			Cuml. Drawal as on 31.5.02
				Currency	Amount		1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>State Projects</b>										
1	Energy Services for Rural Industries, Angara	13.10.99	UNDP	USD	0.60	30.9.02	0.00	0.03	0.12	0.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>Multi-State Projects*</b>										
1	Rural Women Development and Empowerment	14.5.99	IFAD	USD	19.20	30.6.02		0.00	2.10	2.10
2	Rural Women Development and Empowerment	26.4.99	IDA	USD	19.50	30.6.04		0.45	0.92	3.01

\* (For Multistate projects, the amounts pertain to all participating States)

(c) No proposal from the Government of Bihar for assistance from FFIs is pending with the Department of Economic Affairs. Neither is any proposal pending for want of information from the State Government.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply given to part (c) above.

[English]

#### Bank Frauds

942. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the expert Committee on legal aspects of bank frauds has recommended the setting up of a separate investigation bureau to look into all cases of financial fraud;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations/ observations made by the Committee; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Yes, Sir. For this purpose the Committee has recommended the setting up of the Office of the Director for Investigation of Serious Financial Frauds and a Multi-disciplinary body under his Chairmanship.

(b) and (c) The recommendations of the Expert Committee consists of two parts - Part I dealing with in-house preventive measures which could be implemented without any legislative changes and Part II - prohibitive aspects requiring legislative changes for their implementation. The report was first examined by an in-house group in RBI. As per the directions of the Board for Financial Supervision the report was forwarded to the CVC

for examination by the High Level Group set up by it to look into bank frauds. The high level group while generally agreeing with the recommendations of the Expert Committee under part I indicated that recommendations under Part II required further examination which are under examination of High Level Group of the CVC. The recommendations of the Expert Committee under Part I were forwarded to the banks for implementation vide RBI circular dated May 3, 2002.

#### Funds for Drinking Water Schemes

943. SHRI R.L. JALAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount released by the Union Government to Karnataka towards drinking water schemes during 2001-2002;

(b) the amount spent by the Karnataka Government on drinking water schemes during 2001-2002;

(c) whether Karnataka Government has sought release of additional expenditure incurred by them;

(d) if so, the amount sought for by the Karnataka Government on this account; and

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) An amount of Rs. 127.14 crore under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) Rs. 11.48 crore under ARWSP-DDP (Desert Development Programme) Areas and Rs.7.08 crore under Accelerated Urban Water Supply Programme (AUWSP) were released to Government of Karnataka during 2001-02.

(b) An expenditure of Rs. 69.14 crore has been incurred by the Government of Karnataka out of the funds released under ARWSP during 2001-02 as per the information received from the State Government as on 10.7.02.

(c) to (e) No request for release of additional funds under ARWSP or ARWSP-DDP (Desert Development Programme) Areas was received from Government of Karnataka. The State Government submitted a memorandum in July, 2001 to Government of India seeking financial assistance of Rs. 25 crore for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes in the wake of drought in the State. The Central Team recommended Rs. 12.25 crore under Urban Water Supply for mitigating drought situation in the State.

[Translation]

#### **Welfare Scheme for SC/ST and Safai-Karamcharis**

944. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided for the welfare schemes for Minorities, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Safai Karamcharis etc. during the last three years in the country, State-wise and scheme-wise;

(b) whether any State Government has misutilised the said funds; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Details of financial assistance released to various States during the last three years under the schemes implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs are given in the Annual reports of the Ministries. Details of implementation of these schemes including utilization of funds etc. are maintained by State/UTs. With a view to utilize the amount provided for implementation of various schemes/programmes for welfare of target groups, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs are taking the following steps:

(i) Release of funds to States/UTs is made on the basis of a detailed examination of the proposals received,

(ii) Utilisation Certificates are insisted upon in respect of past releases before fresh releases are made,

(iii) Periodic progress reports are obtained from the States/UTs, showing the progress of implementation of schemes, the beneficiaries covered and other relevant information/data,

(iv) Senior Officers from the Ministries visit the States/UTs to assess the progress of implementation of schemes,

(v) Meetings with State Secretaries in charge of the subject are convened to ascertain the progress of implementation of schemes,

(vi) In the case of schemes implemented through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), funds are released after an assessment of the standing of the NGO, past performance, etc. Apart from periodic progress reports, the NGOs are required to furnish Annual accounts and audited reports and Utilization Certificates on the basis of which further release of funds are made. Inspection of NGOs is also undertaken through State Government/UT Officials and other Authorities and also by Central Government Officers.

[English]

#### **Technology Mission on Jute**

945. SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering a comprehensive package for the jute industry under the Technology Mission on Jute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be given such package?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Efforts are being made to launch a comprehensive package for the jute industry under the name 'Jute Technology Mission' during this financial year. The areas proposed to be covered under Jute Technology

Mission include Agricultural Research, Transfer of Technology, Rural Market Infrastructure and Technology Upgradation in the manufacturing sector.

#### **Duty Free Import of Fuels**

946. SHRI Y.V. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether DGFT has revised procedure for advance licensing for duty free import of fuels;
- (b) if so, the details of the norms revised; and
- (c) the likely overall benefit of the revision to the exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In the new Export Import (Exim) Policy effective from 1st April, 2002, a provision has been made to allow duty free import of fuel for export production. This facility is available as part of the Actual User Advance Licences to those exporters who have set up captive power plants. Value of fuel permitted under the above General Note for fuel ranges between 3% to 7% of fob value of exports of different products.

This facility is expected to help exporters maintain their delivery schedules, in the context of the irregular power supply situation in some States.

#### **Insurance Premium Rates**

947. SHRI T. GOVINDAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether insurance companies have increased the premium rate by 50% from the customers who insured their properties/articles recently; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Bank Loan to Farmers**

948. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI ABDUL RASHID SHAHEEN:

SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total amount of loans provided by the Co-operative/Commercial/Regional Rural Banks to small and marginal farmers of each State during each of the last three years and the current financial year as on date;
- (b) whether any financial irregularities were detected at the time of sanctioning of the loans;
- (c) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard;
- (d) the amount of money recovered against the loan amount during the above period; and
- (e) the steps being taken to streamline the loan process in favour of the farmers of above States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and to the extent available, will be placed on the Table of the House.

#### **Sale of Foodgrains to Exporters**

949. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government have withdrawn the scheme of selling of foodgrains to the exporters at market price and later on refunding them the difference between the export price and the market price; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) The instructions regarding reimbursement of post-delivery expenses and other related expenses for export of foodgrains issued to FCI some time back have been kept in abeyance for the time being in view of some problems pointed out by the exporters.

[English]

#### **Cultivation of Organic Herbs**

950. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Spices Board had taken initiatives for promoting cultivation of organic herbs in Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details about the other parts of the States covered under the cultivation;

(d) whether the Board had launched a new scheme for supporting clinical trials of spices' products; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the Nilgiris district in Tamil Nadu, Spices Board had implemented a programme for bringing in area under cultivation of herbal spices like rosemary, thyme, oregano and parsley. Following initiatives have been taken for promotion of organic herbs:

- Establishment of vermicompost pits for production and organic manure.
- Establishment of one dehydration unit and an oil extraction unit
- Development of consumer packs with eco-friendly recycled paper for packaging the organic herbs.
- Assisting NGOs for participation in fairs specialized in organic products.
- Conducting training programmes for educating farmers and workers in organic farming of herbs

(c) Farmers in Thalavadi of Erode District have also started cultivation of herbal spices like rosemary and thyme. Herbal spices in the area are marketed in form of oil.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Following programmes are conducted in this regard:

- (i) A cough candy and a paediatric carminative using ginger, pepper and cumin.
- (ii) Herbal tablets using fenugreek to cure diabetes and a garlic based anti fungal creme.

(iii) A new product developed from ginger exploring antigenotoxic properties

Under a loan scheme, Spices Board supports research and development organization to develop products based on nutritional, nutraceutical and medicinal value of spices. As per the scheme, 50% of the project cost subject to a maximum of 20 lakhs is granted as loan based on valuation of the project proposal. Under this scheme, two projects are currently in operation:

- Development of formulations using curcumin extracts for control of lipid profile and obesity. Spices based products for control and relief of rheumatoid arthritis, osteo arthritis and back pain and for relief from asthma.
- Development of non-traditional derivatives of spices by value addition from turmeric, black pepper, fenugreek and garlic.

#### Decline in Export of Engineering Goods to USA

951. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of engineering goods to USA has adversely affected after the September 11, 2001 attacks;

(b) if so, the estimated loss in India's exports to that country during the last year; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the negative impact on India's exports to USA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) and (b) The value of exports of engineering goods to USA during the year 2001-02 (April to February) was Rs. 3776.07 crores vis-a-vis Rs.4267.70 crores during the corresponding period of the year 2000-01 thereby showing a decline of 11.52%. This decline is attributable to various reasons which include, inter-alia, global economic slow down during the year 2001-02 which got exacerbated after the September 11, 2001 attacks, and various anti-dumping and countervailing duty investigations initiated/determinations made by U.S. authorities.

(c) With a view to give a boost to export of engineering goods to U.S.A., a number of promotional activities have been planned which include, inter alia, participation in National Hardware Show, Chicago; mounting

of a Multi Product Delegation to USA and Canada; organising a Multi Product Buyer-Seller Meet in USA and Canada as well as organising Buyer-Seller Meets in New Delhi & Mumbai with company representatives from NAFTA countries.

### **Bailout Package to Assam**

952. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Assam has pleaded for sanctioning a bailout package to enable the State to meet its payment obligations;

(b) if so, whether rescheduling of Central loan repayment liability and clearance of payment of sales tax on petroleum products, besides other steps were requested for as a part of the package; and

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the Union Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the matter of debt relief the Government of India is guided by the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. No selective reopening of the Eleventh Finance Commission award is possible or expedient. On the issue of arrears & sales tax on petroleum, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas have indicated that on their directions, the Indian Oil Corporation has released the following amounts, "on account" basis to the Government of Assam.

(i) Rs. 86.41 crore, being the principal amount collected as sales tax by Indian Oil Corporation during the period July 1993 to September 1998 and deposited with the oil pool account.

(ii) An interest amount of Rs. 54.77 crore, calculated @ 10.5% simple interest p.a. on the aforesaid principal amount upto 31st May 2002.

As in the case of all States, Assam has been advised to draw up a Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme to address the problem of fiscal imbalance on a long-term basis.

### **Rules for Import of Goods from China**

953. SHRI SUBODH MOHITE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have notified the rules to take specific safeguard measures in respect of import of goods originating from China;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these measures are similar to anti-dumping actions; and

(d) if not, the difference between the two?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (d) As part of China's accession process to the WTO, China has agreed to the member countries having certain flexibilities for imposition of product specific transitional safeguards and textiles safeguards against imports from China. However, before these measures can be resorted to, the concerned WTO members have to provide due process and objective criteria in determining existence of market disruption and providing public hearing to interested parties.

The Finance Bill 2000-2003 has accordingly introduced Section 8C in the Customs Tariff Act whereby Central government can, after conducting such enquiry as it deems fit, impose a safeguard duty on the article imported from China which is causing or threatening to cause market disruption to the industry. Detailed rules would be required to be framed pursuant to the proposed amendment.

These measures are different from anti-dumping action, as such measures can be taken only in accordance with Article VI of GATT 1994 and the WTO's Anti Dumping Agreement. On the other hand the product specific transitional safeguard measures and textiles safeguard against imports from China are in pursuance of the relevant provisions in China's Protocol of Accession and the Working Party Report.

### **Realisation of Payments for Export**

954. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the primacy accorded to realisation of foreign exchange as the only yardstick to the efficacy of export - incentives, the Government have not been able to devise an institutional frame work to monitor and ensure follow up action in cases of default and for speedy realisation of payments for exports;

(b) if so, the extent of export - proceeds still pending as on April and July, 2002 and comparative figures for 2000 and 2001, respectively; and

(c) the steps taken to evolve an efficient export proceeds realisation and monitoring system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) to (c) Export proceeds are permitted to be realized within six months from the date of export. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) regularly monitors the outstanding export proceeds that are yet to be repatriated. RBI also permits extension of time for repatriation of export proceeds on merits. Steps taken to realize such outstanding export proceeds inter-alia include regular reporting to RBI through XOS statements and holding regular meeting between commercial banks servicing the exporters and the RBI. Very large outstanding export bills, are also taken up with the Chief Executives of the concerned commercial banks by the RBI. The outstanding export proceeds as per the data available with the RBI on 31st December 2000 and 30th June 2001 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Outstanding as at the end of	Total Exports	Amount of outstanding Export bills	% of (3) to (2)
December 2000	190221	14158.97	7.44
June 2001	205141	15264.90	7.44

It will be seen from these figures that the percentage of the outstandings have remained the same.

#### Directors of Private Sector Banks

955. SHRI A. BRAHMANAIAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has laid down stringent eligibility criteria for directors on the boards of private banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) RBI vide its circular dated 20th

June, 2002 have advised banks regarding eligibility criteria for nomination of Directors on the Boards of the private sector banks. It has, inter-alia, advised that the Board of Directors of the banks while nominating/ co-opting directors should be guided by certain broad 'fit and proper' norms for directors, viz. age, formal qualification, experience, track record, integrity etc. For assessing integrity and suitability features like criminal records, financial position, civil actions initiated to pursue personal debts, refusal of admission to or expulsion from professional bodies, sanctions applied by regulators or similar bodies, previous questionable business practices etc. should be considered.

#### Private Non-Life Insurance Companies

956. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all private non-life insurance companies operating in the country, have reached rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether six private companies have completed a full year's business;

(d) if so, the amount they have collected as premium from rural consumer till date; and

(e) to what extent their presence has helped the rural people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) At present there are six non-life private insurance companies operating in India. Out of these, only four companies have completed a full year's business. The other two companies started their business operations during the last financial year. All these private insurance companies have reached rural areas. These companies have issued a total of 31,140 policies and have collected a premium of As. 1423.09 lakhs from rural areas during the year 2001-02.

(e) The presence of private insurance companies has enabled the rural population to have more options in selection of insurance products and availability of better services.

#### Funds for Infrastructure Project

957. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up a corpus of 50,000 crores to fund large infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which it will be funded and utilized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS - (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### **Goal Envisioned by World Food Summit**

958. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the reported statement by an eminent agricultural scientist Dr. M.S. Swaminathan that India had not contributed to realising World Food Summit goal of reducing the number of hungry and malnourished; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) No such statement by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan has come to the notice of the Government.

#### **Ecological Conformity of Products**

959. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain textile importing countries ask for ecological conformity of the textile products exported to their countries;

(b) if so, the details of such requirements;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to educate those involved in textile industry;

(d) whether eco-testing laboratories have been established in the country; and

(e) if so, the details of eco testing labs, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Germany and Netherlands had imposed ban on use of specific azo-dyes releasing any of the 20 harmful amines in the manufacture of textiles in 1996. The list of these 20 amines is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(c) The Textile Committee established under Textile Committee Act 1963, the Textile Research Association, Export Promotion Councils and other organisations, had organised 45 seminars and workshops at various textiles centres for creating awareness about the ban and for providing guidance for manufacturing eco-friendly textiles. Textiles Committee has also brought out two publications and a video film for providing guidance for manufacturing eco-friendly textiles in 1995.

(d) and (e) Yes Sir Eco-testing facilities for testing of banned amines and other eco parameters have been established at 23 laboratories at a total cost of Rs.28.68 crores to enable the textile trade, industry and exporters to comply with the eco regulations. A list of eco lab established is given in the enclosed statement-II.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of 20 harmful amines covered in the German Legislation*

1. 4-Amino biphenyl (CAS-No.92-67-1)
2. Benzidine (CAS No.92-87-5)
3. 4-Chlor-o-toluidine (CAS-No.95-69-2)
4. 2'-Naphthylamine (CAS-No.91-59-8)
5. p-Chloraniline (CAS-No.106-47-8)
6. 2,4-Diaminoanisole (CAS-No.615-05-4)
7. 4,4-Diamino diphenyl methane (CAS-No.101-77-9)
8. 3,3-Dichloro benzidine (CAS-No.91-94-1)
9. 3,3-Dimethoxy benzidine (CAS-No.119-93-7)
10. 3,3-Dimethyl benzidine (CAS-No.119-93-7)
11. 3,3-Dimethyl- 4,4-diamino diphenyl methane (CAS-No.838-88-0)



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 12. p-Cresidine (CAS-No.120-71-8)                          | 16. o-Toluidine (CAS-No.95-53-4)              |
| 13. 4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline) (CAS-No.101-14-4) | 17. 2,4-Diamino toluene (CAS-No.96-80-7)      |
| 14. 4,4'-Oxydianiline (CAS-No.101-50-4)                    | 18. 2,4,5- Tremethylaniline (CAS-No.137-17-7) |
| 15. 4,4'-Thiodianiline(CAS-No.139-05-1)                    | 19. o-aminoazotoluene (CAS-No.97-56-3)        |
|  | 20. 2-amino-4-nitrotoluene (CAS-No.99-55-8)   |

**Statement-II***Details of Eco Laboratories established at different centres*

S.No.	Agency	Location	State
1.	Textiles Committee (TC)	Bangalore	Karnataka
2.	Textiles Committee (TC)	Cannanure	Kerala
3.	Textiles Committee (TC)	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
4.	Textiles Committee (TC)	Jaipur	Rajasthan
5.	Textiles Committee (TC)	Ludhiana	Punjab
6.	Textiles Committee (TC)	Mumbai	Maharashtra
7.	Textiles Committee (TC)	New Delhi	Delhi
8.	Textiles Committee (TC)	Tirupur	Tamil Nadu
9.	Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association (ATIRA)	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
10.	Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)	Mumbai	Maharashtra
11.	Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRA)	Bangalore	Karnataka
12.	Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)	Kolkata	West Bengal
13.	Man-made Fibre Textile Research Association (MANTRA)	Surat	Gujarat
14.	Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA)	Ghaziabad	UP
15.	South India Textile Research Association (SITRA)	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu
16.	Wool Research Association (WRA)	Thane	Maharashtra
17.	Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI)	Bhagalpur	Bihar
18.	Central Silk Technological Research Institute (CSTRI)	Varanasi	UP
19.	Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA)	Ichchalkaranji	Maharashtra
20.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	Kanpur	UP
21.	Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	New Delhi	Delhi
22.	Central Institute of Research on Cotton Technology (CIRCOT)	Mumbai	Maharashtra
23.	Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA)	Guwahati	Assam

[Translation]

**Monthly Income Scheme, 1997 of UTI**

960. SHRI C.N. SINGH:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is resource crunch for redemption of the Monthly Income Scheme, 1997 of the Unit trust of India;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to provide any package to Unit Trust of India to overcome this financial crisis; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) UTI has intimated that it is, facing shortfall in its assured return schemes including Monthly Income Scheme 97.

(b) and (c) Government has extended a guarantee to UTI for Rs.1000 crores against the assets of and cash inflows to Development Reserve Fund to honour the commitment to the investors in MIP schemes matured in June, 2002 and a MIP scheme maturing in August, 2002.

[English]

**Supply of Foodgrains to Schools**

961. SHRI G.J. JAVIYA: Will the Minister of

CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains supplied under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of providing nutritional support to primary schools during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether some of the States have recently requested for increase in quota from 3 kgs. to 5 kgs. per student;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) Statement showing the state-wise allocation and off-take of foodgrains under the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NPSE) popularly known as Mid-day Meal (MDM) scheme during the last three years is enclosed as statements-I, II and III.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Only Karnataka Government has requested for increase in quota from 3 kgs to 5 kgs of foodgrains per month per student.

(d) The Government has not accepted the request.

**Statement-I**

*Statement showing allocation and lifting of food-grains under NP-NSPE (Mid-day Meals Scheme) during the period 1999-2000*

(Value in MT)

State/UT	Allocation of food-grains			Lifting of food-grains		
	Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh		228544	228544		148021	148021
Arunachal Pradesh		4531	4531		152	152
Assam		70042	70042		6823	6823

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Bihar	179408	101189	280597	7073	5508	12581
Goa		2343	2343		1838	1838
Gujarat	44059	44059	88118	16066	14352	30418
Haryana	26653	26653	53306	13495	13734	27229
Himachal Pradesh		20826	20826		14017	14017
Jammu and Kashmir		18611	18611		0	0
Karnataka	47812	121947	169759	34441	86148	120589
Kerala		49853	49853		52741	52741
Madhya Pradesh	155707	119887	275594	105629	78330	183959
Maharashtra		288718	288718		214307	214307
Manipur		7637	7637		6202	6202
Meghalaya		9615	9615		150	150
Mizoram		2918	2918		2044	2044
Nagaland		2920	2920		3640	3640
Orissa		108151	108151		59279	59279
Punjab	52992	0	52992	1938	0	1938
Rajasthan	166046	0	166046	87147	0	87147
Sikkim		2550	2550		547	547
Tamil Nadu		118735	118735		60184	60184
Tripura		1427	1427		1427	1427
Uttar Pradesh	291379	166478	457857	141590	69443	211033
West Bengal	3061	260535	263596	3294	150291	153585
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1106	1106		221	221
Chandigarh	394	0	394		0	0
Dadra and Nagar Haveli		700	700		223	223
Daman and Diu		446	446		93	93
Delhi	18101	0	18101	200	0	200
Lakshadweep @		0	0		0	0
Pondicherry		1218	1218		1177	1177
India	985612	178639	2767251	410873.0	990892.0	1401765.0

Note: Lifting figures as reported by FCI

@ Exempted

**Statement-II**

*Statement showing allocation and off-take of food-grains under NP-NSPE (Mid-Day Meals Scheme)  
(MTS) during the period 2000-2001 (as on 31.3.2001)*

(Value in MT)

S. No.	State/UT	Allocation of food-grains			Off-take of food-grains		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh		234614	234614		131794	131794
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		3434	3434		402	402
3.	Assam		70149	70149		8685	8685
4.	Bihar	132519	54466	186985	36322	34917	71239
5.	Goa		2616	2616		1908	1908
6.	Gujarat	60177	59401	119578	18236	17321	35557
7.	Haryana	20555	20079	40634	13615	11574	25189
8.	Himachal Pradesh		16609	16609	0	15890	15890
9.	Jammu and Kashmir		22632	22632	0	0	0
10.	Karnataka	46927	114572	161499	40286	93645	133931
11.	Kerala		46557	46557		46184	46184
12.	Madhya Pradesh	138089	80531	218620	125855	77527	203382
13.	Maharashtra		280692	280692	0	251999	251999
14.	Manipur		6751	6751		6379	6379
15.	Meghalaya		8911	8911		2010	2010
16.	Mizoram		2918	2918		2628	2628
17.	Nagaland		3038	3038		2980	2980
18.	Orissa		101193	101193	0	56933	56933
19.	Punjab	39827		39827	5582	0	5582
20.	Rajasthan	130306		130306	100455	0	100455
21.	Sikkim		2264	2264		1447	1447
22.	Tamil Nadu		107475	107475		69922	69922

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Tripura		1533	1533		5094	5094
24.	Uttar Pradesh	232418	132696	365114	55232	38087	93319
25.	West Bengal		218859	218859	929	214091	215020
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		1128	1128		555	555
27.	Chandigarh	394		394	195		195
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		719	719		647	647
29.	Daman and Diu		443	443		343	343
30.	Delhi	17982		17982	3290		3290
31.	Lakshadweep@			0	0	0	0
32.	Pondicherry		1233	1233		794	794
<b>Newly Created States</b>							
33.	Jharkhand	2037	21426	23463	127	3404	3531
34.	Uttaranchal	2236	9387	11623	667	3391	4058
35.	Chhattisgarh		30899	30899		16474	16474
India		823467	1657225	2480692	400791	1117025	1517816

@ Exmpted

Note: Off-take of food-grains as reported by Food Corporation of India.

### Statement-III

*Statement showing allocation and off-take of food-grains under NP-NSPE  
(Mid-day meals scheme) during the period 2001-02 (April 2001 to March, 2002)*

(Qty. in MTs)

Sl.No. States/UTs		Allocation of food-grains during 2001-02			Off-take of food-grains during 2001-02		
		Wheat	Rice	Total	Wheat	Rice	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	232753.62	232753.62	0.00	167867.00	167867.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	4305.00	4305.00	0.00	550.00	550.00
3.	Assam	0.00	91716.63	91716.63	0.00	32033.00	32033.00
4.	Bihar	170653.32	46923.09	217576.41	107869.00	35869.00	143738.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	81532.74	81532.74	0.00	59927.00	59927.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	Goa	0.00	2408.52	2408.52	0.00	1010.00	1010.00
7.	Gujarat	43709.54	43709.53	87419.07	11356.00	10649.00	22005.00
8.	Haryana	24248.20	24248.19	48496.39	18335.00	18432.00	36767.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	20058.12	20058.12	0.00	19189.00	19189.00
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	21497.76	21497.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jharkhand	5431.47	57135.66	62567.13	813.00	18165.00	18978.00
12.	Karnataka	35699.85	120447.52	156147.37	29158.00	106107.00	135265.00
13.	Kerala	0.00	46693.60	46693.60	0.00	43376.00	43376.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	146257.12	44354.45	190611.57	131505.00	35908.00	167413.00
15.	Maharashtra	0.00	293757.03	293757.03	0.00	249862.00	249862.00
16.	Manipur	0.00	8389.44	8389.44	0.00	6485.00	6485.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	12573.36	12573.36	0.00	8416.00	8416.00
18.	Mizoram	0.00	2947.17	2947.17	0.00	2358.00	2358.00
19.	Nagaland	0.00	4789.92	4789.92	0.00	4615.00	4615.00
20.	Orissa	0.00	99221.92	99221.92	0.00	79853.00	79853.00
21.	Punjab	49792.50	0.00	49792.50	28831.00	420.00	29251.00
22.	Rajasthan	186649.89	0.00	186649.89	147314.00	0.00	147314.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	2420.10	2420.10	0.00	2366.00	2366.00
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	116010.86	116010.86	0.00	81043.00	81043.00
25.	Tripura	0.00	14239.65	14239.65	0.00	9256.00	9256.00
26.	Uttar Pradesh	313870.44	161261.97	475132.41	245251.00	128610.00	373861.00
27.	Uttaranchal	1724.10	19212.80	20936.90	507.00	15874.00	16381.00
28.	West Bengal	0.00	287442.57	287442.57	0.00	207911.00	207911.00
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.00	1153.83	1153.83	0.00	575.00	575.00
30.	Chandigarh	559.86	0.00	559.86	150.00	43.00	193.00
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.00	763.91	763.91	0.00	610.00	610.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	452.46	452.46	0.00	333.00	333.00
33.	Delhi	20210.66	0.00	20210.66	6868.00	0.00	6868.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
34.	Lakshadweep@			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	Pondicherry	0.00	1246.98	1246.98	0.00	1095.00	1095.00
	India	998806.95	1863668.40	2862475.35	727957.00	1348807.00	2076764.00

\*allocation and off-take of F.G.

Note: Off-take of food-grains figures w.e.f. April 2001 to March 2002 as reported by FCI

Allocation of food-grains is for ten months.

[Translation]

### Assets Reconstruction Companies

962. SHRI BRAHMA NAND MANDAL:

SHRIMATI SHYAMA SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to set up assets Reconstruction Companies to tackle problems of NPAs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such companies have been set up as on date;

(c) the total NPAs of banks as on June 30, 2002;

(d) whether banks and financial institutions would be empowered to forfeit properties etc. of defaulting companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) ICICI has got a pilot Asset Reconstruction Company (ARC) incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 as a limited company, namely, "Asset Reconstruction Company (India) Limited" with the Registrar of Companies, Maharashtra, Mumbai on 11th day of February 2002.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that IFCI has got an ARC incorporated under the name, "Asset Care Enterprise Limited" (ACE). The company was incorporated on June 11, 2002.

(c) RBI has reported that the gross NPAs outstanding of Scheduled Commercial Banks as at the end of March, 2002, were Rs. 68,074 crore (provisional). Figures upto June 30, 2002 are not available so far.

(d) and (e) Section 13 of the recently promulgated "The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Ordinance, 2002" empowers the secured creditors to enforce, any security interest created in favour of the creditor in case the borrower makes any default in repayment of secured debt or any instalment thereof and his account in respect of such debt is classified by the secured creditor as non-performing asset. The secured creditor shall be entitled to exercise all or any rights only after giving a notice in writing to the borrower to discharge in full his liabilities to the secured creditor within sixty days from the date of notice and the borrower fails to discharge such liabilities to the secured creditor within the specified period.

[English]

### Subsidy on Consumer Products

963. SHRI J.S. BRAR: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to withdraw subsidies gradually on the various consumer products;

(b) if so, whether the Government have worked out the level of inefficiency involved in the making of finished products;

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

(d) the steps taken to ensure that optimum level of efficiency is maintained in units producing consumer products where Government is paying subsidies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) to (d) Presently, Government is not providing any subsidy to consumer products for domestic consumption. With

liberalization of the economy, the market is expected to ensure efficiency in production as also competition with freer imports.

### **Supply of Wheat to Poultry Farmers**

964. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are contemplating to supply wheat to poultry farmers at export price; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to part (a) above, question does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Handloom Cooperative Societies**

965. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of representations received by the Government from Cooperative Societies of the Handloom weavers and other organizations seeking more concessions during each of the last three years, till date;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) the details of the concessions presently being given to the Handloom weavers; and

(d) the number of Handloom weavers of the backward areas who have been benefited by these concessions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) Representations have been received, from time to time, from handloom organizations/weavers drawing attention to some of their problems. In the recent past, representations were received requesting for withdrawal of excise duty introduced on cotton and cellulosic spun yarn in plain reel hank form introduced with effect from 1st March 2002. In view of the Government's decision to reimburse the incidence of excise duty to the organizations supplying

hank yarn to the handloom weavers net of CENVAT, withdrawal of the excise duty has not been considered necessary.

(c) and (d) The following schemes implemented during the Ninth Plan period involved financial assistance for the benefit of handloom weavers throughout the country including backward areas:

- (i) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme
- (ii) Thrift Fund Scheme
- (iii) Health Package Scheme
- (iv) Group Insurance Scheme
- (v) New Insurance Scheme
- (vi) Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana
- (vii) Project Package Scheme
- (viii) Scheme for Setting up of Handloom Development Centres/Quality Dyeing Units.
- (ix) Market Development Assistance Scheme
- (x) Mill Gate Price Scheme
- (xi) Publicity and Exhibition Programme; and
- (xii) Development of Exportable Products and their Marketing (DEPM) Scheme

[English]

### **Export to China, Bangladesh and Malaysia**

966. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU. Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has been able to increase its exports to new markets in China, Bangladesh and Malaysia during 2001-02;

(b) if so, whether any product-wise study has been done for this increase in exports during the last fiscal year to the above countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any scope to export non-traditional items to non-traditional markets in the present fiscal year;

(e) if so, whether the Government have evolved any policy in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir. India has been able to increase its exports to China, Bangladesh and Malaysia during 2001-02.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) to (f) A Medium Term Export Strategy has been announced recently for the period 2002-07, which aims at achieving 1% of world exports by the year 2006-07. In the Medium Term Export Strategy, 2002-07, 220 focus products with export potential have been identified by examining the import basket of major trading partners and India's export basket in order to boost India's exports. The sectors including the focus products are Engineering/ Electronics/ Electrical, Textiles, Gems & Jewellery, Chemical & Allied, Agriculture and Allied, Leather and Footwear, etc. The Export and Import Policy for 2002-07 has been announced which also includes policies aimed at boosting exports of non-traditional items.

#### Voluntary Retirement Scheme in Unit Trust of India

967. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI :

SHRI P.R. KYNDIAH :

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether UTI propose to introduce an attractive voluntary retirement scheme to downsize its administrative expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be introduced; and

(d) the other steps taken to cut expenditure of UTI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) According to UTI, there is no such proposal at present.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) UTI has intimated that it is its constant endeavour to ensure that it incurs only necessary and productive expenditure.

#### Amendment in Emigration Act

968. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to amend the Emigration Act for setting up the Central Manpower Export Promotion Council;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) Details are being finalised.

#### Loan to Poor and Dalits

969. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total numbers of the poor and dalits in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Kheri Lakhimpur provided loan by nationalised banks during each of the last three years indicating the amount of loans provided; and

(b) the number of people of such category of other States provided loan through nationalised banks during the above mentioned period alongwith the amount of loan provided, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) As per the information furnished by Allahabad Bank the Lead Bank of the District, the total number of Poor and Dalits in Kheri Lakhimpur District who have been provided loans by nationalised banks during the last three years is given below:

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Loans to Poor		Loans to Dalits	
	No. of Accounts	Amount	No. of Accounts	Amount
1999-2000	3398	9.85	2042	3.22
2000-2001	4149	13.24	2731	3.97
2001-2002	9082	19.59	5767	5.16

(b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Smaller Denomination Notes**

970. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to high cost of production and low life span, the Government had discontinued printing of small denomination notes some time back;

(b) whether Government have again started printing of five rupee notes recently;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor along with the cost of production of each note vis-a-vis cost of same denomination;

(d) whether the government propose to introduce plastic currency as in some neighbouring countries; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The printing of Rs. 5/- denomination bank notes has been resumed during 2001-02 to meet the shortage of Rs. 5 coins. Cost of production of Rs. 5 Bank Notes varies between 34.5 paise to 78 paise in different Bank Note Presses.

(d) No, Sir

(e) Printing trials and laboratory tests have determined that polymer substrate has a number of deficiencies and is not suitable for printing of Indian bank notes.

#### **Measures to bring Upturn in Industrial Sector**

971. SHRI V. VETRISILVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated new policy measures to bring an upturn in the industrial sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the problems being faced by the industrial sector in the country has also been reviewed by a high level expert group;

(d) if so, whether the said expert group has also suggested several policy measures;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the efforts made by the Government for prompt implementation of those suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) to (f) The Indian industry has entered a phase of recovery registering a growth of 3.8 per cent during April-May 2002-03 as compared to 2.1 per cent for April-May 2001-02. No Expert Group has been set up to review problems being faced by the industrial sector. However, the Government has taken following measures to improve performance of the industrial sector:

- The Reserve Bank has announced measures for stepping up growth momentum with stimulus to agriculture, housing, small-scale sector and exports, in its credit policy for 2002-03. It also aims at facilitating better credit delivery and moving forward with structural reforms.

- The RBI has cut Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) to 5 per cent from 5.5 percent, a move that is likely to release Rs. 5000 crores to banks for lending. This move will ease the liquidity position further.

Power sector reforms have received a boost in pursuance of the centre's decision to provide grants equal to the amount by which states have been able to reduce their power sector deficits. The states of Haryana, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have been able to reduce losses in the past couple of years. While Haryana is expected to emerge with cash profits in 2001-02, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have reduced their power sector deficits. These three states will now be eligible for matching grant of at least Rs. 2.0 billion under the Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme (APDRP).

- The draft Electricity Bill has been introduced in the Parliament for facilitating comprehensive power sector reforms.

- The Union Budget 2002-03 has made allocations towards some of the major schemes, which will boost demand especially in construction, housing, steel, and cement sectors. These schemes including PM's Gram Sadak Yojana, Infrastructure Equity Fund, Urban Reform Incentive Fund, City Challenge Fund, and Accelerated Power Development Reform Programme.

### Replacement of PDS by TPDS

972. SHRI AJOY CHAKRABORTY: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) since the PDS was replaced by the Targeted Public Distribution System in June 1997, the number of people who were in the Above Poverty Line group who purchased rice and wheat during each of the last three years from the PDS, State-wise; and

(b) the off-take of rice and wheat by BPL and APL groups for the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI KRISHNAMRAJU): (a) and (b) A statement showing the allocation and offtake of rice and wheat during the period 1999-00 to 2001-2002 is enclosed. It may be observed that the percentage offtake of rice under APL category has been declining since 2000-01 and that of wheat since 2000-2001. It has marginally increased during 2001-2002. Data regarding the number of people in the Above Poverty Line Group who purchased rice and wheat since the inception of TPDS in June, 1997 is not maintained by Central Government.

### Statement

*The Allotment, Offtake and Offtake % of Rice and Wheat by BPL and APL Groups during the last three years 1999-2000 and 2001-2002*

Rice						
	BPL			APL		
	Allot.	Offtake	%	Allot.	Offtake	%
1999-00	44.227	39.763	89.90	93.018	72.128	77.54
2000-01	88.760	58.747	66.19	71.805	18.448	24.26
2001-2002	99.230	57.286	57.73	61.241	13.025	21.269

  

Wheat						
	BPL			APL		
	Allot.	Offtake	%	Allot.	Offtake	%
1999-00	32.365	30.183	93.25	69.388	25.994	37.462
2000-01	70.953	36.458	51.38	42.513	1.81	4.26
2001-2002	79.428	38.247	48.15	40.577	5.295	13.05

### Scrutiny of Export to USA

973. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether India's exports to the United States has come under severe scrutiny by the Government;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have recently launched a major investigation to trace the

authenticity of exports to the US, particularly by garment exporters;

(c) whether under this exercise, about 300 drawback accounts of major exporter have been freezed by the Department of Revenue; and

(d) if so, the action taken against those held responsible?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) and (b) above, does not arise.

### **Intellectual Property Appellate Board**

974. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether two crucial laws pertaining to protection of intellectual property rights were notified in December, 1999 and there was a proposal to constitute the Intellectual Property Appellate Board for implementation;

(b) if so, whether the Board has been constituted and started to enact the laws;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay in constituting the Board;

(d) whether the Government are aware that overseas parties are taking undue advantage of the non-enactment of said laws by marketing various products under Indian brand names; and

(e) if so, the time by which the Board is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): (a) The Trade Marks Act, 1999 and the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 were notified on 30.12.1999. The Trade Marks Act, 1999 provides for the establishment of an Intellectual Property Appellate Board (IPAB) as an appellate forum for appeals against orders of the Registrar of Trade Marks. The IPAB is an appellate forum against the decisions of the Registrar of Geographical Indications also. The IPAB will not implement these Acts which would be implemented by the existing Trade Marks Registry and the newly set up Geographical Indications Registry.

(b) The IPAB has not yet been constituted.

(c) Infrastructure facilities for IPAB have already been set up. The process for appointment of suitable persons to the posts of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Technical Members, as per the qualifications prescribed in section 85 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 is at an advanced stage.

(d) The scope of the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and

the penal provisions thereunder have been amplified and strengthened vis-a-vis the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 which will be repealed and replaced. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration & Protection) Act, 1999 seeks to provide protection for goods bearing Indian geographical indications. The enactment of this Act is expected to prevent the abuse of products bearing geographical indications of goods originating in India in order to deceive or cause confusion in the relevant markets. Civil and criminal remedies for marketing of products, whether Indian or foreign, under a false trade marks are also available under the existing Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958.

(e) Government's endeavour is to constitute the Board at the earliest.

### **Court Cases Filed by UTI.**

975. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of court cases filed by the Unit Trust of India (UTI) under Section 198 of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963 are increased day by day;

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

(c) the names of parties against whom, the cases are pending along with the value thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) to (c) UTI has intimated that recourse to Section 19B of the Unit Trust of India Act has not been resorted to in a number of cases because it had preferred to file cases with Debt Recovery Tribunals. Only in one case viz. Kering Tools Co. Ltd. the provision of Section 19B was invoked by UTI for recovery of an advance deposit of Rs. 45 lakh.

[Translation]

### **Special Component Plan**

976. SHRI RAJO SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from the Government of Bihar to increase the amount of Special Central Assistance under Special Component Plan;

- (b) if so, the present status of the proposal; and
- (c) the time by which the increased amount of assistance is likely to be released to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Expenditure Reforms Commission**

977. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has sent communications to various Ministries and Departments of the Government of India for downsizing, as per recommendations made by the Expenditure Reforms Commission;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any response of compliance from any of its Ministry or Department; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) The Expenditure Reforms Commission has submitted in all ten reports covering 36 Ministries/Departments. The recommendations contained in these reports were forwarded to the concerned Ministries/Departments for implementation. The Commission had identified about 42,000 posts in the Central Government and Autonomous Bodies for abolition. Around 17,200 posts have been identified for abolition by various Ministries/Departments, and out of these, around 7800 posts have already been abolished.

[Translation]

#### **Tenure of Chairman and Members**

978. SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state the details and tenure of Chairmen, Vice-

Chairmen and Members appointed in the Minority Commission, Central Wakf Board, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation and such other Commission, Corporations, and Boards during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): The details and tenure of Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen and members appointed in the National Commission for Minorities, Central Wakf Council, National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation and such other Commissions, Corporations and Boards during the last three years are given in the enclosed statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *Tenure of Chairman and Members*

**National Commission for Minorities** (Prescribed Tenure in the post is 3 years from the date of joining)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1	2	3
1.	Justice Mohd. Shamim, Chairman	24.1.2000
2.	Shri Tarlochan Singh, Vice-Chairman	24.1.2000
3.	Lt. Genl. (Retd.) A.M. Sethna, Member	24.1.2000
4.	Shri T.K. Lochan Tulku, Member	24.1.2000
5.	Shri John Joseph, Member	24.1.2000
6.	Shri Vijay Kumar Dar, Member	24.1.2000
7.	Shri Shamim Kazim, Member	31.1.2000

**National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes** (Prescribed Tenure in the post is 3 years from the date of joining)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1	2	3
1.	Smt. Veena Nayyar, Member	30.6.99 (demitted office on 29.5.2002)
2.	Shri C. Chellappan, Member	3.7.2000

1	2	3
3.	Dr. Bijay Sonkar Shastri, Chairman	21.3.2002
4.	Shri Ven Lama Chospel Zotpa, Vice-Chairman	26.3.2002
5.	Shri Vijay Kumar Choudhary, Member	21.3.2002
6.	Shri Narayan Singh Keshari, Member	22.3.2002
7.	Shri Tapir Gao, Member	26.3.2002

**National Commission for Backward Classes** (Prescribed Tenure in the post is 3 years from the date of joining)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1.	Justice Banwari Lal Yadav, Chairman	21.8.2000 (died on 24.3.2002)
2.	Smt. Neera Shastri, Member	3.8.2000
3.	Dr. Bhuban Mohan Das, Member	28.8.2000
4.	Shri Mohinder Singh Matharoo, Member	14.7.1999

**National Commission for Safai Karamcharis** (Prescribed Tenure in the post is 3 years from the date of joining)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1.	Smt. Anita Arya, Chairperson	22.2.2001 (demitted office on 29.5.2002)
2.	Shri Panna Lal Tambay, Chairperson	4.7.2002
3.	Smt. Manju Chandra, Vice-Chairperson	16.2.2001
4.	Shri Girija Shankar Prasad, Member	19.2.2001
5.	Shri Subhas Dawre, Member	Do
6.	Shri Ganga Ram Teja, Member	16.2.2001
7.	Shri Chinta Sambha Murthy, Member	26.2.2001
8.	Shri Ram Prasad Balmiki, Member	16.2.2001

**National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation**

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment and prescribed tenure
1.	Shri H. C. Mahajan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	4.6.1999 (5 years from the date of joining or till the age of 60 years whichever is earlier)

**National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation** (Tenure in the post is 3 years from the date of joining)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1.	Qari Mohd Mian Mazhari, Chairman	20.7.2000

**National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation** (Tenure in the post is 5 years from the date of joining)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1.	Shri A. Luikham, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	7.11.2001

**National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation** (Tenure in the post is 5 years from the date of joining)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1.	Dr. Amitabh Rajan, Chairman-cum-Managing Director	11.9.2001

**National Backward Classes Finance Development Corporation** (Tenure in the post is 3 years from the date of joining)

None has been appointed during this period.

**Central Wakf Council** (Normal tenure in the post is 5 years)

Sl.No.	Name	Date of Appointment
1.	Shri Ali Mohd Naik, Member	31.7.2001
2.	Shri Amir Alam, Member	31.7.2001
3.	Shri Syed Shah Mohd. Hussaini, Member	18.4.2000

### Restoration of LTC to Central Government Employees

979. SHRI AJAY SINGH CHAUTALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to restore the facility of LTC to the Central Government employees to boost the domestic tourism and also in view of recent reduction in fares by various airlines to attract tourists;

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

### Black Money in Film Industry

980. SHRI P.D. ELANGO VAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have noticed the huge investments made by the film production units for the making of films and the projects particularly in Hindi films and Tamil and Telugu films;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the film producers/units have shown accounts for the production costs incurred on the making of high budget films and the expenditures incurred for the promotion and advertisement of films;

(d) if so, the details of the same for the period of last three years;

(e) whether the Government are taking steps to control and curb the influence of black money lenders to produce high budget films; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Some cases of large investment by film production units for making of films have come to the notice of the Income Tax Department. As per the provisions of Section 285B of the Income Tax Act, 1961, film producers are required to furnish the details of expenses over Rs. 50,000/- in films in prescribed form. Besides, full details of production cost of films and expenditure incurred for promotion and advertisement of films are required to be reflected in the return of income filed by the producers. The details about specific cases are, however, not available.

(e) and (f) Appropriate action under the Income Tax Laws is taken to curb the influence of black money in film production. Search & Seizure operations and survey actions are carried out at the premises of film producers, actors, black money lenders, etc. as and when credible information regarding tax evasion is received. The Income Tax returns filed by the film personalities are also subjected to scrutiny on regular basis. During the course of scrutiny of these cases, the books of accounts and other related information are examined to determine the income of the tax payers.

[Translation]

#### Nainital Bank

981. SHRI JAI PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nainital Bank is being merged with Bank of Baroda:

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by when this process is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### Visit of Asian Development Bank Team

982. SHRI M.K. SUBBA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) visited Assam in May, 2002 on a mission to identify the thrust areas for providing financial support for development;

(b) if so, the areas identified by the team in Assam, and in other North-Eastern States; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide financial assistance to accelerate economic growth in Assam and the North-Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An Asian Development Bank mission which visited Assam in May 2002 has identified, in consultation with Governments of Assam and North Eastern States, fiscal and power sector reforms, road sectors, urban development, as thrust areas in which economic cooperation could be possible.

(c) As far as financial assistance from ADB is concerned, Government of India has urged the external funding agencies including ADB, to enlarge their focus to consider projects to accelerated economic growth in the North Eastern region.

#### Frauds by Financial Website Home Trade

983. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the complaints of frauds against the financial Website Home Trade and some brokers involving hundreds of crores of rupees, have lately been received by the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Joint Investigating Team comprising of representatives of Enforcement Directorate, Mumbai Crime Branch, the State CID, Cooperative Deptt. and Reserve Bank of India has been constituted to speed up the investigations into the swindling of funds of co-operative banks by the Home Trade and its associates;

(d) if so, whether the investigations have been completed;

(e) if so, the findings of the investigating team;

(f) the action taken against the Home Trade and the co-operative bank management; and

(g) the steps taken to protect the interest of the depositors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during the course of regular statutory inspection by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) of Nagpur District Central Co-operative Bank (DCCB), certain irregularities in the investment transactions of the bank involving M/s. Home Trade Ltd. and a few other broking firms were found. It was noticed that among others, the bank had failed to comply with RBI guidelines on investments regarding formulation of internal investment policy and internal control system, dealings through brokers, preparation of panel of brokers, obtaining prior approval of RBI for investment in non-SLR securities, violation of co-operative laws regarding lending to companies, trading in Govt. securities in physical form through few broking firms, purchasing of Govt. securities from these brokers who also acted as counterparties, etc. Similar violations of norms were also observed in Wardha DCCB and Osmanabad DCCB.

(c) to (e) RBI has reported that it is not a member of any joint investigation team. Govt. of Maharashtra has set up a Special Task Force headed by Special I.G., C.I.D. and comprising officers from, Registrar, Co-operative

Societies and State Public Sector Enterprise for effective investigation. The investigation is still in progress.

(f) RBI has reported that the Board of Directors of the Nagpur, Wardha and Osmanabad DCCBs have been superseded and Administrators appointed therein. Further, Government of Maharashtra has filed an FIR against the Chairman and General Manager of Nagpur DCCB as well as the five investment companies involved.

(g) Deposit insurance premium in respect of these three banks has been paid up-to-date and thus the depositors' interests in these banks are protected upto Rs.1 lakh per depositor. Further, RBI has also initiated other measures like requesting the Registrars of Co-operative Societies in Maharashtra and Gujarat to conduct a special audit of investment transactions of all State and District Central Co-operative Banks in their States, issuing circular to all State Co-operative Banks and DCCBs reiterating guidelines on investment portfolio, introduction of a system of quarterly audit in co-operative banks to be conducted by the concurrent auditor, etc.

#### **Economic Relation with Singapore**

984. SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a joint study group to expand the economic relationship between India and Singapore;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the important points to be examined by this study group;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps being taken to improve the trade relationship between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An India-Singapore Joint Study Group (JSG) has been established to study the benefits of an India-Singapore comprehensive economic cooperation agreement (CECA). The important points to be examined by this study group include:



- a study of the scope and structure of the CECA including liberalisation of trade in goods, services and investments and other disciplines of international trade;
- explore cooperation elements in fields of mutual interest such as Life Sciences, Information and Communications Technology, Tourism, R&D and other fields.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) With a view to improving trade and economic relationship between the two countries, regular consultations are held to identify potential areas of growth in trade; promote and facilitate interaction between the respective Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Export promotion councils and statutory trade promotion agencies and boards in Singapore.

#### **Diversion of Funds for Central Sponsored Schemes by States**

985. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI:

SHRI RAM MOHAN GADDE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that some State Governments have diverted the Centre's money meant for the specific schemes to meet the State Government's expenses;

(b) if so, the details of such States;

(c) the reasons for diverting the centrally sponsored schemes funds by the State Governments;

(d) the action taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government have chalked out any plan for the State Governments so that the State Governments do not divert the funds meant for specific purposes; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (f) Yes, Sir. As most States

have been facing large Revenue deficits in their budgets. Plan funds including funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes have in many cases been diverted to meet emergent non-plan needs. For shortfalls in Plan expenditure reported by State Governments, proportionate cuts are made from the Central Assistance allocated to the State Government. Releases in Centrally Sponsored Schemes are dependent on utilization certificates from State Governments. Any diversion of funds meant for these schemes result in subsequent releases to the concerned States being curtailed. The only effective cure to prevent such diversion is for the States to ensure that Revenue deficits are wiped out. Subsequent to the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, the Ministry of Finance has drawn up a scheme called the States' Fiscal Reforms' facility. Under this scheme, States are being given suitable incentives to bring down their Revenue Deficits by 2004-05.

#### **Registration of Spinning Mills with BIFR**

986. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of spinning mills in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether about 77 spinning mills in Tamil Nadu are registered with BIFR;

(c) if so, the present status of these mills; and

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) to (d) As on 30.6.2002, there were 829 Non-SSI spinning mills and 863 SSI spinning mills in the state of Tamil Nadu, out of which 89 spinning mills (Non-SSI) were registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction as on 30-4-2002. The status of the mills registered with BIFR is as follows:

Status	No. of cases
1	2
Declared No. Longer Sick	4
Draft Scheme	4
Failed and Reopened	4

1	2
Non-Maintainable	7
Other	1
Scheme Sanctioned under Section 18 (4)	8
Under Enquiry	41
Winding Up Notice	4
Winding Up recommended section 20(1)	16
Total	89

The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) set up under the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 exercises powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 while trying suits in respect of certain matters and approves the rehabilitation schemes which may include restructuring of loans, induction of fresh funds by the promoters, merger with the other companies and change of management etc. in consultation with banks and financial institutions. As such, the period or time by which a final decision would be taken about these mills would vary from mill to mill.

#### Fine for Violation of Takeover Code

987. SHRI E. M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of the companies which has to pay fine to SEBI for violating the takeover code during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): A statement provided by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) indicating the names of companies and penalty paid by them to SEBI for violation of the takeover code during the last three years, is enclosed.

#### Statement

*Penalty paid to SEBI for violation of the takeover code*

01/04/1999 to 31/03/2000

S.No.	Name of Company	Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1	Bundy India Limited	500000

1	2	3
2	Brook Investment P. Ltd.	500000
3	ATCO Industries Ltd.	500000
4	O/E/N Connectors Ltd.	500000
5	Surinder P. Kanwar	500000
6	V P Nandakumar & Associates	25000
01/04/2000 to 31/03/2001		
1	Hindustan Inks and Resins Limited	500000
2	HBL	500000
3	Nirayu Private Ltd.	500000
4	Nirvayu Private Ltd.	20000
5	Vindhya Telelinks Limited	34000
6	Vidyashankar Krishnan	20862
7	Vidyashankar Krishnan	6173
8	Vidyashankar Krishnan	7327
9	Haravon Investments PTE. Ltd.	20000
10	Vidyashankar Krishnan	3138
11	Haravon Investments PTE. Ltd.	20000
12	Bharti Overseas Trading Company	20000
13	Alembic Chemicals Works Co. Ltd.	20000
14	SRG Infotec Limited	20000
15	SRG Infotec Ltd.	37000
16	Sierra Investments Ltd.	50000
17	Shailendra Sinha Promoter of Bihar Hotels Ltd.	20000
18	A L Sanhvi, M N Khericha	21000
19	Goodluck Marketing Private Ltd.	500000
20	Mather + Platt	30000
21	Bharat Projects Private Limited	24000

1	2	3
22	English Indian Clays Limited	25000
23	ABT Investments Ltd.	500000
24	Usha Krishna	60000
25	Rana Gurjeet Singh and Others	50000
26	Haravon Investments PTE. Ltd.	20000
27	Viram Investments (P) Ltd.	500000
28	Yogi Sung-Won (India) Ltd.	10000
29	Great Achievers Trading Company Ltd.	105500
30	Yogi Sung-Won (India) Ltd.	50000
31	Tushar G. Shah	500000
32	Akshay P. Sanghavi	500000
33	IFB Agro Industries Ltd.	150000
34	Shree Kumar Bangur	31000
35	Nagarjuna Financial on behalf of H. Ramesh	50000
36	R K Somany	25000
37	A E Staley Investments Inc.	50000
38	Nagarjuna Financial on behalf of H Ramesh	250000
39	Nagarjuna Financial on behalf of H Ramesh	200000
40	DOAB Foods & General Industries Ltd.	50000
41	Perennial Investments Private Ltd.	50000
42	MSR Enterprises Ltd.	50000
43	Honda Motor Company, Japan	70000
44	J.T. Poonja & Others	52000
45	AMI Computer (I) Ltd.	75000
<b>01/04/2001 to 31/03/2002</b>		
1	J.M. Financial Investment Consultancy Services	100000
2	Ranjan Adlakha	33500

1	2	3
3	Burlington Finance Ltd.	30000
4	Madhav Koneru	29000
5	Shin HO Petrochemicals, Korea	450000
6	Shin HO Petrochemicals, Korea	50000
7	Pfaudler Inc.	25000
8	Parekh Industries Ltd.	500000
9	Dr. G. Ramayya	500000
10	K Ramachandra Reddy	500000
11	Sri Vithesa Holding Private Ltd.	25000
12	Bhoruka International Pvt. Ltd.	20000
13	Arya Holdings	25000
14	ICDS Ltd.	25000
15	CKG Pithawalla (P) Ltd.	21500
16	Jaya Hind Investments Private Ltd.	500000
17	Tucana Traders (P) Ltd.	100000
18	Tucana Traders (P) Ltd.	400000
19	PAR Computers Services (Int.) Ltd.	25000
20	Time Cap Pharma Labs. Pvt. Ltd.	500000
21	Smt. P. Samantha Reddy, Promoters of B2B Software Tech.	300000
22	Bellary Steels and Alloys Ltd.	100000
23	Malika Ravinder	100000
24	I Power Solutions India Ltd.	25000
25	VLS Finance Ltd.	25000
26	K.S. Mehta	500000
28	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	88000
29	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	88000
30	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	27500

1	2	3
31	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	27500
32	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	88000
33	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	27500
34	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	88000
35	AFTEK Infosys Ltd.	115500
36	Vision Soft. Ltd.	50000
37	Fortune Financial Services (India) Limited on behalf of Salvia Investments & Traders Pvt. Ltd. & PACS	500000
38	HSBC Securities and Capital Markets (India) Private Ltd. on behalf of Organon Participations BVD.	500000
39	ASHI Glass Co. Ltd.	1000000
40	MBA Strategic Consulting P Ltd.	100000
	Not paid initiated prosecution proceedings.	
41	ZEUS Management Consultants (P) Ltd.	25000
	Not paid initiated prosecution proceedings.	

[Translation]

#### **Tax Evasion in view of Mauritius Treaty**

988. SHRI C.N. SINGH:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the news-item captioned "Mauritius Sandhi Ki Aad Mein Hazaron Crore Ayakar Dakara Videshi Niveshkon Ne" appearing in Rashtriya Sahara dated 15th June, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts in this case; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Convention to avoid double taxation between India and Mauritius was signed in December, 1983. This Convention provides for taxation of dividends and capital gains in the country of residence of the investor. In March, 2000, Assessing Officers in Mumbai denied the tax benefits to a few Foreign Institutional Investors registered in Mauritius. To clear up any misunderstanding in the application of the provisions of the tax treaty between two countries, a circular was issued by CBDT on 13.04.2000 clarifying that the benefits of the treaty should be allowed to a resident of Mauritius where Mauritius Government has issued a certificate of residence. This circular, the legality of which was challenged in three Public Interest Litigations before Hon'ble Delhi High Court, has since been quashed in the judgement delivered on 31st May, 2002.

(c) Further action in the matter will be taken after obtaining legal opinion in the matter.

[English]

#### **Fiscal Problems of the Stock**

989. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY:

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHARY:

SHRI NARESH PUGLIA:

SHRI MOINUL HASSAN:

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI SAMIK LAHIRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee has been set up to address the mounting fiscal problems of the States;

(b) if so, the composition of the committee and by when the committee is likely to submit its report to the Government;

(c) whether due to fiscal problem a large number of States are unable to complete their ongoing projects;

(d) if so, the details and facts thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Inadequacy of receipts to meet growing expenditure have resulted in a large number of States being unable to fund capital expenditure fully.

(e) In recognition of the need for fiscal consolidation and for incentivising States to undertake fiscal reforms, the Government of India has drawn up a scheme of monitorable fiscal reforms for the States. Under this facility, States are expected to draw up their Medium Term Fiscal Reforms Programme which address, inter-alia, issues of fiscal consolidation, power sector reforms, fiscal transparency etc. Performing States are eligible for grants from the Incentive Fund created under this Facility.

[Translation]

#### Literacy Rate of SC/ST Girls and Boys

990. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are still such areas in the country where the literacy rate of girls/boys of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is less than two per cent;

(b) if so, the details of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes dominated areas of the country;

(c) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps to increase the literacy rate of girls/boys of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Name of the districts where Scheduled Tribe female literacy as per 1991 census data is less than two percent are given in the Statement enclosed. However, as per 1991 Census there are no districts where Scheduled Castes male or female or Scheduled Tribe male literacy is less than two percent.

(c) and (d) Scheme of Educational Complex in Low Literacy Pockets for Development of Women Literacy in Tribal Areas is being implemented in such areas where Scheduled Tribe female literacy as per 1991 census is less than 10 % or where identified Primitive Tribal Groups

(PTGs) exist. The scheme envisages establishment of residential schools for Scheduled Tribe girls in class I to V in such areas.

#### Statement

*List of districts where Scheduled Tribe female literacy is less than 2%, as per 1991 Census.*

S.No.	Name of the State	Name of District
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Monera
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
5.	Orissa	Koraput
6.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
7.	Rajasthan	Pali
8.	Rajasthan	Barmer
9.	Rajasthan	Jalore
10.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
11.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara
12.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria

[English]

#### Export to Japan

991. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Export to Japan has fallen by nearly 14% in term of value in the last financial year;

(b) if so, the causes for this decline;

(c) whether the slow-down in the Japanese economy takes primary responsibility for this decline in Indian exports;

(d) if so, the extent to which the Government have been able to anticipate this decline in exports to Japan;

(e) whether any alternative markets have been found for our exports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) As per the provisional DGCI and S data, India's exports to Japan declined by 15.96% in dollar terms and by 12.27% in rupee terms during 2001-02 as compared to 2000-01.

(b) and (c) The decline in exports is mainly attributable to slow-down in Japan's economy.

(d) to (f) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to enhance exports, both by increase in exports to the existing markets and by finding new markets, through inter-alia exchange of information, exchange of delegations, participation in trade fairs/buyer-seller meets/exhibitions, etc.

#### **Pending Indirect Taxes Cases**

992. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether nearly 67,400 disputes relating to indirect taxes are pending in various courts involving Rs. 11,932 crores;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to some dispute over the appointment of advocates has led to the piling up of customs and excise disputes;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to sort out the differences in the interest of the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Statement showing the number of cases involving disputes relating to Customs and Central Excise revenues before various Appellate Authorities and Courts is placed on the Table of the House is enclosed.

(c) to (e) No, Sir. In order to effectively conduct the litigation before various Courts and CEGAT, it was proposed to maintain a panel of advocates exclusively for Customs and Central Excise cases with the concurrence of the Law Ministry. A panel of advocates recommended by this Ministry was approved and notified by the Law Ministry for conducting cases before the Supreme Court. Final approval of the names of Advocates to be empanelled to conduct cases before the High Courts is still pending with the Ministry of Law. The matter as to the number of advocates to be empanelled for the High Court panel had been resolved by the then Finance Minister with the then Law Minister. The approval of the Law Ministry is awaited.

#### **Statement**

(Amount Rs. in crores)

	Supreme Court		High Court		CEGAT*		Commissioner (Appeals)*	
	(As on March, 2002)		(As on March 2002)		(2001-2002)		(As on April 2002)	
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
Customs	441	84.94	5621	709.79				
Central Excise	1752	1495.98	4636	1523.73				
<b>Total</b>	<b>2193</b>	<b>1580.92</b>	<b>10257</b>	<b>2233.52</b>	<b>29,575</b>	<b>4804</b>	<b>41,893</b>	<b>N.A.</b>

\* Details of Customs and Central Excise cases separately are not available.

### Bill on Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets

993. SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to bring forward Bill regarding securitisation and reconstruction of financial assets and enforcement of security interest;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the said Bill is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) President has promulgated an Ordinance on 21st June, 2002 on the subject mentioned in the question. Copy of the Ordinance has been laid before the House. Government plans to bring a replacement Bill during the current session itself.

### Impact of Import of Chinese Silk

994. SHRI SURESH RAMRAO JADHAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that import of silk from China is leading to a lot of hardships to the local farmers due to fall in prices of the domestic produce; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to introduce a level playing field for the Indian farmers vis-a-vis Chinese imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government has been closely monitoring the imports of raw silk and silk fabrics, and the prices of cocoons and raw silk in the main domestic markets. Though quantity of imported raw silk has not gone beyond the estimated demand supply gap, in view of the increase in quantum over last year, the steadily declining prices, and its effect on the domestic market, Government has initiated investigations to ascertain if statutory provisions need to be invoked to raise tariff barriers. The Central Silk Board has also agreed to the request of Karnataka Silk Industries Corporation (KSIC) to make available to them a soft loan for purchase of bivoltine mulberry cocoons at

reasonable prices to mitigate the hardship faced by sericulture farmers and silk reelers, subject to the State Government's Guarantee.

### Textile Policy

995. SHRI V. VETRISSELVAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to State:

- (a) the details of action plan formulated by the Government to effectively implement the National Textile Policy-2002;
- (b) whether the Government have mobilized funds for this purpose; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) to (c) The main actions being taken in implementation of the National Textile Policy 2000 are the following:

- The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme, covering all manufacturing segments of the industry to equip it with world class manufacturing capabilities in order to withstand pressures of import penetration and maintain a growing share of the export market;
- Technology Mission on Cotton, to increase productivity and quality and diversify use of this fibre;
- The Deendayal Hathkargha Protsahan Yojana, to strengthen and encourage the handloom sector;
- Dereservation of garment sector from SSI to enable it to attract large scale investment;
- Increase in investment limit in knitwear sector from Rs.1 crore to Rs.5 crore allowing larger investment;
- Launching of schemes (i) Apparel Parks for Export of Garments and (ii) Textile Centre Infrastructure Development, in order to encourage the setting up of world class integrated textile complexes and increase our share of apparel exports;
- Modernisation of the weaving capacities, by the announcement in the Textile Package of the Budget 2001-02 of a programme for induction of 50,000 new shuttleless looms and 2.5 lakh semi-automatic/automatic looms;

- Amendment of Textile (Development and Regulation) Order to provide a more industry friendly environment and for making the role of regulatory machinery less obtrusive;
- Setting up of a Steering Group under the chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission to recommend inter-alia, steps for growth and investment of the industry, including, a fiscal road map;
- Necessary changes in the duty and tariff structure announced through successive union budgets;
- In addition, FDI policies have been liberalized providing for foreign equity participation of 100% through automatic routes in the textile sector, the only exception being the knitting/knitwear sector;

Necessary funds for implementation of plan schemes have been allocated in the Tenth Plan budget of the Ministry of Textiles.

#### Cases Pending with DRTs

996. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 5,780 cases involving an amount of Rs. 8,014.63 crore are pending with debt recovery tribunal as on March 31, 2002;

(b) if so, the main reasons for pendency of such cases; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Union Government to dispose off the pending cases at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Debts Recovery Tribunals (DRTs) have reported that 33,595 cases involving an amount of Rs. 90,110 crores are pending with DRTs as on 31.3.2002.

(b) and (c) Initially in several cases, Writ Petitions were filed in several High Courts challenging the validity of the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (DRT Act). In fact Delhi High Court had allowed the Writ Petition, thereby slowing down the

disposal of cases. Later, Government of India went in appeal to Supreme Court and got transferred the pending Writ Petitions from High Courts to Supreme Court which vide its order dated 14th March, 2002 has declared that the Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (DRT Act) is a valid piece of legislation. Besides, upholding the validity of the Act, the judgment has also laid down that before moving to a High Court under Article 226 and 227 of the Constitution of India, the parties should move before the Authority under the Act. This will take care of the tendency on the part of borrowers to move to a High Court directly against any interim order passed by a DRT by-passing the DRAT. This is a major development towards fast recovery of dues of Banks and Financial Institutions.

Initially 10 DRTs and one DRAT were set up in the country. Keeping in view the increased workload on each DRT, Government decided to set up more DRTs and as such, at present 29 DRTs and 5 DRATs are functioning in the Country. To make the DRTs more effective, the DRT Act was amended in 2000 to further empower the DRTs for speedy disposal of cases and speedy recovery of dues. Measures such as raising the number of employees per DRT and delegating administrative and financial powers to Presiding Officers were also taken to improve the functioning of DRTs. The performance of DRTs is being monitored on continuous basis by the Government and steps are being taken from time to time to remove the legal, infrastructural and other hurdles in the way of smooth functioning of the DRTs.

#### Funds for Construction of Godowns

997. SHRI A. NARENDRA:

SHRI RAJO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Governments have submitted any proposal to NABARD for the construction of godowns in the States under the RIDF scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the places at which the NABARD has given approval to construct godowns;

(d) the amount sanctioned for this purpose during the year 2002-2003; and

(e) the action taken for sanctioning the amount



for the construction of godowns at the remaining places in Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar and other States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it has given approval for construction of godowns in Karnataka and Bihar. These are at Bellary, Kampi, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Gangavathi, Chittapur and Hassan in Karnataka and Araria, Banka, Begusarai, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, East Champaran, Gopalganj, Katihar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Madhepura, Madhubani, Muzaffarpur, Purnea, Saharsa, Samastipur, Saran, Sitamarhi, Siwan, Supaul, Vaishali, Aurangabad, Gaya, Jehanabad, Nalanda and Nawada in Bihar.

(d) NABARD has reported that no amount has been sanctioned for this purpose during the year 2002-03, so far.

(e) It has been reported by NABARD that no proposal has been received (other than already sanctioned in Bihar and Karnataka) for availing RIDF loan for the construction of godowns in Andhra Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Bihar and other States.

#### **Excise Duty Evasion by Sugar Industry**

998. SHRI NARESH PUGLIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received reports about major evasion of excise duty by various cooperative sugar mills in Maharashtra, allegedly by diverting sugar meant for export into domestic market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action for getting the matter investigated by the Department of Revenue Intelligence and the Reserve Bank of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken so far or proposed to be taken against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details are as follows:

No. of Sugar Mills	Duty amount involved (in Rs. Lakh)	Duty amount realized (in Rs. Lakh)
21	861.43	331.83

(c) to (e) Evasion of central excise duty in all these cases is being investigated by the central excise authorities. Action has been initiated to recover the duty and penalise all concerned.

#### **Xerox Corporation**

999. SHRI ASHOK N. MOHOL:

SHRI A. VENKATESH NAIK:

SHRI RAMSHETH THAKUR:

SHRI P.D. ELANGOVAN:

SHRI AMBAREESHA:

SHRI C. SREENIVASAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Xerox Corporation has disclosed a scam in its Indian Subsidiary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to hand over the entire matter to the Central Bureau of Investigation for making an impartial enquiry and suspending the operation of Xerox Modicorp Ltd. a subsidiary of Xerox Corporation, till the investigation is completed and corrupt officers are identified;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore and the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) and (b) In its annual report for the year 2001, M/s Xerox Corporation of USA have stated that certain improper payments were made in connection with sales to Government customers by their subsidiary in India.

(c) to (e) An inspection under Section 209 A of the Companies Act, 1956 has been ordered.

### Foreign Exchange Management Act

1000. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE:

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:

SHRI JYOTIRADITYA M. SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 2002 does not have adequate provisions to effectively curb the evils of corruption, hawala-business, smuggling of narcotics and other related crimes pertaining to foreign exchange;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that well identified culprits indulging in such crimes to destabilise the country's economy, do not go scot free, to the detriment of honest tax payers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA), 1999, which came into force with effect from 1.6.2000, is a Civil Law and does not have provisions of arrest and prosecution. However, to deal with cross border financial transactions relating to proceeds of serious crimes like corruption, smuggling of narcotics and such other offences, the Government is in the process of enacting the Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

In addition, cases of cross border financial transactions in violation of the provisions of the FEMA can be investigated and adjudicated under that Act and penalties up to three times of the amount involved can be imposed and recovered.

(c) The Directorate of Enforcement has been alerted to be more vigilant in this regard.

### Chartered Accountants Act, 1949

1001. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are reviewing the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether review of the Act will also include recommending permission for foreign professional firms to operate in India;

(d) if so, the reasons and details thereof; and

(e) the details of other changes likely to be made by the Government in the Act?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): (a) to (e) The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) constituted in March, 2002, a Working Group to suggest amendments to the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949 and Regulations framed thereunder. The group submitted its report on 29th June, 2002 to ICAI.

### Spinning of Hank Yarn

1002. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total spinning capacity in the country alongwith the percentage of hank yarn therein;

(b) the names of States where spinning of hank yarn is concentrated; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to protect the weavers, labourers in the hank yarn section from the burden of excise duty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI BASANGOUDA R. PATIL): (a) and (b) The total spinning capacity in the country in the cotton/man-made fibre textile mills (SSI and Non-SSI) including Composite mills in the country as on 30th June, 2002 is as follows:

Item	Cotton man-made fibre textile mills (Non-SSI)	SSI Spinning Mills	Total
Spindles	35.81 million	2.74 million	38.55 million
Rotors	409000	84000	493000

Hank is a form of packing of yarn and at the spinning stage there can not be any differentiation between hank yarn and cone yarn. Hence, separate data on percentage of capacity used to produce yarn in hank form is not maintained. However, state-wise data of domestic delivery of hank yarn, for the year 2001-02 is given in enclosed statement.

(c) The Government has withdrawn excise duty on cotton and cellulosic spun yarn in hank form. Thus, the burden of excise duty will not be borne by weavers, labourers in the hank yarn section.

## Statement

*State-wise Domestic Delivery of Spun Yarn in Hank Form*  
(For the year 2001-02)

Million Kg.

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Cotton Yarn	Blended Yarn	100% Non-cotton Yarn	Total Spun Yarn	%age of G. Total
1	Tamil Nadu	290.07	0.49	4.29	294.85	49.73
2	Haryana	118.21	0.00	1.56	119.77	20.20
3	Punjab	30.60	3.60	27.95	62.15	10.48
4	Uttar Pradesh	15.94	0.24	5.47	21.65	3.65
5	Andhra Pradesh	19.81	0.00	0.35	20.16	3.40
6	Karnataka	16.09	0.00	0.09	16.18	2.73
7	Rajasthan	9.37	0.00	0.01	9.38	1.58
8	Maharashtra	8.39	0.12	0.45	8.96	1.51
9	West Bengal	7.21	0.03	0.47	7.71	1.30
10	Kerala	6.01	0.00	0.10	6.11	1.03
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.93	2.30	2.18	5.41	0.91
12	Gujarat	4.53	0.62	0.06	5.21	0.88
13	Orissa	4.38	0.00	0.00	4.38	0.74
14	Pondicherry	2.17	0.00	0.00	2.17	0.37
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.89	0.00	1.03	1.92	0.32
16	Madhya Pradesh	1.36	0.00	0.54	1.90	0.32
17	Jharkhand	1.43	0.00	0.08	1.51	0.25
18	Assam	0.80	0.00	0.45	1.25	0.21
19	Uttaranchal	0.63	0.00	0.32	0.95	0.16
20	Bihar	0.74	0.00	0.03	0.77	0.13
21	Daman and Diu	0.29	0.00	0.00	0.29	0.05
22	Manipur	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04
23	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00
Total		540.11	7.40	45.43	592.94	100.00

**Indian Brand Equity Fund**

1003. SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:  
Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be  
pleased to state:

(a) the details about the Brands which are  
promoted by the Government under the India Brand Equity  
Fund till today since its inception; and

(b) the details of the loans provided for the  
promotion of various Brands during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP  
RUDY): (a) and (b)

Sl.No.	Company	Details of Brands/ Activities approved for promotion	Approved amount of soft loan	Loan amount Disbursed till date
1.	M/s. HMT (International) Ltd., Bangalore	Opening two showrooms at Dubai and Kualalumpur for promoting HMT watches etc.	Rs.1.00 crore	Rs. 1.00 crore
2.	M/s. K.G. Denim Coimbatore	Promoting Trigger brand casual wear in US, Europe and Middle East Countries	Rs. 5.00 crore	Rs. 1,48,47,500
3.	M/s. International Creative Foods Ltd., Kochi	Acquiring reputed US seafood brands 'Ocean Diamond' and 'Brilliant' for marketing shrimps abroad	Rs. 6.00 crore	Rs. 6.00 crore
4.	M/s. Clutch Auto Ltd., New Delhi	Promotion of "CA Made in India" Brand for Heavy Duty Clutches in USA	Rs. 3.5 crore	Rs. 3.5 crore
5.	M/s. Vishuddha Rasayanee Pvt. Ltd.	Promotion of Urvashi Brand Perfumes in France	Rs. 5.5 crore	Rs. 4.25 crore
6.	M/s. Goel Airshrink (India) Ltd., Mumbai	Promotion of "Saurabh" brand Polypropylene Mats in Middle East, Africa, Asia and South American countries	Rs. 5.00 crore	-
7.	M/s. Satnam Overseas Ltd., New Delhi	Promotion of 'Kohinoor' Brand Basmati Rice in USA and Canadian Markets, Europe and Middle East Countries	Rs. 5.00 crore	-
8.	M/s. L.T. Overseas Ltd., New Delhi	Promotion of 'DAWAT GOLD' and 'DAWAT PREMIUM' brands Basmati Rice in Saudi Arabia, Gulf, Europe, USA and Africa	Rs. 5.00 crore	-

[Translation]

**Separate Commission for Scheduled Tribes**

1004. SHRI C. N. SINGH:

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

SHRI G. PUTTA SWAMY GOWDA:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have set up a  
separate National Commission to monitor the implemen-  
tation of the schemes meant for Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any  
complaints against some States which have shown laxity  
in the implementation of Tribal Welfare Schemes, State-  
wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government against  
such States?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the proposal for setting up of a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes under Article 338 by bifurcating the existing National Commission for SCs & STs is under consideration.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Global Trust Bank

1005. SHRI K.E. KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Global Trust Bank is facing financial crunch;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Reserve Bank has given any assurance to this bank's financial position; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) to (d) RBI has reported that Global Trust Bank Ltd. at present is not facing any financial crunch. The bank however had faced large withdrawals in some branches in Hyderabad and Secunderabad during the first week of June 2002, due to certain adverse local media reports. The bank had made necessary arrangements to meet the cash withdrawals and returned to normalcy. RBI has clarified that It does not have concerns relating to soundness and stability of the bank.

[Translation]

#### Funds for Special Component Plan

1006. SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to make amendment in the Constitution so as to ensure that fund allocated in proportion to the population of Dalits under Special Component Plan (SCP) is not diverted;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the details of the mechanism available for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI SATYA BRATA MOOKHERJEE): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) All the State Governments/UT Administrations have been requested to introduce a budgetary mechanism for keeping the entire fund meant for Special Component Plan in the demand of the Scheduled Castes Welfare Department in the State.

[English]

#### Exposure by Banks in Call Markets

1007. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the RBI has stipulated prudential limits on the exposure by commercial banks in call markets in two stages;

(b) if so, the date from which such recommendations of RBI will come into force;

(c) the impact of this directive on availability of credit;

(d) whether any assessment has been made by RBI; and

(e) if so, the manner in which RBI will implement new directives so as to ensure flow of credit to priority sectors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The first stage will be effective from fortnight beginning October 5, 2002 and second stage will be effective from fortnight beginning December 14, 2002.

(c) to (e) Funds in call/notice money market are used by banks for equilibrating temporary mismatches in resources ranging from 1-14 days. Hence, prudential limits on exposure by commercial banks to call/notice markets is not likely to affect the flow of bank credit to the productive sectors including priority sector.

### Methods of Sugar Analysis

1008. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 42 Nation International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis was held in Pune recently for the first time in Asia;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed and new methods for sugar technology adopted;

(c) whether India's competitiveness in sugar sector has come down during the last three years;

(d) if so, the main reasons therefor;

(e) whether position likely to improve after providing new transport allowance to Indian sugar exporters;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the steps taken by the Government to improve its position in the international market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): (a) The 23rd Session of International Commission for Uniform Methods of Sugar Analysis (ICUMSA) was held for the first time in Asia at Pune from 3rd to 5th June, 2002.

(b) The following subjects were discussed in the 23rd Session:

GS1-Raw Sugar; GS2-White Sugar, GS-3 - Speciality Sugar; GS4 - Molasses; GS5 - Cane; GS6 - Beet; GS7 - Cane Sugar Processing; GS8 - Beet Sugar Processing; GS9 - Starch Derived Sweeteners; S1- Constitution & By-Laws; S2 - Oligo saccharides & Polysaccharides; S3 - Method Format Collaborative Testing & Statistical Treatment of Data; S4 - Density, Optical Rotation & Refractive Index; S5 - Dry Substance; S6 - Indirect Method of Analysis; S7 - Colour, Turbidity & Reflectance Measurement; S8 - Chromatographic Techniques for Sugars; S9 - Chromatographic Techniques for Non-Sugars; S10 - Enzymatic & Immunological Methods; S11 - Rheology; S12 - Microbiology; S13 - Reducing Sugars; S14 - Ash.

(c) and (d) In the last 3 sugar seasons, exports of sugar have increased. However, the quantum of export of sugar depends upon various factors including the international prices and the quality of sugar.

(e) to (g) The Government has amended the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 to enable it, inter-alia, to utilize the Sugar Development Fund for defraying expenditure on internal transport and freight charges to the sugar factories on export shipments of sugar. It is expected that the export of sugar will get a further boost with this facility provided by the Government. Further, the following measures have also been taken by the Government in this regard:

(i) The quantitative restriction on export of sugar fixed earlier has been removed.

(ii) The sugar meant for export has been exempted from the levy obligation.

(iii) The quantity of sugar released for export is treated as advance free sale release to be adjusted in the free sale stocks of the sugar factories after a period of 18 months.

(iv) DEPB at the rate of 4% of the F.O.B. value of export of sugar has been allowed.

### Cost of Production of Tea

1009. SHRI V. VETRISELVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the average cost of production of tea in different States alongwith the labour cost;

(b) the difference between the average cost of production of tea in India and those of the neighbouring countries such as Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and China; and

(c) the comparative cost of imported tea from these countries and others alongwith the custom duty thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): (a) The region-wise estimated cost of production or tea and the labour cost during 2000-01 is as follows:

(Rs./Kg.)		
States/Region	Cost of Production	Labour Cost
1	2	3
Assam Valley	65.00	33.31
Cachar	55.00	23.24

1	2	3
Dooars	62.50	33.00
Teraï	62.50	26.88
Darjeeling	135.00	88.18
Tripura	55.00	23.65
South India	55.00	23.65

(b) The difference between the average cost of production of tea in India and those of the neighbouring countries such as Sri Lanka and Bangladesh is furnished below:

(US\$/Kg.)

Country	Cost of Production	Difference over Sri Lanka	Difference over Bangladesh
India	1.59		
Sri Lanka	1.46	(+) 0.13	
Bangladesh	0.93		(+) 0.66

The Cost of Production of tea in India is higher by US\$ 0.13 per kg. over Sri Lanka and US\$ 0.66 per kg. over Bangladesh. The Cost of Production of tea in China is not available from any source and as such the difference over China cannot be furnished.

(c) The unit cost including freight (CIF) price of teas imported from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and China into India during 2001 is given below:

Country	Unit CIF Price (Rs./Kg.)	#Custom Duty in India (%) (2001)
Sri Lanka	89.43	70*
Bangladesh	55.10	70
China	30.00	70

\* However under the Tariff Rate Quota of the Free Trade Agreement between India and Sri Lanka, teas imported from Sri Lanka attract an import duty of 7.5% only.

# The Customs Duty on all tea imports has been increased to 100% for 2002-03.

#### Indian Economy

1010. SHRI IQBAL AHMED SARADGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, India's trade deficit is likely to touch \$15.4 billion during 2002-03;

(b) if so, whether in its latest review of the Indian economy, CMIE has pointed out that on payments basis, the trade deficit would be higher because defence spending was likely to increase during the year;

(c) if so, the other conclusions made and steps suggested by the CMIE; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), in its latest monthly review of Indian economy (June 2002) has projected a likely rise in trade deficit to \$15.4 billion during 2002-03 as against the \$12.5 billion (estimated) in 2001-02. Higher defence spending has been suggested as one of the reasons for such a likely rise in trade deficit.

(c) The review concludes that political and military posturings by India and Pakistan have vitiated the economic environment in the sub-continent thus affecting the investment climate in the region. Such political belligerence may affect adversely trade and investment in India, thus impacting upon broad economic parameters like the Gross Domestic Product, Current Account Deficit and Gross Fiscal Deficit.

(d) There is no reason to have undue concern about India's balance of payments situation which remains comfortable. India had a surplus of US \$ 1.35 billion amounting to 0.3% of Gross Domestic Product in 2001-02. As per the latest information, merchandise imports in terms of US Dollars declined by 3.7% in April-May 2002 over April-May 2001 and our trade deficit declined significantly from US \$ 2024 million in April-May 2001 to US \$ 995 million in April-May 2002. Our foreign exchange assets (excluding gold and SDRs) stood at \$ 55.5 billion as on the 12th July, 2002 and are sufficient to cover 11 months of imports in 2002-03. However, suggestions made by the researchers and associations are kept in view by the Government in formulation of appropriate policies and measures.

#### NABARD Funding for Construction of Roads and Bridges

1011. SHRI A. NARENDRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether NABARD is providing financial assistance to the State Governments for the construction of roads and bridges;

(b) if so, the State-wise funds provided for this purpose during each of the last three years, particularly to Bihar;

(c) whether some State Governments had asked for loan from NABARD for constructing metallic link roads in the rural areas;

(d) if so, the State-wise details thereof and the reaction of the NABARD in this regard; and

(e) the State-wise number of roads/bridges for which construction work has been started/is likely to be started with the assistance of NABARD?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) provides financial assistance to State Governments for the construction of roads and bridges under Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). The state-wise details of the funds sanctioned for the purpose during each of the last three years are given in enclosed statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. NABARD has reported that only the Government of Nagaland has been sanctioned an amount of Rs.25.04 crore loan for constructing metallic link roads in the rural areas. NABARD selectively sanctions such projects, keeping in view the location and infrastructure availability in the State.

(e) The State-wise details of the number of roads and bridges for which construction work has been started/is likely to be started with loans under RIDF are furnished in enclosed statement-II.

#### Statement-I

*State-wise details of funds sanctioned by NABARD under RIDF for construction of roads and bridges during the year 1999-2000, 2000-2001, 2001-2002*

(Rs. in crores)

State	1999-2000		2000-2001		2001-2002		Total	
	Roads	Bridges	Roads	Bridges	Roads	Bridges	Roads	Bridges
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	90.22	77.09	109.41	44.10	179.97	48.24	379.60	169.43
Arunachal Pradesh	5.84	19.26	73.29	2.23	36.61	0.00	115.74	21.49
Assam	0.00	47.77	48.84	0.73	0.00	0.00	48.84	48.50
Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.37	41.11	1.37	41.11
Chhattisgarh	5.33	21.58	1.49	9.04	28.86	30.30	35.68	60.92
Goa	0.00	0.00	9.74	2.16	10.70	0.61	20.44	2.77
Gujarat	199.54	0.00	282.59	30.45	0.00	40.90	482.13	71.35
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.07	0.00	1.07
Himachal Pradesh	60.20	7.13	42.96	26.24	83.14	33.81	186.30	67.18
Jammu and Kashmir	105.98	2.71	124.15	14.56	163.42	7.61	393.55	24.87
Jharkhand	0.00	2.94	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.94



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Karnataka	154.42	16.27	226.11	27.61	107.01	22.46	487.54	66.34
Kerala	51.87	50.90	69.57	40.87	83.81	67.83	205.25	159.60
Madhya Pradesh	86.89	37.05	104.07	17.95	58.01	22.78	248.97	77.78
Maharashtra	326.89	23.39	243.95	19.83	214.82	19.64	785.66	62.86
Meghalaya	24.45	6.24	16.80	11.06	9.69	7.86	50.94	25.16
Mizoram	45.04	0.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.04	0.75
Nagaland	10.52	52.87	54.88	47.89	0.00	106.94	65.40	207.70
Orissa	8.96	5.71	0.00	76.87	8.82	2.11	17.78	84.69
Punjab	63.22	0.00	8.14	0.00	82.01	0.00	153.37	0.00
Rajasthan	77.99	58.44	92.40	94.65	175.67	57.98	346.06	211.07
Sikkim	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.55	0.00
Tamil Nadu	168.05	45.01	129.99	0.00	141.62	0.00	439.66	45.01
Uttar Pradesh	123.81	79.57	218.01	0.76	181.97	83.46	523.79	163.79
Uttaranchal	1.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00
West Bengal	131.17	18.98	248.50	41.75	216.53	71.67	596.20	132.40
Total	1741.74	573.66	2109.44	508.74	1784.03	666.38	5635.21	1748.78

## Statement-II

*State-wise details of the number of roads and bridges for which construction work has started/ is likely to be started*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Roads	No. of Bridges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1301	243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	6
3.	Assam	6	138
4.	Bihar	1	67
5.	Chhattisgarh	66	107
6.	Goa	97	13

1	2	3	4
7.	Gujarat	8556	3778
8.	Haryana	62	9
9.	Himachal Pradesh	150	62
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	451	49
11.	Jharkhand	1	2
12.	Karnataka	2013	422
13.	Kerala	399	176
14.	Madhya Pradesh	400	118
15.	Maharashtra	4255	999
16.	Meghalaya	129	47

1	2	3	4
17.	Mizoram	2	-
18.	Nagaland	97	2
19.	Orissa	29	213
20.	Punjab	288	37
21.	Rajasthan	3565	25
22.	Sikkim	37	25
23.	Tamil Nadu	3790	564
24.	Tripura		113
25.	Uttar Pradesh	9582	274
26.	Uttaranchal	230	11
27.	West Bengal	436	93
Total		35954	7593

#### Dirty Money

1012. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rs. 2,500 cr. India dirty money in Swiss Banks" appearing in the 'Asian Age; dated May 3, 2002;

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(c) the estimated amount of such money belonging to Indians including NGOs, institutions, corporates and other Indian entities; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the news item. However, no such information about Rs. 2500 crore in Swiss banks is available with any of the investigating agencies.

12.01 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy of the Draft Notification No. F.No.7(3)/99-IP (Hindi and English versions) containing Order regarding additions to the list of items for which the SSI limit of investment in plant and machinery would be upto Rs. Five crore, under sub-section (3) of section 11B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5833/2002]

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.533 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 20th May, 2002 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.C 477 (E) dated the 25th July, 1991 so as to delete 51 items from the list of items reserved for exclusive manufacture in the SSI sector and change in the nomenclature of two items under sub-section (2H) of section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5834/2002]

- (3) A copy of the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) (Amendment) Rules, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th May, 2002, under sub-section (8) of section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5835/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gingee N. Ramachandran, I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 21 of the Coinage Act, 1906:
  - (i) The Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of Commemorative Coins of Rupees One Hundred (containing Silver 50 percent, Copper 40 percent, Nickel 5 percent and Zinc 5 percent) and Rupees Five (Containing Copper 75 percent and Nickel 25 percent) coined in the memory of

"Bhagwan Mahavir" Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 587(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th August, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5836/2002]

- (ii) The Coinage (Standard Weight and Remedy of Commemorative coins of Rupees One Hundred (Containing Silver 50 percent, Copper 40 percent, Nickel 5 percent and Zinc 5 percent), Rupees Fifty, Rupees Ten and Rupees Two (Containing Copper 75 percent and Nickel 25 percent) coined in the memory of "Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee", Rules, 2001 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 679(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th September, 2001.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5837/2002]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Scientific Cadre) Regulations, 2002 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 326(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd May, 2002, under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5838/2002]

## BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

12.03 hrs.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to inform that the following Government business will be taken up during the next week commencing from Monday 22nd July, 2002:

1. Consideration of any other item of Government business not taken up in the today's list of business.
2. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest ordinance, 2002 and consideration and passing of the securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Bill, 2002.

3. Consideration and passing of the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2002.

4. Consideration and Passing of the Consumer Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2002 as passed by Rajya Sabha.

5. Consideration and Passing of the following Bills:

- (a) The Biological Diversity Bill, 2000
- (b) The Companies (Second Amendment) Bill, 2001
- (c) The Imperial Library (Indenture validation) Repeal Bill, 2002

6. Consideration and Passing of the following Bills, as passed by Rajya Sabha:

- (a) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Bill, 2002
- (b) The Delhi University (Amendment) Bill, 2002
- (c) The National Cooperative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2002
- (d) The coast Guard (Amendment) Bill, 2002

7. Discussion and voting on the following:

- (a) Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) 2002-2003
- (b) Demand for Excess Grants (Railways) for 1999-2000

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL (VARANASI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following item may be included in the next week's agenda. Acute shortage of electricity in Uttar Pradesh, due to which there is a power cut daily for 4 to 20 hours in the State and consequently the industries, cottage industries, farmers and people are suffering a lot. Attention of the Central Government is frequently drawn by the State Government towards this aspect. It is therefore, essential to increase the generation of electricity in the State.

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (ULUBERIA): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (i) There is wide dissatisfaction in the Media world due to growing attacks on Media persons and the

Press. The freedom of Press should be discussed in the House to ensure the freedom of expression in the country.

- (ii) The agricultural workers of our country are in great distress. They are not getting work. The situation has worsened due to severe drought and flood in many parts of the country. The Central Legislation for Agricultural Workers are being discussed for the last two decades but no such law has been passed so far. This should be taken up and a Central Act for agricultural workers may be enacted in this Session.

[Translation]

SHRI PRAHLAD SINGH PATEL (BALAGHAT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

1. Need for early completion of the right side canal of the Rani Avanti Bai Sagar project in Madhya Pradesh so that the on going irrigation projects can be completed.
2. Need for the construction of bridges on rivers of the naxlite affected districts of Balaghat particularly between Aarainya-Khairlinjee on river Chandan.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL): I request you to include the following list of items for the next week's agenda:

- (i) The delay in the establishment of an LNG Plant named as LNG Petronet in Kerala State has caused much hardship to the development of the State in the power sector. It has become an urgent necessity. I request the Central Government to take immediate steps to commence the work.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan, please stick to the text because you are not allowed to make a speech.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: (ii) The plight of coir workers in the matter of employment for a long time due to fall in marketing conditions. There is no sale either in the international market or in the home market. I request the Central Government to intervene in the matter by restoring concessions which they were enjoying previously.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you ten minutes to speak at the time of discussions!

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (GIRIDIH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following items may be included in the next week's Agenda:

1. Need to improve the irregular S.T.D service in the country particularly in Bermon, Gomiyan, Giridih telephone exchanges of Jharkhand State.
2. Need to remove the irregularities prevailing in the Central Coal fields limited in providing employment to the dependants of the employees who die while in service, as per the national coal wage (N.C.W.A) agreement made between Coal India Ltd., Government and the Trade Union and to provide employment to the son-in-law-daughter in case of the death of either husband or wife.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (MUVATTUPUZHA): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (i) Devolution of more powers to States by considering 50 per cent of the revenue from each State to be given thereto and reducing the work load of the Centre to the strategy and All India Subjects - Implementing Federalism.
- (ii) Giving farmers the right to fix the price of their produce by a proper legislation empowering its implementation.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (NAGPUR): The following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (i) Acute drought conditions prevailing in many parts of the country.
- (ii) Recovery of money from the defaulting parties advanced by the banks.

12.11 hrs.

### SECURITISATION AND RECONSTRUCTION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY INTEREST BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): I beg to move for

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dt. 19.7.2002

leave to introduce a Bill to regulate securitisation and reconstruction of financial assets and enforcement of security interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate securitisation and reconstruction of financial assets and enforcement of security interest and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

12.12 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: SECURITISATION AND  
RECONSTRUCTION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS  
AND ENFORCEMENT OF SECURITY  
INTEREST ORDINANCE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Ordinance, 2002.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 5839/2002]

12.12 ½ hrs.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS (AMENDMENT AND  
MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANT SINGH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 and the Information Technology Act, 2000.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 and the Information Technology Act, 2000 "

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

12.13 hrs.

RE: ALLEGED CLAIM BY CHINA ON SOME  
PARTS OF INDIAN TERRITORY (LADAKH  
AND UTTARANCHAL)

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH (MACHHLISHAHAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today the country is reeling under great danger. On one side the Pakistani infiltrators are intruding in our country. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL): Sir, I have given a notice. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already called him.

[English]

Let him complete.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, I have given a notice on a very important matter of national importance. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: It is also an important matter. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Radhakrishnan I have received your notice.

[Translation]

SHRI C.N. SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, a small country like Bangladesh have killed brutally 12 B.S.F. Jawans of our country. This Government wrote a letter but nothing could be done till today against Bangladesh. There is a saying in our rural area 'Kamjor Ki Mahraru Sab Ki Bhojai'. A weaker person is suppressed by all. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL (KANPUR): Mr.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 at 19.7.2002

\*\* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

Speaker, Sir, have you understood what he has said.  
...(Interruptions)

SHRI C.N. SINGH: I will explain, a weaker person can be attacked by anyone. Presently, the Government is so weak that neither it is able to have a strong foreign policy nor it is able to run the nation internally. On one side Pakistan is trying to grab our land and on the other Bangladesh is also looking daggers. Now a new danger has arisen. There is a news item published on the front page of the today's newspaper, 'Rashtriya Sahara' that China is trying to infiltrate into the Indian border. I want to apprise through you that if this government is not going to wake up from its slumber, the China will definitely claim its right over our territory. Presently the China is claiming its right over the 385 square kilometer area on the borders of Ladakh and Uttaranchal. Recently talks have been held between the officials of China and India and when our official showed them the Map of our international border, they refused to accept it. Instead, they told that they would draw a new map. During this year the jawans of China infiltrated 44 times on the Falgun Post situated in Ladakh.

This Government is not taking this matter seriously. China has captured 'Paygong' lake near 'Thakunga' post and their soldiers have entered in our area and our Government could not do anything. China is claiming its right over the 378 kilometer area in Barahoti of Uttaranchal. Gradually China is grabbing our land and the Government is not serious about this matter. China infiltrated 6 times into our Rimkhim post. It is our assumption that our soldiers have been cautioned either from Defence Minister or from the Government of India, not to react that is why China is able to enter and capture our territory and going with expansion in this direction. Our map is being drawn by them. The map prepared by them includes Track zone, Bartasa, Hot Spring, Chusual, Thakung, Dungati, Demchowk, Choomer, Chojan, Rimkhim and Fobrang etc. All these posts have been shown in their territory. They are claiming their right on these posts of our territory. What a great shameful condition on the part of the people of party in power, that China is claiming its right on our territory and this Government is not doing anything. ...*(Interruptions)* I am concluding within a minute with this last point.

Sir, through you, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that we want their reply immediately. In my view this Government is so weak and ineffective that our nation will go to ruin. On one side foreign companies are trying to enter into our markets and capture it and on the other, our border has been in danger. If this government

remain in power, our nation will be disintegrated. We are surrounded by Pakistan on one side, China on the other and Bangladesh in the third side but the Government is unable to give any befitting replay to them. A notable example for this is that Pakistani entered upto 300 kilometers in to our territory and when they reached up to Kargil our Government got up from its slumber and it could notice that the Pakistani have entered in to our border. If the Government is not going to take notice of the matter of China, most of borders will be infiltrated by the foreigners and that would be a most shameful thing for us. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Whoever will associate with him should have given the notice.

YOGI ADITYA NATH (GORAKHPUR): Sir, there is a news in today's Rashtriya Sahara which is definitely a serious matter. I would like to draw attention of the Government to the news item in which it has been published that China has claimed some parts of Ladakh and Uttaranchal territory as its own area. How far is it true? Whether China is trying to repeat the incident like Kargil? Whether the China is not working on its imperialistic policy of expansion? Therefore, it is necessary that this matter should be taken seriously and put a check on the expansion policy of China. Efforts may be made to check the activities of China-for claiming some parts of Uttaranchal and Ladakh as its own area. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C.N SINGH: Thanks a lot Mahantji for supporting us.

SHRI SATYAVRAT CHATURVEDI (KHAJURAHO): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my request is that the feelings of Members relating to the matter which has been raised here, may be conveyed to the Government. I am myself concerned about it. The fact is that this is such an information about one of our friendly nations which is very sensitive by nature. I think that we should comment only in this regard after giving it a very serious thought. It would have been better if the Government had been vigilant in this regard and authenticated it. All is being said on the basis of the news item published in the newspapers but it has not been confirmed. We will have to give it a serious thought. It may affect our foreign policy. So, I would like to submit that the Government should take this matter seriously and if this information is authentic, a statement should come from the government in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): The Government should explain its position over the issue

which has been raised here. It seems that the Government is not paying any attention to it. Who will reply to it? Nobody is taking notice of it. The Government is not serious about it. In such a situation it is hard to believe that Government are taking all steps to be vigilant in the border areas.

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Hon'ble Speaker, Sir, I have noted this matter. I will inform the concerned Minister in this regard.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL): Sir, in today's newspaper, there is another important news item which has appeared. It has been stated that our newly-appointed Deputy Prime Minister made a request to the United States Government to declare Pakistan as a terrorist State. ...*(Interruptions)* I think the request was renewed. I do not know who has given the authority for the United States to declare a particular State as a terrorist State. Why has he made that request? I do not know the reasons for that. Anyhow, he has made the request. ...*(Interruptions)* On behalf of India, the Deputy-Prime Minister made that request. The United States Government, probably, turned down the request. It is not only that. They have declared that Pakistan is a stalwart ally in the fight against terrorism. So, Pakistan is declared to be a stalwart ally of the United States. Further, Pakistan is being financed by the World Bank. It is getting enough money from the United States. Pakistan has been strengthened by the attitude of the United States Government.

The tragedy is that the managers in the External Affairs Ministry bank upon the United States as the only country to help in this matter. They have thrown open our defence forces. Joint military exercises are being conducted in India throwing open our defence secrets to that country. We consider Pakistan our enemy and they consider Pakistan as their strongest ally. Pakistan always considers the United States as a very friendly country.

Sir, this is a very serious issue. It is an insult to the hon. Prime Minister. He is a newly-appointed Deputy Prime Minister and he has made that request. The hon. Minister must respond to my request. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): We should not trust America. The cat is out of the bag. Now, All of us

are aware of the intention of America. Till now, America had been claiming that it would fight against terrorism together with all the countries of the world but it has refused to include Pakistan in the list of terrorist countries and it is not even ready to declare Pakistan as a terrorist country. It has also accepted that Pakistan is its ally. Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Government to deal with the terrorist activities sternly being sponsored by the Pakistan against India and we should not expect anything from super powers in this regard.

[English]

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: Sir, this being an important matter, let the hon. Minister bring it to the notice of our External Affairs Minister. Mr. Minister, what do you say about this? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He has taken note of this matter.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN: This is a very important issue. He must respond to my request. ...*(Interruptions)* It must be responded to.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incidents of attacks on journalists are increasing continuously. On 11th July a meeting of 'Bharat-Nepal Ekta Manch' was being held at Triveni Kala Sangam at Mandi House in which nine journalists from India and four journalists from Nepal were present. Police personnel of Crime Branch of Delhi Police went there and misbehaved with the journalists without making any inquiry. Subsequently, they took them to the Lodhi Road police Station and detained those journalists there.

The police personnel not only violated the guidelines of the Supreme Court in this regard but they violated human rights also. Not only this, the journalists of Nepal were asked to leave the country. This is a very serious matter. A demonstration was held yesterday by the journalists on behalf of Jan-Hastakshep and P.U.C.L at Jantar-Mantar over this issue. It seems that the Government wants to make newspaper its mouthpiece. As you are aware of the fact that during Gujarat riots, when a meeting of voluntary organisations was being held at Sabarmati Ashram, journalists were also subjected to misbehaviour there. When something was published in the magazine 'Time' against Prime Minister, correspondent of that magazine, was discouraged. This Government wants

journalists to toe its line. When foreign journalists come to India, they are insulted. I demand that Government should take proper action against those police personnel who misbehaved with the journalists so that such incident is not repeated. In this regard a discussion should be held in the House. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma also wants to associate with me in this regard.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: He is associating with you as far as this subject is concerned.

[Translation]

You have given a notice, that is why I am allowing you to associate.

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA (KHERI): Sir, I would like to add one more thing. This issue is equally sensitive as well as important. The relation between India and Nepal is passing through an important phase. The journalists accompanying India-Nepal Ektaa Manch have been treated badly. From this incident, it seems that there is an endeavour to launch a movement against India in Nepal. Through you I want to say that the government should take cognizance of this subject and take action against the guilty officials and constables as well as try to create such a congenial atmosphere which ensure goodwill for India in Nepal.

SHRI SHANKAR PRASAD JAISWAL (VARANASI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me the opportunity to express my views. The progress of monsoon has been restricted due to low air pressure in the Bay of Bengal. There is drought-like situation in many states of India, including Uttar Pradesh and especially in 48 districts of that state. There is desperation everywhere and there is also lack of fodder. In such a situation, the worried farmers depend only on canals and bore-wells but there is a serious problem of power supply in Uttar Pradesh. Although, the Government of India has declared 15 districts of Uttar Pradesh as drought-affected and assured to provide 35 crore rupees for power supply. Such a little amount of money can not solve power problem of Uttar Pradesh. I would like to present the figures in this regard. Out of 97,134 villages in the State, 40,880 villages are not electrified. The Power Corporation needs 4,721 crore rupees to electrify those 39,380 villages. In addition to it an amount of 1,125 crore rupees is needed for upgradation of distribution sub-stations so that these Villages get electricity. Additional 550 crore rupees are needed for electrification of 1500 villages under NEDA. It means that 6,396 crore rupees are needed for electrification of all the

villages in Uttar Pradesh, but they are trying to do the same only with 1/10th of the required amount of money. Through the Chair, I would request the Government and especially the Minister of Power to increase the amount for power supply which has been sanctioned in the next Tenth Five Year Plan so that adequate power supply is ensured in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH BISHNOI (JODHPUR): Sir, Jaipur is the largest city in Rajasthan and Jodhpur is the second largest. I represent that area. In this area, the number of railway bridges is negligible. 28 passenger trains and 30-40 goods trains pass through this region but traffic gets obstructed for hours due to the lack of under-bridges or over-bridges. It causes a great deal of inconvenience to the people. Through you, I demand from the Minister of Railways that arrangements should be made for construction of either under-bridge or over-bridge at Sangaria, Basni, Rasala Road, Kalyan Singh Pyau, Bhadvasia, Mandor and Mandor Mandi to give relief to the people.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to express my views during zero hour. The situation of power supply is very grim in different parts of the country including Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh which is the largest State in the country and for such a situation in U.P. not only the Government of Uttar Pradesh is responsible but the Central Government is also equally responsible. I would like to inform respected Jaiswalji that as per the MoU signed by the Government of India, the share of Uttar Pradesh from NTPC is 2700 megawatt but at present only 1600-1700 megawatt power is being supplied to it. At that time a settlement was reached that the state would not be pressed for repaying the remaining amount to NTPC as it was a reform state and uninterrupted power supply would be ensured.

Sir, I am sorry to state that the Central Government is not supplying power to Uttar Pradesh even after signing that MoU. The situation has become bad to worse and the crops worth crores have dried up. The situation has become so tense that agitated people started Satyagrah on roads in Faizabad district in the night of July 15-16, it is the same place where the ruling front had started dispute in the name of Lord Ram and came to power. The police brutally lathi-charged the agitating people and a 35 years old young man named Rajiv Gupta died due to that lathi-charge. When his father-in-law and other family members came to see his dead body, they were again lathi-charged. The hands and legs of his father-in-law got broken in that lathi-charge. This incident is an example.



Sir, one can not find such an incident throughout the country. It is a serious incident from which the Central Government should take a lesson. A compensation of ten lac rupees should be paid to the family of the deceased who was killed in that incident. In Uttar Pradesh the people's anger is increasing day by day and sense of fear is pervading there. The Central Government should take initiatives to check that atmosphere of fear and try to ensure power supply, otherwise the situation will get explosive and the Central Government will be fully responsible for it.

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, first of all, I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that you evolved a very good strategy and a policy that matters of public importance raised by the Opposition should be adequately responded to by the Treasury Benches. If that was not possible, at least, these could be heard and then reacted to. To facilitate that process today, I have purposely chosen a subject. The answer to the issue could be dealt with by a Minister when the date for an answer comes.

I was assured by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the concerned Minister would be available to reply to the matter. You also know it. The issue I am going to raise now is of a grave nature. But the Minister is not present. If this kind of assurance and treatment is offered to the Opposition, I do not know how to function.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister of State is here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: No, Sir.  
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): I will  
reply.

MR. SPEAKER: So, you can come to the subject  
directly.

12.34 hrs.

RE: PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY TEA INDUSTRY  
IN INDIA PARTICULARLY IN ASSAM, WEST  
BENGAL AND TAMIL NADU

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir,  
India achieved its distinction in the external trade market

through tea during the last several years, if not centuries. In 1986-87, a long-term tea policy was evolved by the Government of India which also brought laurels and distinction from Germany, United Kingdom and even the United States of America where the tea-drinking habits were at a low stage.

For the last one-and-a-half-years, the entire tea industry and the tea growers in India, who achieved this distinction, are facing an extreme crisis. I have raised this issue in the Parliament many times. The entire tea industry in the States of Assam, Tripura, West Bengal, Kerala, and a part of Tamil Nadu, especially in Coonoor, is in a shambles. The orthodox tea and the CTC tea are being sold at a throw-away price. Because of the bought leaf tea, a number of employment opportunities have been generated with the expansion of the tea cultivation programmes. The youngsters form a group and grow tea. They call it bought leaf and go to a factory for packaging. The shocking feature is that third-rate Sri Lankan tea and Kenyan tea, which are dumped in India, are being packed with Indian labels. It is being sold in the international market and is destroying India's image.

The Assam logo Tea and Darjeeling logo Tea, which was introduced by Indiraji once and launched by Rajivji, has no value now. The first class and second class Darjeeling Tea which normally comes in monsoon is now fetching the lowest price in the world. Therefore, the situation is gloomy.

The Assam tea growers, the trade unions there, Bengal tea growers and trade unions there came to Delhi and met me five-six times saying, let the Government seriously interact the issue and bring out a Tea Policy. The country's tea policy is such that the way the production is now being generated - I can tell you because I handled this Ministry for five years - by the year 2015 in the Indian market even Indian people will not find to drink tea. That is the position now. Year 2010 was the peak position which we drew in the Plan of 1986-87. It is now giving no returns because the international market has changed and the Government of India is quietly sitting on this issue.

Therefore, I demand, let the Government come out with a comprehensive Tea Policy ensuring this very prestigious market of India, both for domestic consumption as well as for exports. If it is not done seriously, a serious law and order situation will be created in Assam, in parts of West Bengal. ... (Interruptions) Why I say so because tea is the backbone of Assam's economy. Goa's backbone is tea, in Tamil Nadu, entire Coonor Valley's backbone is

tea. I have written so many letters but they have not given a scant respect to this problem.

I conclude by saying that the Minister may kindly reply to this. Only last week when the international tea festival in various parts took place, it was held in Hamburg in Germany too, which used to buy the highest stake of Indian tea. They have now decided not to take this tea because the quality has changed. It is not because of us but because of the imported spurious tea which is being packed in different fashion and the label is changed.

The logo of Darjeeling Tea is at stake, the logo of Assam Tea is at stake and the entire tea industry is at stake. Therefore, I demand that the Government should make a statement, declare and come out with a comprehensive long-term tea policy of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Would the hon. Minister like to respond to this?

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (CALCUTTA NORTH WEST): Sir, I, being a member of the Tea Board of India, fully endorse the views expressed by Shri Dasmunsi. The tea situation is such in India that the demand of Indian tea is gradually coming down in the whole world market. Russia is the best market of Indian Tea, and that too now is being reduced very seriously. We should be really very cautious and a full discussion is urgently necessary because tea brings foreign money for our country. If this industry gets affected then the economy of the country will be affected. Therefore, this matter needs to be taken up seriously without any delay. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN (CHIRAYINKIL): Sir, Kerala also produces tea and it is one of the worst affected States. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI VARKALA RADHAKRISHNAN . Sir, we produce a good percentage of tea.

MR. SPEAKER: I respect your age, please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (SIVAGANGA) : Sir, the Government has to reply to this....*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (DR. RAMAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hon'ble members have expressed their concern regarding problems of tea growers in domestic as well as export markets. I want to inform Hon'ble members in that regard. In the budget for the year 2002-03 we have enhanced the custom duty on the import of tea from 70% to 100 %. This is the first measure to save domestic market and the second measure in the budget for the year 2002-03 is to reduce the excise duty from Rs.2/- Re.1/- per Kg. In the budget for the year 2001-2002 under the section 33(A) and (B) of the Income tax Act the amount of exemption has been increased to 40 per cent from 20 per cent. Tea Board has taken steps in this regard. They Started factory upgradation scheme which will promote the production of good quality traditional and crude CTC tea.

Government's effort is that a scheme is being introduced to give financial incentive to exporters for handling, packaging and transportation. Besides there are many measures being taken which will come up in detailed discussion. I just have given this primary information. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: The long-term Tea policy has been totally changed. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

DR. RAMAN SINGH: All the things including damage being suffered in the market will be in policy. This is very important subject. I understand your concern as well as concern of the whole House. The Government has taken immediate steps in this regard. I have given you all information regarding that. Government has the capacity to solve the problems of tea producers. They would contemplate on this subject in the near future while framing a policy in this regard

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Very good.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Sir, I asked for the information whether the Minister will announce the Tea policy of India or not Syria has announced their Tea policy and Sri Lanka has announced their Tea policy. India's Tea policy is not known. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister says that you can raise

a detailed discussion on this issue and he will reply to that.

Now, Shrimati Jayaben B. Thakkar.

[English]

SHRIMATI JAYABEN B. THAKKAR (VADODARA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to raise a very important issue of my State.

The Government of Gujarat has written letters to the Union Minister for the allocation of Indus basin water to Gujarat detailing its claim as Indus basin map showing the Kutch region of Gujarat as part of the basin. The validity of the same was considered in Ravi Beas Tribunal in 1987. Another map was also prepared by the National Commission for the integral water resources of the Government of India in 1999. So, this justifies the claim for the Indus water. This issue is pending since long with the Government. I would like to know the status of the Central Government on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI CHINTAMAN WANAGA (DAHANU): Mr. Speaker Sir, thank you very much for giving me a chance to speak. Today half of the country is facing drought situation but in the Thane district of Maharashtra it has rained 27" in a single day. Due to this 64 people have died in the tribal area, 18 are missing. Schools and roads have been washed away. There is a heavy loss to the crops. There is electricity loss of Rs. 50 crore. Due to submersion of Western Railway line traffic remained closed for 10 days. Central team has gone to assess the loss. Approximately loss of 300 crore rupees has been suffered but no Central aid has been received there for rehabilitation of tribal people. I would like to...

MR. SPEAKER: You are aware that discussion is going to be held on this subject. You can express your views at that time. I can not permit you anymore.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a news published prominently in the famous newspaper of India. The Times of India under caption :

[English]

IB says NGO forced to pay bribe for grant. It says: \*

SHRI KIRIT SOMAIYA (MUMBAI NORTH EAST): Unless and until the notice is issued to the Minister, how does it become part of the record? The Minister has not received the notice. It should not be allowed. It cannot be allowed. ... (Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It further says...\*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down for a minute. You know when this question was raised, I told that if you can authenticate the news item published in The Times of India, discussion can take place. If you can not authenticate there is no meaning of discussion in this regard. Moreover you have not given notice to the Minister. If you want to give notice on this subject give the notice and raise your issue in the House, according to the procedure. You know rules very well. I know you carry on reading the rules the whole day. What else should I say on this subject to you.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I have drawn your attention as well the attention of the House on this subject. It is a serious matter. Government. ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you that whatever will be said on this subject will be expunged from the record because no notice has been given to the Minister.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: We demand from the Government. ...\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have removed this from the record please.

[Translation]

PROF. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL (JALESAR): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising such a question in zero hour which relates to all members of Parliament. All those members of Parliament of India, who come from rural areas are affected by this problem. An assured employment scheme was launched by Government of India. Now its name has been changed. SRY that was Assured Employment Scheme has become Sampurn Gramin Rojgar Yojana. Under this scheme 70% amount is directly released to area panchayats and 30% amount is given to districts panchayats. SRY which was an Assured Employment scheme, now it has been changed into a total rural employment scheme. Under this scheme Government of India pays 70 percent amount direct to the Panchayats and 30 percent amount to the district Panchayats. The 70% amount which is given to the Panchayats, for which

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

B.D.O. and Block Heads Prepare the scheme and the schemes for the 30% amount are prepared by the Chief Executive Officer and Executive officers of the panchayats. M.Ps belonging to rural areas are ex-officio members of Area panchayats and District Panchayats. This amount is very huge one and the B.D.O. prepares action plan for it. Most of the M.Ps would agree to it that no M.P. is informed about the meetings of Area Panchayat. But the district Panchayats are informed in this regard. Meetings of the Area Panchayats are not held in reality. These meetings are held in the residence of either B.D.O. or Block Head. Even B.D.Os are not being informed. It is a very huge amount. Please do not take it for granted that a lot of schemes are being run in the rural areas. There are schemes like M.P. Funds, M.L.A. Fund, Pradhan Mantri Sarak Yojna, SRY, JRY etc. Most of the fund is allotted under the SRY. Whether B.D.O. knows that there is a need to lay kharanja between the houses of Ram Lal and Shyam Lal, whether he can prepare a proposal for it. Whether he can prepare proposals regarding a need of drain in the said village and also regarding the problems of drinking water in certain places. Whether they have physical knowledge about these. But the M.Ps are aware about these problems as they visit the rural areas to attend programmes like marriage ceremonies, recital of the holy Bhagwadgita etc. M.Ps. off and on visit their constituency and they are aware about the problems of the region. So, I request you that while framing schemes under the Assured Rural Employment Schemes and the Integrated Rural Employment Schemes proposal from M.Ps. should be invited and allocation should be made for every block according to these proposals. While deciding about the allocation of funds the number of representatives from these areas should also be taken in consideration. If the proposal is as per rules under the proposed integrated rural development scheme then that amount should be duly considered. Directives to this effect should be given by the government. Secondly, the works which are undertaken under this scheme are being carried out by the District panchayats and this money belongs to government of India. M.Ps. are not getting their credit. The proposal of the M.Ps. are not being considered. M.Ps. can not claim that they have got these works done. So, the state governments should be directed either to accept the proposals from M.Ps. or to fix their quota while preparing action plan for Integrated Rural Employment Scheme.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.):  
In this context I have a suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to my chamber and  
give your suggestion.

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH: Only 25 percent of the funds being provided to states under the Integrated Rural Employment Scheme is actually being utilised and 75 percent funds are being taken away. I suggest that Central Government should also conduct an enquiry in this regard.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (JAIPUR): Mr. Speaker Sir, National Saving Organisation is a big organisation and this organisation is running many saving schemes like Five years scheme, 11 years schemes through post-offices. In Rajasthan 11 offices were working under it but it is a matter of regret that its office at Jaipur and 11 other offices have been closed down. Which resulted unemployment among its staff. It will also deprive State Government from getting 70-80 percent from it for the development of Rajasthan. Rajasthan is already getting insufficient funds and due to non-availability of this amount plans of the Rajasthan will remain incomplete and the conditions in Rajasthan will become more deteriorated. So, I request that the 11 offices of the National Saving Organisation should again be made operational properly. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I am also grateful to you for  
presenting the subject in brief.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I always try to be  
brief. Now I do not go in detail. When I was in opposition I  
used to go in detail. Here in your company I have learnt  
that only brevity may get the work done.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (ANDAMAN AND  
NICOBAR ISLANDS) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will try to be  
brief. I represent A & N Islands which is farthest area  
of India. There is a State Social Advisory Board in A & N  
Islands. Its condition is very poor. 66 regular employees  
work here. And there are five border Area Projects. There  
are two big projects Diglipur and Vimbarganj and the  
salary of employees working there is due from December  
2001. In three projects viz. Cambail Bay, Nankauri and  
Rangat salary of employees are due from March, 2002.  
The Andaman Nicobar Social Advisory Board demanded  
from the government as well as from the Central Board  
from time to time for immediate release of salary but no  
action has been taken in this regard. Situation have  
worsened a lot. About 66 regular staff are working which  
includes Account clerks, Mukhya Sevika, Drivers, Peons,  
Gram Sevika and Craft Instructors. I request the government  
to issue orders for the immediate release of their salary.

I would like to present one more case of approximately

24 Craft Instructors, who are drawing their salary without doing any work. In 1976-77 they were given some sewing machines. After it no attention has been given for their repair and maintenance and no new machines were given. These machines are not working and they get salary without doing any work. Likewise there are drivers who were given jeeps to drive many years ago. Now the jeeps have become useless and drivers of three vehicles are drawing salary without doing any work. Drivers are not doing any work because neither replacement of jeeps were made nor they were repaired. I request the government to pay attention towards it and to take immediate steps in this regard.

[English]

SHRI BIJOY HANDIQUE (JORHAT): Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to raise the issue of floods after three days.

Assam has been reeling under floods for the last two months, that is, June and July. The present toll covers ten districts and 417 villages with 35,000 hectares of land, mostly under crop; and four lakh people affected. The biggest blow is the washing away of the railway bridge in Dhemaji, which has cut off the entire district from the rest of the country.

Sir, what worries us is the pattern and intensity of the current floods. It is such that going by the past experience, indications are very clear that this is going to continue and it will further deteriorate with more waves of flood coming.

Sir, a State like Assam weighed down by resource crunch is not in a position to handle the overall situation on its own. Besides relief and rehabilitation, it has become essential to take up some emergent protective work to minimise the devastation before more waves of flood hit. However, the Government of India, the Ministry of Agriculture by a circular issued last year and a recent Conference of Relief Commissioners, held, just two months ago, taking cue from the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, has rejected the plea that the repairing of damaged infrastructure with the relief money will not be allowed. It passes me to understand the logic. To earmark some amount, for most essential protective work in the Centrally sanctioned fund for relief and rehabilitation, in no way violates the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission. On the other hand, this should be borne in mind that more devastation means more expenditure on relief and rehabilitation.

Sir, that is why, I request the Government of India to revise the opinion, to reformulate their decision on this matter and to allow the State Government at least to spend some amount from that fund, sanctioned for relief and rehabilitation.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (SILCHAR): Sir, I fully agree with him that the life line between upper Assam and Barak Valley has been washed away, about two kilometres because of excessive rains.

The attention of the Ministry of Railways has been drawn to take immediate action. It has created problems for Mizoram, Manipur, Agartala as well as Tripura.

Secondly, all the roads connecting from Hallong to Silchar, Silchar to Aizawl, which is under national highway, and border roads are also not accessible.

So, I request the Central Government to take appropriate steps.

[Translation]

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA (ETAWAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have fixed half an hour discussion on this issue but this issue is very important. Therefore, I would like to say few words. The Uttar Pradesh Government has declared 15 districts as drought affected but has left Etawah and Oraiya under my Parliamentary constituency. As all of you know that there is no electricity in Uttar Pradesh and farmers are having hard times as there is no rain. Mainpuri and Etah have been declared drought affected while Etawah and Oraiya have not been declared so which are adjacent to them.

MR. SPEAKER: I have fixed half an hour discussion on it. Please, take your seat.

SHRI RAGHURAJ SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I only want to urge the Central Government to issue directions to Uttar Pradesh Government to declare my Parliamentary Constituency Etawah and Oraiya also as drought affected area. Discrimination should not be there and Etawah and Oraiya should also be declared drought affected districts.

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): Mr. Speaker Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to raise the same issue.

Sir, about ten States of our country are seriously affected by drought. Farmers are largely affected and most of the crops are being damaged. If rains do not come within one week, then all crops will be destroyed.  
...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise this issue in the debate on floods and drought

13.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (ARRAH): Hon'ble Speaker Sir, the problem of floods and drought has become a permanent problem for the whole of the country, especially for Bihar. At present, Northern Bihar is devastated by floods and the Central Bihar by drought. Many districts have been affected by floods and drought. Bihar Government is demanding assistance from the Central Government for its drought affected districts for a long time but the Government of India ignored it and did not provide assistance.

I urge the Government of India to provide maximum assistance to a poor state like Bihar so that the farmers can be saved from the onslaught of drought and floods. If this assistance cannot be provided in time, you can give them a package by making some special arrangement.

SHRI BRAJ MOHAN RAM (PALAMU): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak during zero-hour. Through you, I want to give an important information to the House. It has been two years since Jharkhand was separated from Bihar but confusion reigns in the two States as Cadre has not been divided so far. Officers and staff are not able to decide whether they would remain in Jharkhand or Bihar. In such a situation, all the officers and staff are unable to give their assistance wholeheartedly to the developmental works.

Through you, I would like to urge the Central Government to give final shape to the cadre division without any further delay so that the developmental works are not affected. I also want to say that no case of any employee has been finalised so far. People living in Bihar are thinking that they will have to go to Jharkhand and vice-versa. So, there is a lot of confusion. Developmental work is being hampered and lot of corruption prevails there. I want to urge the Government that cadre division should be given final shape without delay. Only after this, the pace of development will increase in both the States.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch  
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Translation]

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Eight  
Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.*

[English]

14.08 hrs.

(SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV in the Chair)

### CONSTITUTION SCHEDULED CASTES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2001

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up item no. 9.

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (AMBALA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I was saying yesterday, on 5th October, 1979 Home Ministry had issued an order that the Ramdasia caste in Haryana should be considered equivalent to Ravidasi or Samdasia caste and it should be transferred to the third list from the second list of the scheduled castes list of 1950. But the Home Ministry had also put the condition that this proposal, which has been presented, can be challenged in any court in India until it is passed by the Parliament. So much time has elapsed since 1979 till date and people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes must have faced a lot of difficulties related to employment and developmental schemes during this period. You can guess how many people would be deprived. I would like to congratulate hon'ble Prime Minister and Jatiyaji that during their term not only they had organised a conference at the Government level to deal with the problems of Dalits but they had also organised a very big Seminar under the scheduled castes and tribes forum at Parliament House Annexe on 15th May, 2002. The problems of people belonging to all scheduled castes and tribes of India were considered in that seminar. Hon'ble Prime Minister stated his views about these

categories in crystal clear words. He said that as long as untouchability continues in the society, the reservation will also continue. He said that the current issue of reservation in services is not only connected with the economic progress, but it is the right of these castes who have been exploited for thousands of years. This shows his philosophy.

It is just because of the fact that as per the census of 1980 the dissemination of education at national level was 52.5 percent. Whereas it was 37 percent and 41 percent in the cases of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively. The position of dissemination of education among women was even more worse. As per the 1980 census only 10 percent of the girls belonging to Scheduled Castes were literate, later on it increased up to 23.70 percent. Now 390 crores of rupees per year has been provided for the education of the children belonging to Scheduled Castes in the Tenth five year plan. Similarly Government of India has allowed the State Governments to construct 125 very big hostels throughout the country in which participation of Centre and State Government would be in the ratio of 50:50. But keeping in view the financial position of the State Governments I urge upon the Central Government to bear 90 percent of the expenditure instead of 50 percent and this programme should be sponsored by the Centre so that hostels can be constructed through out the country for Dalit students and they can get good education. Similarly it has also been provided that any talented student belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes can get his education anywhere either in India or abroad and Government of India is ready to bear his expenses.

On the 111th birth anniversary of Baba Saheb Ambedkar Government of India have reiterated its resolution on 14th April, 2002 that 10 talented students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be given Rupees 60,000, 50,000 and 40,000/- per year as incentive. It is also further mentioned therein that if no such female or a student falls under three categories a separate provision of Rs. 40,000/- would be made for that student. Similarly Safai Karmachari Ayog, Scheduled Caste development Corporation have formulated many new schemes for protecting the economic and social interest of the Dalit community of our country.

But one thing I want to urge to the Minister that this August House has passed three Constitution Amendment Bills for the protection of the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but they have not yet been implemented. I would like to ask the Government whether

the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being benefited by the decisions taken by this Parliament and whether the backlog vacancies are being filled up? It was a dream of Baba Saheb Bhim Rao Ambedkar that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are not just meant for becoming a sweeper, they can also become an I.A.S, I.P.S or they can also become Engineers and can reach the top most position in services by becoming literates. I would like to know from the honourable Minister whether their Ministry is alert in looking after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes? Although 55 years have elapsed since our country got independence even then the atrocities are being committed on these people and discrimination is being done with them. Whether the provisions made by the Government regarding civil right protection or any other laws are being implemented properly even after clear instruction from the Government? I would like to know, how many people have been punished through special courts? Honourable Minister these are the points, which are to be looked into.

Sir, Government of India have earmarked 12,500 crores of Rupees for the welfare of these communities by way of providing foodgrains through PDS as well as for their economic upliftment 50 percent of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people are being benefited under the PDS system. But as on today also we can see that there are some states such as Punjab and Haryana from where I hail, there is food surplus and there are some districts such as Palamu in Bihar, Kalahandi in Orissa and some parts of West Bengal, where people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are dying of starvation. They do not have the facilities of education. What to talk of education, they are not getting even food. On one hand rich people are spending one lakh rupee per month on the education of their children, they are sending them to convent schools or to foreign countries for their education and on the other in the schools where the students of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are going there is no teacher and even if there are teachers they don't have proper place to sit. Only one teacher is there to teach these students upto class Vth. In class I he teaches alphabets for 45 minutes and then he goes to class-II and teaches them 2+2. Under such conditions how can these students compete with the students of convent school. Besides, these students face the problem of food. That is why it is my request to the Minister they should increase the funds earmarked for this sector. The Hon. Minister should also ascertain how far their orders are being complied with. Moreover strict orders should be

[Shri Rattan Lal Kataria]

given to the State Government so that the schemes formulated by the Government of India with regard to the people of this community be implemented properly. The need of the hour is to empower this community educationally socially and economically. It should be ensured that the funds earmarked for their welfare under the special components. Assistance do not go lapsed and this community is not deprived of its rights. Similarly even now around 7 lakhs people are working as scavengers in the country. It is against the dignity of one another and is a heinous crime, it is blot on our society. It is a challenge to the Ministry how they will be able to washout this blot for ever.

Sir, I want to appreciate the efforts of the Minister due to which our Government have spent rupees 671 crores and 19 lakhs in various states under this head from 1991 till date but there is a need to increase this amount. Even today around 7 lakhs people are working as scavengers and they must get rid of this practice. Cases of sanitation, which have been pending for the last so many years, are to be looked into. Similarly there is need for expansion of the work of National Finance and Development Corporation, I would like to congratulate the present Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Katariaji kindly speak on your subject only.

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Sir, it is related to the same subject. Everything will come out of my discussions and when I will discuss them in detail the Ministry will definitely look into them. Although the subject is small but until we bring it to the notice of the Government we cannot get anything. I want to bring to the notice of the Minister that we must utilise the services of National Finance and Development Corporation to its full extent for the upliftment of this community. It has been a practice during the congress regime that the Prime Minister would come, sitting over an elephant and say we have come to eradicate poverty. When the question of providing loans to this community arised he used to say o.k. you may take Rs. 2000 for pigs and poultry farming. They used to talk about giving loans of Rs. 2000/- to SC/ST. On the other hand influential people belonging to ruling party used to take 500 crores or thousand crores of rupees as loan for setting up Super Mills. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kataria kindly confine yourself topic.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (CHANDIGARH): If

any party which has done something for this community, it is only the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)* What have they done till date. ...*(Interruptions)* they have just enacted laws but never implemented and complied with them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bansalji kindly take your seat.

[English]

SHRI A.C. JOS (TRICHUR): Sir, is he speaking on the Bill or is he making an election speech? It seems he is making an election speech. He should speak on the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA: Bansalji is my friend and is from my neighbouring constituency. He should not get excited. I am giving those data of Congress Party and of Rajiv Gandhiji's period when this party had 415 M.P. The Party which ruled our country for 50 years be taking the votes of SC and ST, now has lost its popularity and thus it has been marginalised today it has just 112 to 114 M.P. Our Party is working for the welfare of this community. This is only the reason our strength has increased from 2 to 200 and gradually we will reach the target of 415, the target, which your party achieved in yester years. Data speak themselves what steps we are taking for the welfare of this community? What message is going to them my statement is based on facts.

Atlast, I support this Bill and I would like to congratulate the Prime Minister for bringing this Bill. I pray to god for his longer life so that he may take welfare measures one by one for this community.

[English]

SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN (TRIPURA EAST): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill seeks to include eight communities of Scheduled Castes, exclude 24 communities of Scheduled Castes and modify 49 other communities in the List.

In total, it involves 81 communities. The States involved are 18. This number of States may be more.

Sir, after the drafting of the Bill, the Cabinet Committee on the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Minorities gave the green signal on 15th June, 1999. It was done three years back. At that time Bihar and Madhya Pradesh were not bifurcated. Now, Bihar has been bifurcated into



Bihar and Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh has been bifurcated into Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. This way, if we add Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh, the number of States may be 20 instead of 18.

Sir, I support the intention of this Bill. In entry 33, there is a proposal for inclusion of *Dhuli*, *Sabdaka* and *Badyakar* communities. Similarly, in entry 34, there is a proposal for inclusion of *Natta* and *Nat* communities. This is a proposal from the State of Tripura.

Sir, I cannot say that this Bill is a comprehensive one. There may be some more communities which deserve inclusion in the List. So, I cannot say that this Bill is anomaly-free or all the anomalies in the List, which was notified in the year 1950, are removed.

Sir, there are certain communities in West Bengal, viz., *Deswuali* and *Majhi* which are mostly inhabited in three districts of West Bengal, namely, Purulia, Bankura and Midnapore. As per my information there was a proposal to include them in this List. Looking at their economic status and social background, they also deserve to be included in this List. But this proposal is not there in the Bill.

This way if we go throughout the country, there may be some more communities which deserve to be enlisted in this Bill. But they are not there.

Sir, there is a proposal for exclusion of 24 communities. I do not know what is the number of population of these 24 communities. It is not clearly stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to the Bill. In the Financial Memorandum it is stated that it is not possible to estimate the likely additional expenditure to be incurred on this account at this stage. So, they are unable to estimate the likely additional expenditure that may be there. It is very unfortunate. The Government should come with a comprehensive Bill giving the exact population of these 24 communities, which are going to be excluded from the List. I would like to know the reasons for their exclusion. The Scheduled Caste people belonging to these 24 communities are upgraded and they are now to be treated as general people. Their status is being uplifted. It is all right if this is the case. This is as per the provisions of articles 341 and 342 of our Constitution. I would like to quote article 341 with regard to the Scheduled Castes. It says:

"The President 1 [may with respect to any State 2 [or Union territory], and where it is a State 3", after

consultation with the Governor 4" thereof.] by public notification 5, specify the castes, places or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State 2 [or Union territory, as the case may be]"

As per this provision, even the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe communities recognised by a State are not being recognised so in other places. As a result they are being confirmed to one place. For example, I belong to a tribal community of the State of Tripura. If I choose to settle in Delhi, my sons and daughters are not recognised as tribal people. I think this is not the intention of our Constitution. It is not the intention of our Constitution that the Scheduled Caste people should be confined to a particular area like the jail. This is not the correct position. My request is that a particular community having defined as either Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe should be recognised so throughout the country. They can go and settle anywhere otherwise they develop a complex.

In the past 52 years, various Governments have implemented a number of developmental schemes for the upliftment of economic, social and educational life of these people. Huge amount of money is being allotted under this head in various Five Year Plans. Though the quantum of money allotted for the purpose is not meagre yet we find that instead of uplifting, the status of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people is coming down. The scheme was not properly implemented and the number is also not properly calculated. The number of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people may be more. The population figure which has been taken in the proposed Bill, is based on the 1991 Census. As per 1991 Census, the population of Scheduled Castes is 13.82 crore which is 16.48 per cent of the total population. At that time, the total population was 84.63 crore. Now, the Indian population is more than 100 crore. So, I am astonished as to why the Bill has been prepared as per 1991 Census. We should take the current 2001 Census figures. Then, we can assess what additional expenditure may be required. But it is not there. The intention is good but the Government have drafted this Bill carelessly. They have not paid the desired attention.

Sir, as per the proposal, 16 SC communities are to be deleted for the State of Arunachal Pradesh. If I go into history, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Arunachal Pradesh were created by bifurcating Assam. These 16 communities which are enlisted in Arunachal Pradesh, were used to reside there before the bifurcation of Assam and after bifurcation also, they are residing there. They are not new

[Shri Baju Ban Riyan]

comers. The people who are now proposed to be excluded from the list of Scheduled Caste community are treated Scheduled Castes in the neighbouring States like Assam, West Bengal, and Tripura also. Therefore, I think proper attention has not been given while drafting this Bill. Otherwise, this should not have been in this way. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and backward communities should be identified as per economic status, social background, and educational status. If we take all this into account, there will be some communities which would still continue to be Scheduled Castes. After Independence, some States were created. There were some communities which had the same nature of job, same economic background, etc. but they lived in different neighbouring States like Orissa, Bihar, Bengal, and others. So, people resided in this way. As per this proposal, some castes and communities would no longer be treated as Scheduled Castes. But the people of the same caste, same identity, and same economic status who are living in Orissa will be treated as Scheduled Castes. It is a kind of injustice done to them. So, I would request the Government to bring forward a comprehensive Bill so that all the anomalies that have been crept in can be removed and the all the Scheduled Caste communities in our country can be enlisted in the revised list.

With these words, I thank you once again.

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH (NAGAR KURNOOL): Mr. Chairman Sir, it is a matter of happiness that the Government of India has brought forward the Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002 to include some more castes in the list of Scheduled Castes and to modify some of them. It is laudable that the Government, after the announcement of the list of Scheduled Castes in 1950 as per the provisions contained in article 341 of the Constitution, depending upon the social status and the development of certain communities, has been modifying the list from time to time and bringing into the list those castes which have not been given such a status till now and which have been deprived of the fruits of reservation. Now that they are sought to be included in the list, from now onwards they will enjoy the fruits of reservation.

As per the latest statistics of the country's population, the percentage of the Scheduled Castes and that of the Scheduled Tribes stands at around 17 and 7.8 respectively, making it to nearly 25 per cent of the total population of the country. But the percentage of reservation available to them remains the same even after 55 years of

independence. Though their population has grown to nearly 25 per cent, the percentage of reservation stands still at 22.5; that is, 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes. This has to be increased to 25 per cent as per the latest statistics.

By adding more and more castes into the list, the Government is not going to help their cause much because there is already unemployment; already disinvestment process is on and therefore the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting enough employment opportunities. So, merely adding more and more castes into the list is not going to solve their problems. You have to increase the quantum of reservation in tune with the growth in their population, which is now nearly 25 per cent.

When you look at the implementation of the provisions of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is very miserable even after 55 years. If you see the employment sector, in the higher category it is around eight per cent and in the lower category of posts, it is between 12 and 14 per cent. Without implementing the provisions in their true letter and spirit, if we are just going to add more and more communities into the list, we will only be creating more unemployment among them in addition to the problems that they are already facing. That is why it is absolutely necessary that the percentage of reservation should also be increased as per the percentage of their population.

When you see the condition of those who are employed, cases of victimisation and harassment are rampant. Instead of having a sympathetic attitude towards these people, those who have been deprived of development for thousands of years are sought to be oppressed in some other form. Their services are terminated on flimsy grounds. In the matter of recruitment also for one reason or the other, a number of posts is kept vacant thereby creating more unemployment among them. Unless it is corrected, the mere addition of more castes is not going to help them.

There are certain schemes conceived by the Government of India, particularly the Special Component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and the Tribal Sub-Plan for the development of Scheduled Tribes. As per the latest figures given by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad, the national average in the overall implementation of the schemes is only four per cent, out of 22.5 per cent of the Special Component Plan. But when it comes to some States like my State, Andhra Pradesh, the

average is 10.6 per cent which is almost more than double the national average. This shows how much the Government of Andhra Pradesh, under the leadership of Shri Chandrababu Naidu, is concerned for the development and well-being of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In Andhra Pradesh, apart from the regular budget which is around Rs.500 crore per annum, the Chief Minister enhances the budget for SCs, every year, by 15 to 20 per cent and he comes out with innovative programmes taking the Scheduled Castes and Tribes personnel ahead. We have conceived an innovative programme called *Mundadugu*, that is, taking these people a step forward by allocating Rs.100 crore over and above the normal allocation for the welfare of SCs and STs. This has given a very good result.

Our Government is starting residential schools and colleges for people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes which have given very good results. In the recent past, the inmates of such residential schools and colleges have topped the school and college final examinations. My request to the Central Government is that more thrust should be given on the education side which is a vital aspect for the overall development of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

At the end, my request to the Government, through you, would be that the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan should be implemented in true spirit so that there will be rapid development. Even after 54 years of Independence, there is diversion of funds and in spite of the conception of this Tribal Sub-Plan, if the average is four per cent and 10 per cent, then it is very a miserable situation. Unless the funds meant for the development of SCs and STs are spent fully, we are not going to achieve the goal of bringing them above the poverty line.

Now, regarding the issue of privatisation and globalisation which are going on throughout the world, they are against the spirit and concept of our Constitution. Due to reservation, people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are getting some opportunities in employment sector and education sector. Now, because of privatisation and globalisation, this aspect is coming down and if they are practised more and more, then the reservation system will come to a grinding halt and there will be no development of Scheduled Castes. That is my request to the Government. We are not against privatisation or globalisation. But the facilities of reservation should also be extended to the private sector also so that constitutional guarantee will be protected.

Finally, on my own behalf and on behalf of my Party, Telugu Desam, I support the Bill and congratulate the hon. Minister, Shri Jatiya for bringing this Bill. I request him to come out with more and more new programmes for the overall development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN (FIROZABAD): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are discussing the Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2002. It seeks to make some changes in the names of 81 castes of scheduled castes and to include some more castes in it. And as the Hon'ble Minister has told during his speech that some more demands are being made from various states to include all those castes in the list of scheduled castes. At present, there are 364 such castes in various states which are required to be included in the list of scheduled castes. There is also a list of some castes with the Commission for scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes, which have been suggested to be included in the list of scheduled castes. As per the provisions of the articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution the list of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes was initially prepared in 1950 and changes have been made in it from time to time. Jatiya ji, it takes some time to meet the demands of various states. If you had taken them into confidence, I think, there would have been no problem. I think, you will have to come again in this House on this very issue.

My submission to the hon'ble Minister is that the number of castes in the list of scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes is ever increasing. With the inclusion of more castes in the list, their percentage is also increasing. Allocation of funds and implementation of various schemes should be done keeping in view the increasing percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It will not be justified if we take only 21 or 22 percent into account while implementing various schemes for them.

So far as the additional expenditure on the implementation of this Bill is concerned, it has not been clearly mentioned in the Bill and it has been said that it is not possible at this stage to estimate as to how much additional expenditure will be incurred on it. My submission is that a number of castes being included in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is increasing but it has not been clearly mentioned as to how much additional expenditure will be incurred on them. It is, however, mentioned in the Bill that the expenditure will be incurred from the consolidated fund of India.

[Shri Ramji Lal Suman]

My humble submission to the hon'ble Minister is that it is an important question as to how many castes are there in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but it is more important to know whether the people of these castes are getting those facilities which are meant for them? As Shri Ratan Lal Kataria was speaking and making allegations against someone else, I think, this is not a good practice. We should have a practical approach. In this connection, I can say that the question of welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is more related to our mentality than our party. We should, therefore, consider it keeping in mind all that. You can make the best policies but it will not serve any purpose if the funds meant for them are not utilized for their welfare.

Jatiya Sahab, you have just taken over the charge of this department. I am happy to know that you have tried to do something good but some persons of this department have tarnished the image of the department. Instead of doing work for the welfare of the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, they have hurt them. We make tall claims sitting here but the fact is that out of total allocation of funds for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes made in the Ninth Five Year Plan, rupees 900 crore have not been utilised. Most of the states have complained that they had no funds to disburse the salaries of their employees, they had, therefore, diverted the funds towards the disbursement of salaries. Sometimes complaints are received that the funds have been misused but it is most unfortunate that out of the total amount allocated for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, rupees 900 crore have not been utilized. I think that this is a serious matter and requires to be looked into.

As I have earlier said that if the persons who implement the schemes are not committed to the welfare of the people of these castes, Justice can not be done to them at any cost. My another submission is that a psychology has been created in the society that the problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is limited to reservation only. I think that this is not fair. Reservation is a separate issue. Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can not be ensured unless their economic condition is improved, their traditional industries are protected and the process of land reforms is expedited. The main question is related to the self confidence and self confidence can be created by attaining self reliance. There is a need to make meaningful efforts in this regard. I do not want to make comments about the Government but I would like to say one thing that the

funds allocated for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes right from the First to Ninth Five Year plans were not sufficient. I think that the amount allocated for this purpose during the First Five year plan was not even one percent. Right from the beginning, sufficient funds were not allocated for the welfare of these castes. So, the need of the hour is that funds should be allocated according to their population and we should also see whether the funds are being utilised properly or not. So far as the education is concerned, I feel sorry to say and I have no hesitation in saying that now a few people are getting the benefit of reservation. Reservation means that we should make the children eligible for reservation first. I am not talking of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. If a child does not get proper education, how can he get the benefit of reservation. About 87 percent children from each caste leave the school before intermediate level because their parents can not afford to send them to school further. Even among the people of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes those will get benefit of reservation whose economic condition is better. As a matter of fact, those people are deprived of the benefit who should have been given its benefit. We should also consider it seriously as to what we are doing for their welfare, to provide their children better education and training. Unless we give a serious thought to these basic things, I do not think that we would be able to do something good for their welfare.

I would like to make one more submission. It is unfortunate that there is no co-ordination among the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in various states. For example, on one hand a caste is included in the list of SCs in Haryana but on the other hand in Uttar Pradesh it has not been included in that list. Similar case is about Punjab and Bihar. This situation is against the interests of the people of these castes.

Recently, a youth came to me. He got admission to MBBS course in Bangalore but later he was asked to clarify about his caste. He was also asked to produce caste certificate. Then he went to the collector, Agra who, after going through the list, clarified that his caste comes in the scheduled caste. But the Government of Karnataka told him that his caste is not included in the list of scheduled caste in that State. That is why even after getting selected for the course he was deprived of it, I do not know as to how will you co-ordinate? I leave it up to you. But sometimes an eligible person is not able to get its benefit because there is no uniformity in the lists of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes prepared by various states. It is also required to be looked into. If you consider

it earnestly, I think injustice can definitely be checked which is being done to some categories of the society.

I would like to make one more submission. A lot of discussion is held but I do not want to go into its detail because the existing liberalisation policy is going to badly affect the reservation policy. The matter regarding reservation has been discussed several times in this House and outside the House. You are well aware of the fact that almost one hundred MPs demanded a comprehensive Bill in this regard but you have not brought that Bill so far. In some states, there is a provision for punishment for not implementing reservation policy but the Central Government do not have any such law or Act in this regard. Reservation policy can not be implemented properly unless the officers implementing reservation are psychologically pressurised and unless they have fear in mind that penal action can be taken against them if they do not implement reservation. It is my submission that it will definitely be a good step if this work is done immediately.

In the end, I have one more submission. On the initiatives taken by Shri Jatiya, the hon'ble Prime Minister had recently called a meeting of the Members of Parliament belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the Parliament House Annexe. A resolution was adopted in the meeting that an another meeting will be called in which the problems of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes will be widely discussed for one or two days. If we get co-operation from all in the meeting, I think we can play vital role for the welfare of these castes.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate respected Jatiyaji for introducing Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill which is being discussed here and which is meant for the benefit of the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for protecting the schemes launched for them.

Although, there is a long tradition of efforts in our country for upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, for wiping out discrimination and for bringing an atmosphere of equality. This tradition starts from Dayanand Saraswati, Mahatma Gandhi, Ambedkarji and it continues even in the present Parliament. In this series of efforts, decisions have been taken many times for Union Territories and States after having discussions about placing certain castes or group of castes in the list

of Scheduled Castes. I am congratulating the present Government and appreciating its gesture of taking some favourable steps for the welfare of these classes. We have observed that some orders were issued in 1997 in pursuance of the decision of the Supreme Court which led to the ban on reservation in government jobs, the facility being availed by the persons belonging the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Not only one but three amendments were made in the Constitution by the present Government and thus restored all those rights and provisions. After that the orders were issued by the Central Government and actions were initiated for restoring all the facilities like filling up vacant posts and fulfilling other obligations under reservation. That action was initiated in some states and in some departments. It has to be initiated in the remaining states and departments. I hope that Hon. Jatiyaji and the Government will take speedy action in this regard.

In addition to it, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people should get benefits of various rules and regulations on the basis of their increased population, which was suggested by the speakers who spoke prior to me. This government has taken a decision which will result in increasing the number of the representatives of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and in State Assemblies. The action taken for delimitation will result in the increase in the number of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Prior to it, the numbers were fixed on the basis of the population in 1971. The percentage of increase in the population of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes for the last 20 years will be reflected in the increase in the number of seats reserved for them in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. Whenever the delimitation takes place, the result will come forth and only then the steps taken by the Government will be visible and we shall feel that it is an active effort on the part of the Government.

In addition to it, the action for the review of the Constitution was taken by this Government. 50 years have passed since the Constitution came into force. While framing the Constitution, Ambedkarji had visualized that an atmosphere of brotherhood would be created between the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and General Categories; affinity would emerge; an atmosphere of harmony would be created; untouchability would be wiped out and the inequality between the rich and the poor would be eliminated. A time-limit of ten years was fixed for it assuming that progress in that direction

[Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot]

would be made by some active endeavour. That time-limit of ten years was extended when the goal could not be achieved within that period and that period has been extended five times during the last fifty years. But, even then we observe that the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could not achieve the desired level of progress and the atmosphere of equality could not be created. So, it was felt to evaluate whether there is any fault either in the Constitutional provisions or in their implementation. The Government has appointed a Constitution Review Commission to evaluate these points and got the Constitution reviewed. As far as I know, the government has received its report. This report will be considered seriously. I believe that the Government will take action in this regard and try to alleviate the problems of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

I would not like to deviate from the issues involved in this Bill, as there are various schemes for these classes and this is not the occasion to discuss these issues separately. Through this Bill, some decisions have been taken about including or excluding some caste-group in the category of the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. I would like to discuss these issues only. Even today there exist some anomalies which need to be removed. For example, 'Meena' caste is included in the list of Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan and some other states whereas it is not so in many other states. In Bihar, 'Dhobi' and 'Rajak' castes are included in the list of Scheduled Castes and in Madhya Pradesh out of 45 districts, they are considered as the Scheduled Castes in two or three districts only. If the washerman (dhobi) has been included in the list of the Scheduled Castes in Bihar and in the districts of Madhya Pradesh because of his poor financial condition and because of the treatment meted out to him by the society, how can one include that caste as forward caste in other districts of Madhya Pradesh and in other states? Why is not that caste included in the list of the Scheduled Castes in all states?

Time and again the Dhobi caste has submitted its representation in this regard. Similarly, the people belonging to the Kumhar caste, Prajapat Samaj have demanded that they should be included in the list of the Scheduled Castes. If proposal in that regard has not been sent by the State Government to the Central Government, please ask the State Government to submit the same. Moreover, action should be taken to implement the suggestions put forward by the Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Secretariat and other institutions.

There are so many points in the Bill which raise doubts in our mind. There are 24 caste-groups which are being excluded from the list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I want to know the basis on which it is being done. You are including 8 caste-groups but excluding 24 caste-groups. There are 50 caste-groups like Ravidas, Raidas and Ravidasia which are complementary names of likewise castes. Whether they are being excluded from the list on the basis of being complementary castes? If these Castes are being included because number of such castes is 50? Eight more castes are being included and 24 castes existing in the previous list are being excluded. Why are these castes being excluded?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): We are doing so to fulfil the demands of State Governments.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I am aware of the information given by the Hon. Minister. But the Government should tell us about the reasons put forward by the State Governments for their exclusion. I belong to the Scheduled Castes category. Have I become rich? There must be some causes for excluding those castes from the list of Scheduled caste. Please tell us about the steps taken by the Central Government in this regard. One can not change one's caste so easily. Economic condition may improve if someone gets a good job but it can not change his caste. This facility is being provided on the basis of caste. Class groups are being formed on the basis of caste. You should ask the State Governments the basis of their exclusion. The Parliament should be informed about the reasons for their exclusion put forward by State governments alongwith the name of the States. Moreover, problem has been created by including Kahar and Dhelia castes in the list of tribals in Uttar Pradesh whereas they are in the list of Scheduled Tribes somewhere. For example, I would like to illustrate through a case related to Andhra Pradesh. It has been written, "The following may be substituted for Part I, Entry 9." In it 'Ber' caste has been confined to certain districts instead of the whole State. It will create the same problem. Some caste groups are well-to-do in some States but there is no job for them in those States. Those caste groups want to get job at other places. But they are not included in those caste groups in those states. So, they can not get those benefits in those states. Many people are termed as belonging to forward caste when they get employment in other states and districts instead of the state or district to which they belong. It is not proper and we have to consider this matter seriously. I can give examples about it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude your speech.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Sir, I am not deviating from the main issue. I do not want to say that the Members who spoke prior to me gave lengthy speeches. I am speaking on that particular issue which is being discussed in the House. I want your protection but I conclude in the Chair directs me to do so. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have highlighted the main issue. So please conclude.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: I conclude if you direct as such.

I rise to support this Bill. I would like to congratulate the Government hoping that it will remove the difficulties being faced by these groups in different states of the country. Now, I conclude.

*[English]*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (CHANDIGARH): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member from the BJP side initiating the discussion, tried to say as if this Government had paved a path of milk and honey for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes. He even tried to seize this opportunity to ridicule, shut his eye to what really the Congress has done for them, which I would say is no favour to anyone but was our duty which we performed over the years. But no one can ever lose sight of the fact that right from day one, it was the Congress for whom it was an article of faith that if we want to really say on a future date that India has gained Independence, we will be able to say that only, as the Father of the Nation had said, if we wipe out the tears from the eyes of the poorest of the poor. That was the talisma he gave to the Congressmen, he gave to the countrymen. If ever you are in doubt, if ever you find your steps wavering, try to imagine the face of the poorest of the poor in your mind and then ask the question to yourself whether the steps that you are going to take would benefit that poor man or not, and if your answer is in the positive, you would automatically move forward, you would move in the right direction.

Sir, I do not want to take this opportunity to convert this debate into polemics of party politics. I want to confine myself only to two or three simple points, which I would like the hon. Minister to respond to thereafter.

Sir, very briefly I would only mention article 341.

I need not really read it. But it is because of the

power under article 341 that the various Constitution Scheduled Caste orders are issued by the President from time to time.

Shri Ramji Lal Suman referred to a very pathetic condition resulting from variance in the lists from State to State. He cited an example where a person, a young boy who got job in a Government Department was deprived of the same because the State where he got the job refused to give him the certificate for the simple reason that despite the fact that his caste was mentioned in the list of Scheduled Caste in the State of his origin, it did not and mention in the second State. What I want to really mention here is still more pathetic.

For that, to be brief, I would like to give the example of Union Territory of Chandigarh. The Constitution (Scheduled Caste) (Union Territories) Order 1951 was amended on the reorganisation of Punjab in 1966. Paragraph 4 of this Order was amended to read as follows:

"Any reference in this order to a Union Territory in Part I of the Schedule shall be construed as a reference to the Union Territory constituted as a Union Territory from the first day of November 1956."

We are not concerned with this. The second part is:

"Any reference to a Union Territory in Part II of the Schedule shall be construed as a reference to the territory constituted as a Union Territory from the first day of November 1996."

Sir, as I said yesterday in a different context I do not blame this Government for that. This was done even earlier when the Congress Government was there what I feel is that there is a passion with the people who are drafting laws, who are drafting the resolutions, who are drafting the Orders for this country to really dwell into the domain of uncertainties. They feel that the right law is drafted only if they use long winding words and phrases for that. Here they say: "Any reference to Union Territory in Part II of the Schedule shall be construed as a reference to the territory constituted as a Union Territory from the first day of November, 1996." Now what does this all mean? I will say what it comes to mean. Now in Part I, Chandigarh only is there. There is no 'reference' to any 'Union Territory' or anything as such. Chandigarh is in the Schedule. It is the Constitution Order for the Union Territories. Those two lines mean nothing but they have come to mean a lot for the people who are deprived of the

[Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal]

right to get the caste certificates. Now how has this Order been interpreted of late? Here I would say that after the BJP Government came to power, only then that the Order has been interpreted in the way that many people have been deprived of the right to seek the S.C. certificates. What is said there? That is nowhere to be seen. You cannot infer from article 341. You can not infer from this Order. But what do they say? Any person, even if his caste finds mention in the list of the Scheduled Caste of Chandigarh, if that person has migrated to Chandigarh after 1st November, 1966, he is not entitled to get the Scheduled Caste certificate. There are cases. I would say this is a preposterous proposition.

Sir, Chandigarh is the Capital of Punjab and Haryana. There are people coming from other parts of the country. Chandigarh is a mini India. It is an example of that composite culture of India. But certainly people in large numbers are coming from both Punjab and Haryana States of which Chandigarh is the Capital. I am giving this only as an illustration. Let us say a person who is a *Ramdasia*. You would find this word missing. Let me not say for a moment "*Ramdasia*" because that is another mistake which this Government has made. I will refer to that later. Let me say a person who is registered as a *Ramdasi*, if a *Ramdasi* person in Punjab comes and settles in Chandigarh today, he will not get the certificate despite the fact that *Ramdasi* is a caste mentioned in the list of Chandigarh. Why so? This problem is arising daily. So far, this problem was arising for the people who were wanting to join some Government job. I know of cases. People came to me with the appointment letters. They need to produce the SC certificates.

There was a case when a young boy got a job in the Air Force. He was asked to produce S.C. certificate. His father had the certificate and his brother had the certificate but he was declined the certificate. So, he lost the job. Is this what you are talking of? I am sorry that Shri Rattan Lal Kataria is not here at the moment. Is this what your Government is doing for the people? This was unheard of and has happened for the first time. When we write to the administration, as normal red tape, files and files are being piled up one above the other but no solution is being found. All sorts of inexplicable explanations are being offered, not to the benefit of the poor but to their chagrin and to their dismay. This is being done to keep them out of job.

I would like to take this particular opportunity to make

a request to the hon. Minister. If he wants to call me, I can go to him with all those papers. I do not know whether he would perform the good job that he did in his earlier Ministry. In his earlier Ministry he took a stand on something and has been shunted out to a different Ministry. I have all the regards for him. I have watched his work there. I have admired his work there. I would like to admire it here. I wish he stays here to rectify the malaise that prevails today, the malady that exists here. I wish he stays here and takes care of these things.

As in the example I have given, certificates are denied to these people. I do not know when these Constitution Orders were framed immediately after the Constitution, maybe, there was a basis, a substance or a reason for framing different Orders for different States and having different schedules and different lists for them. But today is it not time to frame a composite list for the entire country? I suppose that is absolutely necessary. Just consider the provisions of the Constitution under article 19. It is a Fundamental Right of any citizen to settle anywhere in the country. Do you not want a person from West Bengal to come over to Chandigarh or Punjab and settle there? If he belongs to a Scheduled Caste there, why should you deprive him of the benefit here? This would, in essence, mean that you are not really honouring the right that you have conferred upon him as a Fundamental Right under article 19. So, what are we talking about? What rights are we saying that we have really conferred on them? In this context, I would like to make only one point after the first two points.

The point is that the date that is somehow mentioned in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order should be deleted. It has no meaning. If Delhi - now, the National Capital Territory of Delhi - is a Union Territory, any person residing in Delhi for the time being if he belongs to any of the castes mentioned therein should get the certificate irrespective of when he came to Delhi. This should be done similarly in the case of Chandigarh and also Daman and Diu. This restriction about the date - in the case of Delhi, it is November, 1956; in the case of Chandigarh, it is November, 1966; and in the case of Daman and Diu, it is perhaps 1987 - should have no meaning. Any person who belongs to a caste enumerated in the Schedule should be able to get the certificate. Secondly, I would urge the hon. Minister to take steps now to frame a composite list for the entire country.

The hon. Minister in his opening remarks mentioned yesterday that this Constitution Scheduled Castes Orders (Amendment) Bill comes after another such Amendment



Bill that was of 2002 but was passed immediately thereafter because a peculiar situation had arisen particularly in Punjab over the synonyms *Ramdasi* and *Ramdasia*. There was an interpretation that *Ramdasi* is perhaps different from *Ramdasia*. In order to rectify that situation, a Bill was brought and that was a welcome piece of legislation. Then, again, perhaps the response of the Government was not a comprehensive one. It was a knee-jerk response. They did not know that if they were doing it for Punjab they ought to have done the same thing for Chandigarh also. It did not strike this Government. I had, before the official Bill was moved, introduced two amending Bills, one to that effect for Punjab and one for Chandigarh. Now, the Punjab-related Bill has been taken care of. Along with *Ramdasi*, *Ramdasia* and *Ramdasia* Sikh have been included and along with *Ravidasi*, *Ravidasia* and *Ravidasia* Sikh have been included, though the second one was not necessary because if a Sikh belong to a Scheduled Caste, he would be treated a Scheduled Caste. But, in any case, if you have added those, it does not really matter. However, you have not done the same for Chandigarh. Did no one bring to your kind notice that that is needed for Chandigarh? Did any one not bring to your kind notice the Private Member's Bill, which I have introduced? You could have picked it up from there. Kindly do it even now; otherwise the same anomalous situation would continue to bedevil the future of many people who may like to contest elections, who may like to seek jobs or work elsewhere. Such anomaly should be removed and removed forthwith, if you really mean to give the benefit of these things to the poor people.

Sir, I say so because earlier I was referring to the people seeking jobs. Of late, what has happened in Chandigarh is this. The students, whose parents have been in Chandigarh for as many as 36 years- say from 1966 which we have left far behind and now a new generation of people has come up, they are deprived of the right to get the S.C. certificate. They are not only not getting the certificates but they have been deprived of the chance to get even admissions in the schools there. So, please check up this factor that because of want of certificates which the Administration is not issuing they are not even granted admissions in the schools. There is a talk here that you provide conditions for those people to improve their lot, to educate themselves, to provide them the conditions to move forward in their lives but even in the Government schools, you are denying them admissions because you are not giving them certificates. So, this is the situation which prevails.

Sir, I would like to keep myself confined to these

arguments without, as I said, getting into partisan politics. This is a matter which concerns each one of us. This is important for that vulnerable section of the society, the welfare of which we all stand by. If we really mean what we say, if we do not want to have that disparity between our action and perception, kindly do something for them.

Sir, with these words, I would certainly welcome this present Bill but urge the hon. Minister to move forward at a good pace, not just satisfy himself by saying that there are a large number of recommendations, to the tune of 364 pending before him and from time to time the Government is taking action. It is time to take action immediately.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL (BULDANA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I want to thank the Hon'ble Minister before starting my speech.

I am also a member of committee on scheduled castes and scheduled tribes as well as President of two unions. Hon'ble Minister has gone through the problems being faced by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and then brought this Bill. It has been a remarkable thing about the Hon'ble Minister that whatever portfolio he held whatever the pending issues were there, he brought all of them to the House and took decision on them. When he was labour Minister, he gathered a lot of experience. So I want to thank him again.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon'ble members have raised this issue that for getting a caste certificate, a school leaving certificate is required. Since our parents did not attend any school then it becomes a problem for us to get caste certificate. I too have experienced this problem wherein one record shows a caste as Gaund and another record shows one as Gwari.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may continue your speech on next date. Now we take private member's Bill.

15.30 hrs.

#### MOTION RE: TWENTY-FIFTH AND TWENTY-SIXTH REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBER'S BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[English]

SHRI DENZIL B. ATKINSON (NOMINATED): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth and

Twenty-sixth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th May and 17th July, 2002, respectively."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Reports of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th May and 17th July, 2002, respectively."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.31 hrs.

#### PROMOTION OF INDIGENOUS IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES BILL\*

[English]

SHRI SUNIL KHAN (DURGAPUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to promote use and development of indigenous iron and steel in industries keeping in view the liberalisation of economic policy and changes introduced in trade policies thereunder.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to promote use and development of indigenous iron and steel in industries keeping in view the liberalisation of economic policy and changes introduced in trade policies thereunder."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI SUNIL KHAN: I introduce the Bill.

15.32 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL\*

(Amendment of article 275)

[English]

SHRI S. MURUGESAN (TENKASI): Sir, I beg to

move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI S. MURUGESAN: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.33 hrs.

#### RIGHT TO WORK BILL\*

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to work and for allowance till such time as appropriate work is provided to any citizen, for establishment of Right to Work Fund, for creation of Right to Work Insurance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the right to work and for allowance till such time as appropriate work is provided to any citizen, for establishment of Right to Work Fund, for creation of Right to Work Insurance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.34 hrs.

#### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

(Amendment of article 243C)

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, I

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dt.19.7.2002.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dt.19.7.2002.

\*\* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I introduce the Bill.

15.35 hrs.

### CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

**(Insertion of new article 21A)**

[English]

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

15.36 hrs.

### RE: ACQUIRED IMMUNO DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) PREVENTION BILL

#### (i) Motion Re: Adjournment of debate

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Saroja has requested to the Chair that her Bill be taken up next day because her father had expired all of a sudden. If the House agrees, we will take up this Bill next day.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dt.19.7.2002.

\*\* Introduced with the Recommendation of the President.

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes, yes.

[English]

SHRI S. MURUGESAN (TENKASI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the debate on the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention Bill, 2000 moved by Dr. V. Saroja, M.P. be adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Members's Bills".

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the debate on the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention Bill, 2000 moved by Dr. V. Saroja, M.P. be adjourned to the next day allotted for Private Members's Bills".

*The motion was adopted.*

#### (ii) Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 30 and Proviso to Rule 29

SHRI S. MURUGESAN (TENKASI): Sir, I beg to move:

"That provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 and the proviso to rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the debate on the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention Bill, 2000 moved by Dr. V. Saroja, M.P. which has been adjourned today to the next day allotted for Private Members' Bills be suspended to enable the Bill to be set down in the List of Business without ballot as the first item therein."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 30 and the proviso to rule 29 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in their application to the debate on the Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS) Prevention Bill, 2000 moved by Dr. V. Saroja, M.P. which has been adjourned today to the next day allotted for Private Members' Bills be suspended to enable the Bill to be set down in the List of Business without ballot as the first item therein."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.40 hrs.

# CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1999

**(Omission of article 44, etc.)**

*[Translation]*

YOGI ADITYA NATH (GORAKHPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

Mr. Chairman, sir, the subject on which I have introduced the Private Member's Bill to amend the constitution is of utmost importance. This is the subject concerning unity and integrity of the country through which one has been expecting for the past 50 years from every Government to have a uniform civil code for every citizen of the country by amending the constitution. There are many reasons behind it.

Sir, every citizen of the country is aware of the basis on which the partition of the country took place. If we look at the ancient history of our country. We come to know that if any civilized society wants to maintain a particular system for a longer period then it has to learn some lessons from history. But unfortunately we have overlooked the history. Everybody knows the basis on which country was divided and after partition, no Govt. cared for the basic spirit of constitution in the remaining part of India, whereas article 44 of the constitution stipulates a uniform civil code for different states of the country.

Sir, as a country it is required to have a flag of its own likewise she also requires a uniform civil code in order to maintain unity and integrity of country and to maintain communal harmony amongst various communities. With this objective I propose to introduce a bill to amend the Constitution. There are many reasons for it. First reason is that as you know the incident of partition is a thing of past but till date efforts are on to maintain a two nation theory, as it was done before 1947 and everybody knows that even after partition of the country, India has never given recognition to that. It has not recognised either two nation or three nation theory. Is it not necessary in the public interest to strengthen the unity and integrity of the country by formulating one uniform civil code for every citizens.

Sir, our population is increasing day by day and it is a cause of concern for us. Our country has a democratic

system and population has a meaning in democracy. If different communities have different laws pertaining to marriage, is it justified that one community has the right to marry only once and other community has the right to marry four times to imbalance the population. If it continues like this, what will be the future of our country, it needs attention.

Sir, everybody knows that the population of the country is increasing at the rate of 2.1 percent per annum. Each year more than 2 crore 10 lakh infants are added to the population. Every year we are producing a new Australia. If we bring common civil code into force, it can have a check on the increasing population to some extent. Besides, one more important issue has been agitating the public mind since last two decades. It is an issue of birth place of Lord Ram. Majority want from Central Government and State Government to honour their sentiments but bilateral talks continued to settle the matter. Some people admitted that time that they will respect the verdict of court whatsoever it may be but what is the guarantee because those who talk of respecting court's verdict opposed the decision of court in Shah Bano case. Supreme Court expected the Centre to form a uniform civil code not once but thrice for the unity and integrity of the country but no government has taken any initiative in this regard.

I have to say that these conditions are leading us to nowhere and this question is being faced by all. It should be considered in the broader interest of the country because the uniform civil code expected by Hon'ble Court has many aspects. For the last 15 years apex court of the country expected the Centre to form a uniform civil code for every citizen but no honest effort has been made in this regard to honour the basic spirit of the Constitution.

I want to say that first of all Shah Bano's case came to light in 1985. The then Government changed that order of the Supreme Court under the pressure of fundamentalists. At that time while formulating a new law, Muslim women safety law, an attempt was made to neglect such an important case. Same year one more case came up. Same thing happened in the case of Jorden Den Deck Verses S.S.Chopra. After that in 1995 there came the case of Supreme Court where after some hearings the Supreme Court an appeal was filed by "KALYANI" a voluntary organisation, some important facts were brought to the notice, they were of different kinds. One of them was in the interest of any country or society to restrict one faction of society to marry only once by formulating one law, where as other faction was permitted to marry four times, luring others to convert themselves to have same benefit. This case came up in 1995. The Supreme Court gave its

judgement that time and expected the then Government to make one uniform civil code for the benefit of the Country.

Today I am raising the same important matter in the House. Definitely every body knows that marriage is the base of any civilised society. Not only of society but of its the lesser unit called family. Marriage is the foundation and tradition of any civilised society and there should not be any ambiguity. Society must maintain harmony. In order to have harmony among different communities, it is necessary that there should be a uniform civil code for all communities to run the system efficiently. I have come here with the same expectation that original concept of Article 44 of the Constitution be revived as it is termed almost dead because it is being neglected continuously by the Government as commented upon by the Supreme Court.

Why the situation has become like this when uniform civil code could have been helpful for the unity and integrity of the country. Today it has become imperative to understand the changed basic spirit of the constitution under which these feelings are growing up. Need not to say that this issue is not only being discussed in India but many countries of the world are facing this situation.

I would like to say that even today most of the countries in the world have made such provisions to maintain the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country. In Islamic countries also whether it is Iraq, Syria, Morocco, Tunisia, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Yemen or Pakistan, personal laws have been amended to stop polygamy and polygamy has been strictly prohibited and it has been legally checked there. Then why unnecessary hue and cry is raised in India if the Supreme Court require from the Government to do so? There is nothing above the unity and integrity of the country. For the wider interests of the country Hindus, Budhists, Sikhs, Jains and Parsis have sacrificed this personal feelings, then why we can not expect the same from other communities. The Constitution of our country expects it as the unity and integrity of the country pervade it. Today all these evil practices have been banned this the country which were a blot on our society, be it the practice of Sati, child marriage or human sacrifice. I think the society have accepted these reforms after showing some resentments when our society have accepted the widow-marriage, why should not we create such atmosphere which may strengthen the unity of the country.

Every-body knows that bigamy has been made a crime under the Act, 15 of 1972, for Christians, Act 3 of

1936 for Parsis and by Act of 25 of 1955 for Hindus, then why it cannot be applicable for the whole of the country. How long this dual system will continue. When the question of unity and integrity of the country arises and the matter of uniform civil code for all citizens is taken up, some fundamentalist Muslim organisations oppose it by saying that it is dangerous for the existence of Islam and they quote Shariat against uniform civil code. Can a Muslim person be punished in accordance to Shariat Law in a case of theft or rape. Under this very Shariat Law if a man commits theft his hands and legs are amputated, if some one commits the crime of rape he is killed by stoning. If some sections of Uniform Civil code are applicable in those cases. Why not the other section of uniform civil law are applicable for the people of those communities who talk about their personal laws. It has become necessary to consider over it. Therefore, I would like to request the hon'ble members sitting in this House that even today We have not been able to respect the basic objectives of the Constitution. Today we are treating every individual as a vote bank. Has the politics of Vote Bank to become more important to us than the unity and integrity of the country. Have our personal interest overpowered us in such a way that the wider interest of the society and the country have become insignificant. Keeping all these things in view I request you to consider over all these things and a discussion should be held over it. The need of the hour is the unity and integrity of the country, keeping it in view we must respect the basic spirit of the Constitution for maintaining cordial atmosphere in various communities in the country under which the constitution has required that the state shall formulate a uniform civil code for every citizen. Article 14 of the Constitution also provides the same thing. In order to ensure equality before the law and to ensure that article 14 of the Constitution is respected, it is necessary to respect the basic spirit of the Constitution by formulating uniform civil code. We must cooperate to build a cordial atmosphere in the country. I expect from the hon'ble Members and the House and would also request them to consider over it properly. Interest of the country and the society is above the our personal interest and the interest of any community. We can definitely discuss about our interest if this country and its unity and integrity remain intact. When our country and the society is facing danger, it becomes necessary to amend the personal laws of different communities according to the need of the hour, country and the society for the unity and integrity of the country. In the wider interest of the country and the society we must change this system by formulating a uniform civil code for every citizen of the country.

[Shri Yogi Aditya Nath]

I am sure that it will ensure respect to motherhood, which is worshipped in our country. In our country motherhood has been given more respect. We worship Saraswati as the goddess of learning. When we worship as goddess of power, we worship goddess Durga and goddess Laxmi as the goddess of wealth. It means that we worship motherhood in one form or other. When it was needed to give some visual form to our country we imagined our country as Bharat Mata and worshipped her. When a particular community discard this motherhood considering it a consumer item and get rid of it by saying 'Talaak, Talaak, Talaak'. Such a situation is not considered graceful in a cultured

15.59 hrs.

(DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA *in the Chair*)

society. For a cultured society it is must to change these things. We have always honoured motherhood in Hindu tradition. In our society marriage is one sacrament (samskaar) among 16 sacraments. The marriage is considered the foundation of society and the family. To strengthen our country on the basis of this foundation it is necessary to create an atmosphere of mutual harmony among the communities. In order to ensure that the cordial atmosphere strengthen the national unity and integrity of the country, it is necessary that this issue be considered for the wider interest of the country and a uniform civil code be implemented for every citizen by amending the constitution.

16.00 hrs.

For this purpose, I present this private member's bill and I hope that we will definitely strengthen the roots of society through a uniform civil code. I request constructive cooperation of members in this regard. At present existing laws are deteriorating the harmony in the society and weakening the power of motherhood so there is a need of a uniform civil code for each and every citizen of the country to strengthen the Justice and humane and family values. I would request that every hon'ble member should express his views on this bill and cooperate in passing this important constitutional amendment Bill by voting in favour of it.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI (RAIGANJ): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was waiting to take part in this debate for the last few occasions, and I am glad today that my dear colleague and friend has moved his Bill, taken part on the discussion and provided me the opportunity as to why I am opposing it.

Sir, right from the days of civilisation, this land of India is known for 'unity in diversity'. The hon. Member tried to take the protection of the Directive Principles of State Policy, especially of article 44.

Article 44 says:

"The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India."

It says that the State shall 'endeavour'. While the Constituent Assembly debated of incorporating various provisions, at that point of time Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Baba Saheb Ambedkar, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and other eminent experts did visualise that in a vast country like India, for maintaining our cultural heritage, social obligations and political necessity, from time to time we may have to incorporate provisions which will be binding on the nation after experiment, and those are called the Directive Principles of State Policy.

In 'That State shall endeavour' endeavour means to create a situation. If we go through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly Debates, the meaning of the word 'endeavour' is not that 'it should do'. It is 'it should make efforts, and if it fails, it should not proceed.'

Now, I would also like to read article 49 of the Constitution. Article 44 says that 'the States shall endeavour'. Article 49 says:

"It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by or under law made by Parliament to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be."

If I accept that Lord Rama was born in that particular spot of Ayodhya and a mosque was built during the period of Babar, then that was the sacred place of Lord Rama. If I accept that it was not a birth place of Lord Rama and it was really mosque built by Babar, then to demolish it, to

spoil it and to disregard it, is in accordance with the article 49 of the Constitution? If being a Hindu I accept that it was a birth place of Lord Rama and it was a temple; then I have destroyed the 'temple'.

If it was a place of Muslim worship, I had destroyed a mosque. On the one hand, taking the plea of article 44, you say that it is not obligation but endeavour and on the other hand you are ignoring article 49 which says that it is an obligation of the State. I am not questioning this on political grounds.

Sir, ours is a big country. Let us start with the Hindu religion. I am not a *pundit* of Hindu religion. My dear colleague is a master in it. I do not know how many clans of Hindu religion he has studied! Possibly, he had the time to read all the *Vedas*. Till today, no one in the world can claim that he has control on all the *Vedas* or he knows everything about the *Upanishads*. We are very small people, we do not know about it. Lord Dashrath had three wives; Kaushalya, Kaykayee and Sumitra - the great mothers - who gave birth to four great sons, Rama, Lakshman, Bharat and Shatrughan. It is true that the modern India felt that no one should marry more than once. It is a fact. It is also a fact that the Hindu society, a very orthodox, conservative and backward society, dominated by a section of *brahmins* at one point of time did give direction to early marriage to an elderly man who is about to die. In Bengal this was done because it was believed that if a girl were wedded to such a man the God would bless her. Such an obscurant philosophy compelled Vidya Sagar to bring a revolution in Bengal. He said that he would not tolerate such things and to stop them he started *vidhva vivah*. In Hindu religion can you show me any such message relating to *vidhva vivah*? Vidya Sagar felt the necessity to transform the society in right order. Did Vidya Sagar not belong to the Hindu religion? He was a *pundit*, a great scholar of Sanskrit. In a Sanskrit College at Calcutta, he was a teacher. I think you cannot deny his role. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): After the war, Mandodri also married Vibhishan. He was a *brahmin*. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: When you talk of Hindu religion, you think that the Hindu religion started only from temple, mosque or Ayodhya. There is something long long before either the mosque, temple, Ayodhya or 6th December incident. We should know that. I do not have time otherwise I would have been glad to take part in this discussion.

Now, what is the Hindu *Vivah*? We have the Hindu Marriage Act which talks about how to divorce but the religion says that we cannot divorce. Can you tell me what *mantras* do we chant when we marry? You are a great saint, you must know it.

*[Translation]*

"Janmah Janmah Saath". It means living together not only this but in life to come also.

YOGI ADITYA NATH: That's why we do.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: I am not against your views. However, I have no knowledge and there is no harm in trying to know. In our religion marriages are performed in front of the fire as a witness.

*[English]*

And then, one fine morning somebody in the family says: "your wife is not giving birth to a child and so, she is useless. Ever since she has come to our home a lot of problem have started. So, find some clue to divorce her". Then I do not depend on *Bhagwat Gita* or do not chant *Vedas* or *Upanishads* but go to a lawyer. And the Hindu law, passed by the Parliament, says: "Yes, you can give divorce". The very fundamental basis of the religion by which I marry and the law are both self-conflicting. Where will we go? Should we accept the religion or the law? As regards law and religion, what Panditji said was very correct. He said that religion has its own sphere not only to purify the mind of the individual soul but also to give direction to the society for truth and peace and law should accommodate what is the need of the day and what is required for the time. But there should not be any conflict. You said it very nicely and I agree with that. You have asked why should we abide by the court verdict on the issue of Ayodhya Temple and the Babri Mosque, and why did we not abide by the court verdict in the case of Shah Bano? You have very rightly said this. I certainly appreciate your argument. No judgement of the Supreme Court can compel you to do or not to do something if you feel that you have an opportunity to bring a legislation either to nullify the judgement or to bring a law.

In the case of bank nationalisation when late Indira Gandhi lost in the Supreme Court, she went to the nation and said that her hands are tied. She asked the people to give their verdict for bringing an amendment in the Constitution. If your party or your group or your faith feels that the verdict of the Supreme Court is not acceptable to

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

you, you approach Parliament for enacting a law passed by both the Houses. The Parliament could declare that Lord Rama was born there. It could say that this would be the preamble and title of the Act and nobody should go there except the Hindus. Either you accept Parliament or you accept the judiciary. But if you say that you do not accept Parliament or the judiciary and say that we would only go to Kanchipeeth or Gorakhpur to find out what they say, then the country cannot run. You have got to accept that. That is also the very provision of the Constitution.

Sir, Uniform Civil Code is needed but is it possible to have it now? Let us take North-East. How many systems are there in their social life and for marriage? Not only marriage but also for giving the property to the heirs. They have more than 28 systems. What Nagaland does, Manipur does not do. And within Manipur, all the Manipuries do not follow the same customs. This is the strength of the country. We cannot discuss the strength of India or England or America at par. You quoted Saudi Arabia. You want to compare Saudi Arabia and Portugal with India. India is the mother fountain of all the civilisations of the world. We are proud of it. You want to compare India with these nations. We have a nation which is not only a nation but is a nation of various oceans and cultures. What Tagore said in *Bharat Tirtha*? I wish you read the Hindi translation of *Bharat Tirtha*. Why is India so big and why are we proud of it? It is because we have an assimilation of races. Who can say who were our forefathers before 200 years ago? I do not know. Had they come from Iran or Sindh or Afghanistan? Who can trace? I do not know. So, we defined in the history Aryans and non-Aryans. In the civilised world, now we popularly say that India is a consolidation of Aryans, Dravidians, and Mangolians. May be, after hundred years, the research will say that some others were also there. We are expanding and growing with the assimilation. This is the bondage and strength of India.

In the Shah Bano case, we rightly felt that the judiciary is interfering in the religion. Article 26 (b) of the Constitution very categorically says:

"to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;..."

What should I do in the *Sharad* Ceremony being a Hindu of Kashi or being a Hindu of Assam or being a Hindu of Bengal? This is all defined in our own systems. Then take *Shariat*. They have their own approach to the whole Islamic law.

The Constitution says that one cannot impose a verdict in the internal matter of religion on any community as to how they will manage it. In Bengal, on *Guruvar*, we worship Goddess Laxmi. Some other people worship *Guru Bruhaspati*. This is just faith; these are not written anywhere. It came from *Shruti*. Rishi Gautam said it one way and Rishi Bharadwaj said it in some other way. Rishi Vishvamitra said it in a different way altogether. All these went into the Hindu arteries in various parts of India. Those who believed in Rishi Kashyap called themselves as belonging to Kashyap Gotra. Those, who believed in Rishi Gautam said they belonged to Gautam Gotra. Now can you unify everybody into one single Gotra? The clan belongs to Kashyap Muni in the Hindu religion. But some people found a divergent clan in Rishi Gautam and called themselves as belonging to Gautam Gotra. But at the end, they come together. What is that end? It is *Om Shanti*. The end is one; that is, peace. The end is the same in Christianity also; that is, *Amen*. The end is the same in Islam also. But the courses are different. If you want to tie all the ends into one bunch and compel everyone to follow one faith, India will break.

Do you want to reduce the size of India to that of Portugal or Saudi Arabia or Iran; or do you want India to be at the top of the world civilisation which proved to assimilate everything and embrace everyone and yet grew strong? That is why our Constitution makers at that time used the word 'endeavour'

[Translation]

Explain it, present it, prepare it but do not force it if some obstacle pops up.

[English]

I feel this is the philosophy of every political party in this country, with the exception of one or two. I also feel the approach of the presenter of this Bill is not the correct approach. Therefore, this Bill should not be passed by this House.

Our Constitution has been written with great care, thinking, understanding and proper approach. For instance, a few days ago a Committee was appointed to review the Constitution, which we opposed politically. That is a different matter. Since today we are discussing a Private Member's Bill, I do not want to bring in the politics of my Party. Even that Committee after conducting wide deliberations, did not touch this issue. Why did they not touch it? They felt that touching this issue means touching the core of the unity of this country.

Of course, I also worship Goddess Durga. All Hindus do as they feel; and all Muslims do as they feel. But the unity, understanding, approach and the truth are such a



big thing that gave a liberal approach to every Hindu. That is why everyone felt here is a religion that will not hate us and hit us. That is the essence of the Hindu religion. But now somebody is trying to distort it. Hindu religion is so magnanimous that Tipu Sultan used to go to salute Lord Vishnu in Srirangapatnam before going to the battlefield. If any Maulana of a mosque asked him as to why he was doing that, he used to say if millions of people of Mysore go to Lord Vishnu and get His blessings; I will also get the blessing. This was the approach of Nawab Badshah Akbar and this was the approach of Tipu Sultan also.

Equally, this kind of approach can be seen in the modern India by Shri Vidyasagar and by Raja Ram Mohan Roy also. When you talk of Hinduism, do you accept *Sati Dahan*? Somebody says if a wife is burnt along with the dead body of her husband, she will go to heaven. If you accept it, then you are against the essence of Hindu philosophy because you worship woman as *Matru Shakti*. At the same time many of your friends may say though they worship woman as *Matru Shakti*, the practice of *Sati Dahan* is also a good one. Raja Ram Mohan Roy came, fought and strengthened the ties of the society by saying that this was nonsense. Therefore, I feel that this very attempt to compel others and to give misinformation about Hindu religion and to try to give an impression that only Muslims are creating nuisance will do no good.

I agree with you one hundred per cent.

I feel that if any Government, for that reason, would bring stringent laws to ensure population control, then we will support it. Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried to do it before 1975 and we paid a heavy price for it. It is she who said in this very Parliament - I was a Member at that time - that she was not talking of politics but if our food reserves could feed half the world, then our country would be stronger with less population. At that time, somebody tried to score politics that Mrs. Gandhi was trying to hit the Muslim religion in the name of family planning. A lot of meetings were held to defeat Mrs. Gandhi in the same platform. And I will not mention the name of the person who attended it.

I agree that population control should be our principal agenda. There should be no compromise on the religious issue. But do not club it saying that population increase is being made only by the Muslims and the rest of India is not increasing the population. This kind of misinformation is a crime. Unnecessarily, you are making a group and accusing them. Do you know who stays in the coal mine areas and in the jute mill areas? I have got the experience

when I went there in a survey group as a student of the university. I found that the lowest paid wage earners, half-paid, be it Hindu or Muslim, stay there in a poor living condition. They do not have access for a society or film entertainment or to go to a library or cannot send their children to a good park. Their only recreation was sex and the population increase was in that area, whether they are Muslims or Hindus or Christians.

Suddenly, we found and built up a campaign in the country that population cannot be checked in the country because Muslims are producing more in the country. Let us debate it in this Parliament and let us see full statistics and find out what is what. This is not a correct proposition. To ensure it through a legislation, when talk more and more of this kind of a thing, we are doing more and more harm to the country. This is not fair. Everybody is conscious now as to what will happen if one has a big family or in the case of early marriage. You can marry twice or thrice. But the law said 'no'. Who is carrying out this campaign? If you have secret wives like second wife, third wife in an unrecognised manner and give birth to children whom we call *lawaaaris*, then what will happen? Do not argue with me. I will not discuss that in Parliament. I know how we propound uniform civil code and how we propound that nobody should marry more than once. I can give you figures in the society. I can understand marrying more than once. But give recognition to that lady that she is your wife. But many of us marry officially once and I know what we do unofficially. This is too much and it is bad. ...(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, let us not discuss this issue in that line. Let us discuss three issues, in principle, in matters of civil code. Let us say that in a society where uniform code is important, let us not touch the inner customs of any group, religion, sect or caste, be it in any part of India. But there are fundamental issues like education, social changes, to fight obscurantist tactics on which we should exchange our views. Earlier, people were not used to go to doctors. They go to soothsayers thinking that they will cure their children. Now people have changed. They say that those days have gone and now they will consult doctors. These are called the changes of society. This is called modern and scientific approach. You referred to partition of India. I do not recall much. I am proud that we did not do what Pakistan did. Pakistan is suffering for what they had done. They are to dance to the tune of some foreign power everyday to prove that they are religious fundamentalists or they are liberals. India has not to prove. India is still proud to say to the whole world that it has elected a

[Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi]

President named Shri A.P.J. Abdul Kalam who comes from a minority. This is India. Therefore, please do not insist on passing this Bill. If possible, withdraw it and do not try to give wrong messages on Hindu religion and do not try to analyse Hindu philosophy according to your own imagination, ignoring our past heritage.

SHRI ANADI SAHU (BERHAMPUR, ORISSA): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I stand here to support Shri Yogi Adityanath's Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

Before I go into the Bill, I would like to tell Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi, that he tried to confound and confuse things. Rituals in a religion are different from civil behaviour, that is required of a society. What he said in the initial stages were about rituals and religion. May I remind him that de-generation in the Hindu society came up because of Muslim invasion? The society had to get into a shell to save itself from the onslaught of those who had come from outside, as a result of which certain de-generation has taken place.

I would like to remind him that a law is made depending on the situation prevailing in the society at that particular moment of time. I would invite him to see as to how the law of adultery was framed. If he kindly goes through the *Rig Veda*, and *Yajur Veda*, he would find that there is a mention about adultery. 'Mandita mang tva patmanna dhunomi' etc. I ask you to refrain from looking at woman. I ask you to refrain from looking at woman who have beautiful fingers. I ask you to refrain from the lady, who is beautiful. That is in the *Yajur Veda*. Why has it been written? It is because those people who had codified certain behavioural patterns have decided that adultery is not good. Kindly see *Uddalaka-Shewthaketu* principle which was enunciated long back. *Uddalaka* was a *Rishi*. He was making oblations to the Sun God. His wife was giving water to him. Another *Brahmin* came and said: "Come, have sex with me". Instead of giving water to *Uddalaka*, that lady went with the *Brahmin*. *Shewthaketu* was a small boy. He was looking at his father. He did not find any change of expression in his father. He looked at the mother who was going away with another person. After his mother had gone away, after the oblations to the Sun God were over, *Shewthaketu* asked his father: "Father, you did not object to it". *Uddalaka* said: "This is the way people have been behaving". That young boy did not like it. When he became a *Rishi* he enunciated the first principle of adultery, which is called *Uddalaka-Shewthaketu* principle. You will kindly agree that during the *Upanishadik* period,

paternity was not at all a requirement. *Jabali* was a courtesan, a lady who was sleeping with everybody. She had a son. She sent her son for learning to a *Rishi*. I think it was *Pippalad*. The *Rishi* said: "Who is your father". He said: "I do not know. I will ask my mother". He went back and asked his mother the same question. *Jabali*, with all the courage in her heart said: "Go and tell that you are the son of *Jabali*". That is all. He went and said: "I am *Jabali's* son". His name became *Jabalak* and he became the enunciator of a very beautiful *Upanishad* called *Prashno Upanishad*; with the help of *Pippalad*. Think of it, how things have been changing. As I said, de-generation has taken place after 11th century. I know of a particular historic period, on which I have written a novel. *Rani Karpurasari* was given copper plate land grant. The land grant was given by the last Utkal King, who belonged to the *Somabanshi* dynasty. Afterwards, it became Orissa. Utkal and Kalinga merged in the 11th Century. The last copper plate grant says: "I give this land to *Rani Karpurasari*, daughter of *Mahunamahiri* and grand-daughter of *Mahari Udayashree*". *Mahiri* means *devadasi*. *Mahiri* is a *devadasi* in the *Jagannath Temple* or the *Bodhvihar* which was there in Orissa. That was the way the behaviour pattern was there. Paternity was not required.

That is how things had been going on. If you have a State, you must have one attitude, one behaviour, one pattern of thinking. Unless we have that thinking, it would be very difficult to have homogeneity in this society itself, in this country itself.

I agree with Shri Priya Ranjan Dasmunsi that there must be unity in diversity. But so far as the unity in diversity is concerned, it should be in religious practice itself. I am not questioning the manner in which the marriages will take place. I am not questioning the rituals that would take place when a death occurs. In a Muslim family, if there is a death, the ritual is called *Maiyat*. Then, the body will be taken to the graveyard, wrapped in a date palm mat. Lots of rituals will be there, not related to water and water resources. But in India it is a different thing because we live in a riverine area with lush green vegetation. I am not questioning the manner in which the imported faith or imported rituals from a desert area is being practised here. It is all right, if somebody is practising it. We do not have anything to say in the matter. So far as marriage rituals are concerned, the Bill does not have anything to say.

Shri Yogi Adityanath has brought forward this Bill with lots of circumspection. He wants to tell you that so far as marriage is concerned, there must be a civil authority

for it. So far as succession is concerned, there must be a seal of authority and certain procedure for this. So far as divorce is concerned, there should be a seal of authority so that there is no confusion in the society. That is the main intention for which, I hope, the framers of the Constitution had put it in the Directive Principles of the State Policy. They wanted that the State should endeavour to achieve it. Yes, what you said is "endeavour, try and try to a certain extent." But Shri Yogi Adityanath used the word "secure". It is a final authority that he wants to give. After 52 years of Independence, is it not necessary that we should have a common Civil Code, a common approach to our behaviour pattern in the society? As I said earlier, I am not talking of religious beliefs or attitudes. It is a fact that the entire Hindu society has come to this degeneration because of Jaimini's *Karmakand* which was propounded by him. Although Kapil Muni tried to rectify it, yet he could not do it. I am talking of Kapil Muni's *Sankhya Yoga* where *prakriti* and *purush*, the dual primordial principles are mentioned. As I said, Jaimini's *Karmakand* has created a problem for us with lots of rituals. This degeneration has come up due to the outside onslaught on our Indian society.

I am very happy that you talked about Vidyasagarji. Yes, at that particular moment of time, and before that also, you must think of Chaitanya Dev as to the manner in which he tried to put a check on the exodus of people from the Hindu society to the Muslim society. He brought about a very easy way of belief and worship. He brought about a very easy way of worship called Sahajya Bhakti. That is why, there was a check. In that check also, he had brought in all other people, all other religious faiths also.

In Puri, you would find the Yavan Haridas Mutt which is a very important Mutt on the sea shore. Yavan Haridas was a disciple of Chaitanya Dev. He was a Muslim. He brought reform at that particular point of time. It was absolutely necessary to have a little bit of bent in the approach of faith and not of rituals. He was following the rituals. But Chaitanya Dev gave a slight bend to the faith itself so as to see that people do not go away from that particular faith. In this Constitution (Amendment) Bill, Adityanath is not asking for bending the faith. He is not asking you to make different types of society. He is only asking that why not we secure it by a common code, why not we give a new impetus to the feeling of being one. Merely saying *talak*, *talak*, *talak* thrice would amount to divorce. Why not change it.

Why should we not have a procedure as to in what manner it can be done? The Supreme Court itself, in a number of judgements, said that merely saying *talaq*, *talaq*, *talaq* is not at all appropriate.

Sir, I had seen a movie long back where Amitabh Bachchan, Nutan and Padma Khanna acted. It was about a Muslim society where Amitabh Bachchan used to make *khazoor Gur*. He wanted to marry Padma Khanna first, but he could not marry her because he had no money. He married Nutan, divorced her, got some money from her and married Padma Khanna. It was a very good classic movie. Of course many people might not have seen that movie.

So, we should see what type of agony that we create for the women by merely reciting the word "*talaq*" three times. Now, we have amended Section 165 of the Criminal Procedure Code. What does Section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code say? It is a very secular aspect of the Criminal Procedure Code. If a lady is divorced, then compensation for maintenance has to be given. The Supreme Court gave a good order on this matter, but we, in our wisdom, in this House, annulled it because of political considerations and because we wanted to have a vote bank for ourselves. It was the judgement in Shah Bano case which Yogi Adityanath has also mentioned in his speech. We annulled it. Was it proper? We speak of Vidya Sagar. Can we annul all those things which Vidya Sagar tried to bring in? He said that women who are in distress should get money and that widows should get remarried. In *Manu Smriti*, there is nothing called a widow not getting married. There is a provision for remarriage also. As I said, degeneration has brought in many factors. There are many things which can be spoken about. But I would not like to go into all those details now. I think, I should conclude now. It would be proper for me to conclude without making a lengthy discourse on Common Civil Code. As I have already said, it is about marriage, succession, divorce and remarriage and nothing else.

Sir, I have selected a very beautiful part of a poem and I think, I should recite it here before I conclude.

"Each thirteenth year he married;

When he died there were already seven chilled wives;

In sable orbit - rings, cars, permanent waves;

We'd felt him warning up for a green bride;

[Shri Anadi Sahu]

He could afford it; he was in his prime;

And three score ten, but money was not time."

That is what we want to prevent, that a large number of polygamy should be prevented and that is what Adityanath is intending to do through this Bill.

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (ULUBERIA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I oppose this Bill brought by our colleague, Yogi Aditya Nath. My opposition is not on the direction of the Constitution because I agree with the suggestion of the Constitution. The Constitution has a chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy. There are many Directive Principles, but we could implement very few of them in the last 50 years. There are many more which are yet to be implemented. The Government, whichever Government it may be, should continue its efforts and try to implement those Directive Principles in future. But here, this Amendment has been brought not with a very broad and honest aim to attempt to bring in certain improvements in the Muslim society. It has been brought with some motive and because of that I oppose it. Our Constitution has provided that the State should endeavour to bring a common civil code in course of time. But there is no fixed time for it also.

I fully agree with Shri Dasmunsi and I am not going into the details and am not going to repeat those things. But on the basis of his argument, after that what I want to say is that our perception is that the community should be encouraged to reform itself. That is one of the major things in our country. As everybody agrees, our country's theme is unity in diversity. We know our heritage, our culture, our history and on the basis of that we always feel that the reform should come from inside and that will be the real reform.

I can tell you that even in the Muslim society, the number of saner section, the modern section, the educated section is increasing. You know the Muslims are the lowest in number as far as education is concerned and they are the most backward in society, though they have no reservation facilities. They are on many count even more backward than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in many places.

In our Constitution, equal rights have been provided to every citizen, but their condition has not improved as compared to the majority community. That is a fact of life. But now the number of educated people, the number of

enlightened Muslims is growing in the society and this new thinking is coming now. I think, inside the community the demand is growing on two-three counts. One is equal rights to women. Women's rights is a major question. So, Muslim women along with other women are now becoming aware as to what rights they should get. So, voice is being raised even by Muslim women and they are coming on the streets, they hold seminars, debate within the society, within the family and they are now becoming vocal to demand their rights.

We should support this movement. We should not just create a situation in which this voice of sanity will be drowned. If we bring this type of a Bill, it will only help those who are trying to stifle that attempt, that group, which is coming up and demanding reforms within the society, within the community. For that count, I oppose this Bill.

The direction is there in the Constitution that the State must continue its efforts, but we have to select the time, we have to consider the atmosphere and we have to encourage the reforms movement from within. Shri Dasmunsi explained as to how the Hindu Society was reformed. It was reformed from within and not from outside.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DASMUNSI: Not by law!

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Yes, not by law or by outside pressure. But with the growth of education, scientific education, scientific temper from within the people, now they know what is right and what is wrong and one by one they have come up.

Yogi Adityanathji mentioned about the population growth. The population growth in India should be debated. There must be certain rules regarding population control. We can have a full-fledged discussion in this House on population control. So, we can have a population policy properly formulated and implemented in our country. That is a challenge in the modern society. What we experience is that in the educated Muslim society, the population is much less, it is even less than among the Hindu families. But the backward sections, the poorer sections in the Muslim society may have a little more and they may be at par with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or backward sections as far as population growth is concerned.

So, it is a social and economic issue jointly. From that point of view, you should consider it. I think, this is not the proper time to insist on the implementation of this Article.

Shri Yogi Adityanath has mentioned about marriage. One sociologist conducted a wide range of survey and reported that four per cent among the Muslims, six per cent among the Hindus, eight per cent among the Buddhists and 17 per cent among the Tribals have more than one wife. So polygamy only among Muslims is not a fact. If 12 crore Muslims are there and out of them, six crore are men, and if they want to marry four women, then they require 24 crore women. From where will they bring women? They cannot import women. It is a peculiar thing. I think, it is nonsense. There is no sense in that argument. It is just a vicious campaign with an ulterior motive. With the growth of education, scientific temper and modern understanding, it is decreasing. So, I think, this is not the proper time to insist on this article.

In regard to the rights of women, in India, for thousands of years, we have eulogised women but at the same time we have practised *devadasi* system. That is going on side by side. One side is the bright side and the other side is the dark side. Every society has a dustbin. We have to keep the dustbin away and we have to throw our bad things into the dustbin. We should not take things out of the dustbin. It will not create a good atmosphere in the society. It will only pollute the society. From that angle, I think, this is not a proper time to bring this Bill.

Our Constitution has given us a direction. We have got the direction of giving free education. We took already 50 years. Though we have changed the Constitution, it will take several years, even several decades to implement this fundamental right of giving education fully. But we have initiated it. This Parliament has initiated it. Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi is here. He has initiated it. ...*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI): Surely, it will not take decades. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: But it will take some more time. Immediately it will not be possible. We took five decades to come to this situation. So, I think, a proper time will come. If we have a proper direction, we will advance. That should be the attitude.

Our Constitution has directed us to endeavour to certain reforms in the society. Every society needs reform. No society has reached to a very advanced stage. Even the section of the *Hindutva*, which you represent, that is not agreed by all. Hindus are there for 5,000 years and it

is not that Hindus have existed only after your new interpretation. A new interpretation is being given now by certain sections of the Hindu society. That is not *Hindutva*. *Hindutva* is there for 5,000 years. They have a very rich and old tradition and history. You are trying to change it according to your format. *Hindutva* society cannot be brought under the format but an attempt is being made to bring it within that format. Anyway, that is a different issue. It is not a matter to discuss here. That is matter of history, that is a matter of culture and that is a matter of wide intellectual debate. But, here the specific issue is there, whether we will insist on this article at this juncture.

I appeal to the hon. Member and to the Government also that this is not the proper time. As I have explained, we should encourage the progressive movement within the community. That is growing and one day it will come. From within, this demand will be strengthened and we will be able to implement this direction of the Constitution. That will be the correct approach. We should not take an approach with some motive in the society, which will only create a wedge in the society, which will create division in the society, and which will not serve our purpose; we will not be able to strengthen our country, and it may lead to another division and another sort of disturbance in our society.

We have enough problems. We should not invite problems. We should come together. We should try to solve our problem. We should not add to our problems. I hope, the Government will consider this opinion. I think, the Government will not be so sectarian as an individual member or a section of the society. It will take a broader approach and it will not accept this Bill. I hope, the Government will definitely encourage education, scientific temper and unity in diversity, and through that, we will be able to reach our goal and improve our society.

With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (AJMER): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman Sir, in Parliament House chambers where we deliberate, we see quotations from Vedas inscribed on the walls and domes. 'Samano Mantra samiti samanah manah sah chittmesham' i.e. let there be unanimity in our mantras our congregations, our thoughts and our conduct. At many points in this building, it is written: 'San gachhdhwam, san vaddhwam, san vo manansi jaantam' i.e. there should be unanimity in thoughts and minds of all. Ideals are always lofty. One should aim for reaching the top of the mountain even at the risk of failure.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (VAISHALI):

On this side, it is written: "Jahan sumati tahan sampatti nana, jahan kumati tahan vipatti nidana".

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: I am speaking about wisdom. Ideals should be high. The ideals should be to reach the top. If we do not reach the top, we will atleast go higher than the foothill. That is why our constitution makers talked of common Civil Code. It sounds good and is worth following as an ideal. Hon'ble Hannan Mollah Saheb might not have forgotten that the full bench of the Supreme Court had given this judgement one or two years ago and had asked as to why the uniform Civil Code has not been implemented in the country so far. This is very unfortunate for the country and in a way, this was a rebuke from the Judges. However, much discussion took place on it later but this matter was somewhat forgotten. It must be there in your memory.

There are two kinds of people in this country, Firstly, those who call themselves Hindu in today's context and secondly, those whose ancestors were Hindu. However, it will be much better if we all say that I'm neither a Hindu nor a Muslim but an Indian or a human-being. If it is accepted and if we consider ourselves Indians first, then would not we want that the thinking, costume, language and other things of our country be similar also. When we say unity in diversity, this is the speciality of India... (Interruptions) I am expressing my views.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Hon'ble Member has brought this proposal in the garb of a sadhu and all the people should be made to dress like him. ... (Interruptions)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: You should listen first. You stick to the beaten track and take literal translation. As I told in the beginning our Rishis and Munis, Lord Mahavir and Gautam had told to speak the truth. Mohammed Saheb and Jesus Christ asked us to be kind to all. The ideas shown to us by Lord Rama and Krishna are worth emulating by us and by the whole country. We should, endeavour to imbibe all these ideas according to our capacity. However, 'Satyam Bruyat' and 'Satyamev Jataye,' these are our ideals. Ideals will remain ideals only. Our sacred books do speak of non-violence, truth, non stealing, non accumulation and brahmacharya but do you think that no incident of theft take place? But still the ideal will remain that we should not steal. Similarly, the Directive Principles of our Constitution speak of common civil code in the country. Be it a ban on cow slaughter, prohibition or adoption of uniform civil code, all are worth following. If the

country is to be integrated from East to West, and North to South into one then we should not forget that common civil code can also form a base of our emotional national unity.

As I told in the beginning that there are two kinds of people in the country. I said so because a person from Kanya-Kumari would certainly like to have Darshan of Lord Amarnath in North? What is that thing which makes lakhs of people face innumerable problems in going to Kashmir under hail of bullets for Amarnath Darshan? People from North go to South, from South to North, from East to West and from West to East for Darshan of Kamakhya Devi Temple. Who does not want to go to Pragjyotishpur or Gauhati, who would not like to visit Arunchal Pradesh for darshan of Parshuam Kund? Each stone in this country is a manifestation of Shankar. The soil of our country was called as sacred mother by our great people giving it the name of mother India. Gau Mata, Ganga Mata, Matri bhasha, Mantri Bhumi Madre Vatan, Motherland were our ideals. Similarly, there should be common civil code, a uniform civil code whether it is for marriage, inheritance or divorce. There should be a uniform civil code for all. I believe that no one should have any objection on this score in principle. Shri Dasmunshi is not here now. He and Shri Anadi Sahu discussed at length about the Vedas, Upanishads, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Smritis. But I want to quote from Chanakya:

*'Anantashastram, Bahulashchvidya*

*Alpashchkale, Bahuvighnata cha*

*Yatsarbhootam, Tadupasneeyam.'*

Shastras are countless, knowledge is also very vast, but time is very limited and there are also a number of obstacles. We should accept only those things which have some essence and could do welfare of all people. What it was yesterday, how was it, we have our ideals which are real. We have been adopting those ideals and we should adopt them. I do not want to give any sermon. But it is written in Vedas:

*Ekovashi Sarvabhutantratma,*

*Ekamsadwipra Bhudhavadanti.*

*Tam atmastham ye anupashyanti dheera,*

*teshan sashwatam sukham netresham.*

The controller of the entire world and the entire universe is God. If he exists, he is the only power. He is present in the souls of every creature and in every particle. Some address him by one name and others by another. But it is one power which is present in the form of the controller of the entire world. The scholars have called him by different names. In shastras and epics, he has been described in many forms but actually it is one power. We feel that power in our souls and we meditate, contemplate and brood about him. It is the only way of getting eternal joy forever. We cannot get such joy from any other source.

I come from Ajmer. There is holy place of Pushkar which is the city of Brahmaji and there is also the holy shrine of Khwajaji. In simple words,

"Mana ki khuda ko dhudne wale ko aalamme milta hai,

Magar itna bata de ki tu kis Mausam me milta hai.

Tera pata pooche kisi brahmin se ya kisi Momin se

Na too Ganga me milta hai, na hi jamjam me milta hai."

The reply to this was given by a person who believed in the unity of the country in a very Simple manner,

"Hai hawa Aakash mai magar woh nazar aati nahi

Hai lali mehndi ke patte me, magar woh nazar atti nahi,

Har rang me mauzood hai, magar woh nazar atti nahi

Yog sadhan ke bina use koi paa sakta nahi"

Yoga is the best way to control all kinds of vices and mental disorders. There are five Yamas, rules are also five. There is very little time left, it is difficult for me to describe all of them because this subject is very vast.

I also want to mention that if the Muslim of Indonesia feel proud watching the Ramayana, if the person living there feels proud to name himself as Sukarna or Megavati, then person living in India, even if he is Muslim, he is a citizen of this country. His name can also be Radhey Shyam, and if he is Gopal, then also he is a citizen of this country. Hindus have different sects even though they have been following their religion since ancient times, similarly there are different sects in Islam also like 'Mohammadpanthy' of Islampanthy' sects. But our country, our nation, our culture is one.

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: It is also said that "Mahajano na gatah sah ev pantha.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: That is right. The path great persons have followed, that is religion. We say that unity in diversity is a unique feature of India. Do we not reflect that diversity and has that diversity not given birth to the regionalism, terrorism and supremacy to one particular language.

17.00 hrs.

Our colleagues say that India is a union of various states and it is not a single nation. This kind of statements are given. We talk of unity in diversity, does it reflect an ideology of separatism. Nobody can decimate our unity. We will have to be united for the sake of one nation. I, therefore, understand that the base of Uniform Civil Code enshrined in our holy constitution will have to be accepted in the form of Directive Principles. We will have to accept it tomorrow, if not today. We have talked about section 377 right from the beginning and the issue of birth place of Maryada Purushottam Shri Ram, as has been mentioned by Swamiji, the issue of Uniform Civil Code should be taken up with this. We have been the believer of this ideology right from the beginning. This will neither cause a threat to Islam religion nor Hindu religion or Sikh religion. The way in which uniform civil marriage act is stipulated in the Uniform Civil Code, we will have to set up a system with regard to other issues also, then only this 'mantra' would be meaningful.

I, through you, Sir, while supporting this Bill put forth by Swamiji, would like to mention that our ideals should be high and we should try continuously to achieve those ideals.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion.

Sir, at the outset, I stand here to support the Bill, which has been brought forward by hon. Member, Yogi Aditya Nath. I differ to a certain extent with the logic that has been put forth. The concept that is prevalent in this country is, that it may be, because BJP as a Party is striving for a uniform civil code. This impression has been created. But what do we actually understand by uniform civil code and how old is this issue before this country?

Sir, as far as I understand, civic sense gives rise to this idea. Our civilisation is not only 5,000 years old, it may be much more, as hon. Member, Shri Anadi Sahu has

[Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab]

amply demonstrated in his eloquent speech. Our civilisation is more than 8,000 years old and many rishis have framed verses, stanzas and have deliberately not credited their names to it. A civilised society was formed here some thousand years back. On repeated occasions not only because of foreign invasion but also for many other reasons, the civilisation went through strife and strain. It develops, it reaches the zenith and then again it falls. That is how the social changes occur and that is how the Indian society has developed in different phases.

Sir, in this 21st Century we are in a different age. What I was saying is that even in India because of our geopolitical situation, the society has developed not in a uniform way, but in a lopsided and in a different way. In different ages one part of the country has developed and another part has lagged behind because it did not have a unilateral form of Government at any point of time other than since 1947.

Sir, before we talk of 1947, there was the Constituent Assembly from 1946-50, which adopted the Constitution of India, which came into force on 26th January, 1950.

I would like to draw the attention of this House, through you, that during the reign of Vikramaditya, the history says that there were different types of faiths within the society. At that time, nomadic tribes had not come into the *Aryavrata*. But during that period also, the society was divided into different beliefs. There were *Ganapatiyas*, there were *Shaktas*, there were *Sanatanis*, there were a number of other faiths which were prevalent. The responsibility of the king was to protect all faiths. That is why Vikramaditya was acclaimed as one of the finest kings in our society. But later on, the society was transformed. It was towards the beginning of the 11th century that in Orissa all faiths combined together and even today it is called the cult of *Jagannath*. We find that all faiths are merged with the Lord. Everything is submerged with him. During that period, during the beginning of the second millennium, the whole Indian society went through a turmoil. As was pointed out very rightly by Shri Sahu, slowly the society shrunk itself into a cocoon. We lost our maritime activities. We did not venture out. We did not go out to South-East Asia, what to talk of going to the Mediterranean Sea, though earlier that was the situation. The whole society, which was vibrant earlier, shrunk itself. It became very narrow-minded. But during that time, another thing happened, which also rejuvenated our society. What was before that? Before that, the society was

monarchical. A thousand years ago, it had *Janapadas*. The *Panchayat* was deciding how the society should behave and how the difference between marriage, between divorce, between distribution of property was to be sorted out. That is how the *Panchayat* was deciding. But later on it was the monarchy, the version of the king, that was supreme. But when the Muslims came and they started different kingdoms in different areas, they gave the Indian society the judiciary. The judiciary was separated from the executive. That is the greatest benefit which the Muslims gave to the world civilisation, if we can say that. Earlier, the executive was deciding authority, but here, during the Muslim rule, it was the Muslims who segregated the judiciary from the executive. During that time, from 11th century till the British came to our society, they ruled over different parts of the country. We had different types of civil procedures. And what did the British, understanding the problems of this nature, do? Just after 1857, when the Crown took over the reigns of power in India, when the Company was divested of the power, it was in 1861 that the Indian Penal Code came into existence. And what do we find in the Indian Penal Code? We find the Marriage Act, the Succession Act, divorce also came into that, and so also recognition was given to the Muslims community that *Shariyat* will be protected. But, for the first time during the British rule, it was only in 1940 - I may be corrected if I am wrong - that the concept of uniform civil code came into existence. It was first discussed at the political level. It was first discussed in 1940, just five or six years before we attained our freedom.

I think many of us know what was the situation of the country during 1940s. The World War was there. The agitation to attain freedom was in full swing. The INA was also formed during that time. The British India was apprehensive that it would be attacked at any moment by Japan, by INA. That was the political situation then. The inherent part was to divide the Indian society. During that time this concept was floated at the political level to have a uniform civil code knowing fully well that by that time they the British had already ruled this country for more than 80 years under the Indian Penal Code. But they had never tried to impose or implement the uniform civil code. It was never discussed. But, in 1940, they started saying: We want to have a uniform civil code.

Today, in 2002, with the NDA Government in power and with the Supreme Court's decision of the Nineties delivered by Justice Kuldeep Singh and other Members in the Bench which gave suggestions to the Government, with all these in the background, I would ask. What do we understand by uniform civil code? The uniform civil code



does not mean the Hindu code. It can not mean the Hindu code. The manner in which it has been discussed from the other side is as if it is the Hindu code which is going to be imposed. It has never been said that it is the Hindu code which is to be imposed. The uniform civil code means an attempt should be made to inculcate the best from all sides, an uniform code.

Today, very recently, I think in the last Budget Session, a Bill on the succession provisions of the Christian community was adopted. It was not there earlier. Today, even anyone who goes through the debates of the Constituent Assembly knows the amount of difference between the then Prime Minister and the then President relating to the Hindu Code Bill. A lot of things are there. It is part of history and I would not like to go into those details. But I would like to say that today we are adjudged by different Codes. It is better to have one civil code.

A mention has been made about the United States of America. In the United States of America, with the little knowledge that I have today, it is clearly mentioned that attempt should be made not to encourage polygamy. But different States of the United States of America have separate laws on marriage. It does not have a uniform law because the American history is also different. It does not have a uniform law till today. It is the most developed country in this world. It does not encourage polygamy. That has been very categorically stated.

But I would like to mention here, if you kindly give me a few more minutes, about this concept which we have about the Muslim Personal Law and *Shariat*. It has been discussed a number of times in different circumstances. But I would say with authority that in many occasions, our society, the Hindu society, does not recognise the right of the girl-child, does not recognise the right of the wife or woman as *Shariat* does. As it has been mentioned in *The Koran* the amount of recognition that has been given to the girl-child, the amount of recognition and property right given to the woman is required in Hindu law. This is just an example I am referring to. I think it is necessary when you are thinking of *Mitrakshara*, successor and when you are thinking of adoption, the Hindu law is more adequate than the Christian law or than the Muslim law. In that respect, I think it is necessary that an attempt should be made and a cohesive policy should be framed and we should strive forward to have a uniform civil code for this country. The nation has been time and again debating on this for the past 55 years.

It was Shri M.C. Chagla who had raised it in a

different meeting. We should not forget that he was a staunch Muslim. He was a Law Minister. I think, in 1964, he had raised it for the first time in independent India and again we are discussing after the decision of the Supreme Court. I should thank Yogi Aditya Nath that he has brought this matter in Private Member's Bill. I think, the Government should also strive to bring in cohesive forces to arrive at a conclusion and we should strive for framing a Uniform Civil Code.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (JHANJIHAR-PUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to express my views briefly on three points. Hon'ble member Mr. Yogi has referred Article 44 under the Directive Principle of State Policy. First of all I would like to say that it is a Private Member's Bill introduced in the House. It is not the agreed agenda of NDA and civil code is not in that agenda. I am not bound to support this Bill despite being a member of NDA. I oppose this. Since I can put forward my views with full freedom, I can not support it. This Bill does not belong to NDA's Government but is a Private Member's Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill has not been brought by NDA Government but is a Private Member's Bill.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I oppose this Bill because of the objectives of the Bill. It relates to the directive principles of state policy which are given in our constitution under article 36 to article 51. State has to implement these directive principles of State policy. State must try to implement these. Of course some of these have been discussed in the parliament such as compulsory education. Some days ago Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development has brought a Bill. Constitution of India came into force in 1950 but what was the reason, that no one even touched these principles. So the Hon'ble member has brought this Bill. What is the helplessness of the government, what is the justification?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India is a multilingual country and people of every religion reside here. Our constitution is based on the fact that you can not discriminate any one on the basis of caste, creed or religion. The article 49 referred to by Hon'ble member relates to Ayodhya Temple. It is clearly stated in article 49 that all old and historical structures are our heritage. Constitution does not permit you to construct a temple by destroying something historical.

[Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav]

I understand that no one should be permitted to erase the historical facts of the country. Only then this country will remain one. It is intended in the Bill that the country would have one religion, uniform civil code will do good to the country. It will unite Hindustan and strengthen the nationality. But Pakistan does not have this nationality. There is only one religion, there is autocracy, democratic system does not remain stable there. Dictatorship is imposed in one or two years. That dictatorship is pulling on any how. There is predominance of only one religion there. Sometimes people fight in the name of language, sometimes in the name of religion, some times in the name of regionality. The biggest evil of this country is caste system-caste system in India. This caste system is the root cause of all evils. So we should not talk of uniform civil code targeting the religion. It will not strengthen unity, integrity and harmony. When we would have brotherhood in the country, when people would not fight over religion, when they would not hate each other, then only our unity can survive. We can establish a unified society only by abolishing the caste system.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the preamble of Indian constitution is written after much consideration by constitution makers. So it should not be hurt in any way. Therefore I put question mark on such type of Bill. In this way it is meaningless to talk of uniform civil code.

I would like to say in the last that Hon'ble member Shri Anadi Sahu has given so many examples of prophet Mohammad etc. in the case of religion. Shri Dasmunsi has quoted from Rigveda and has given examples from history and historical Purans. Shri Anadi sahu is a learned man. I would like to say one thing that a man is recognised by his path, by his ideas and thoughts. Man is never great. Prophets are great because of their path and way; whether the path is righteous or not. What was the path of Lord Ram & Shri Krishna. Crores of Hindus have faith in them. There is no check on the way of worship in our constitution. But you see from Virat Nagar, from Jarasandha to Magadhray and from sea to Dwarkadham. During the reign of Lord Krishna in Dwarkadham even he was opposed by his own Kinsmen. For justice Krishna had to wage a relentless fight against them and lastly he was nicknamed 'Ranchod' or 'the one who runs away from fight'. He had to go to Dwarkadham from Mathura. According to mythological belief even prophet had to fight for justice against atrocity and injustice. Our society is full of all kinds of evils.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It's time will be over at 5.40. Hon'ble Minister has to give reply also, therefore, you should conclude now.

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I am

concluding. Similarly, Prophet Hazrat Mohammad also went to Medina from Mecca. People from his own community criticised him. They did not like his way. When he told the way to justice, his own people arrested him in Medina. I mean that there is similarity in both. If, in religion Shri Krishna is considered on one hand and Prophet Mohammed on the other, then their teaching is the teaching of justice. But if society and country are divided on the basis of the religion of a community and if such a Bill is brought then harmony and nationalistic feelings can not be strengthened in the society. National unity will be strengthened when we, the people of all religions, will establish unity in diversity. Hence, I oppose this Bill strongly.

SHRI ALI MOHD. NAIK (ANANTNAG): Sir, as far as this Bill is concerned, I oppose it. Hon'ble member who has presented this Bill has given three points on the basis of which he wants the bill to be introduced. He says that this Bill will bring unity in India. The speciality of this Bill is that the Muslim population, who produce more children can be controlled through it. He says that it is given in one of the Directive Principles where the Govt. is asked to make such kind of provisions. My answer is that as far as Directive Principles are concerned, they are given in the Constitution and the Constitution says that the Govt. will make efforts to achieve this end. Constitution has been more than 50 years old but all the Governments which came to power did not think it fit to do so

[English]

in their wisdom.

[Translation]

That is why they have kept it open.

[English]

It is, in a way, open.

[Translation]

The second point being raised is that it will bring unity in the country. India is a country where people having different languages and religions live. Can there be equality through a Civil code? We have examples. Pakistan came into being in the name of Islam and West Pakistan tried to force its language on East Pakistan in the name of Islam. And what happened to Pakistan? Bangladesh was created and got separated from Pakistan. We have recent example of Mumbai. So much controversy took place in Mumbai on the issue of language that Maharashtra and Gujarat were created. Therefore, unity can not be brought about by this, rather it will lead to problematic situation. Our history is full of such instances and we should refrain from increasing them further.

As far as population is concerned, it is said that a

Muslim makes four marriages, which increases population. I would like to ask that do the latest figures of recent census support this theory? They do not support it. Secondly, generally there are a hundred women for a hundred men available for marriage in every community and religion.

[English]

In a community for hundred males there will be 98 or 100 females available for marriage. ...*(Interruptions)* It is not man made.

[Translation]

If each of the 20 Muslim men does 4 marriages it would mean that 80 women got absorbed in 20 Muslim men. Then, 20 women remained for 80 Muslim men and 20 Muslim men did one marriage each. But the remaining 60 Muslim men have no one to marry. From where they will bring women?

[English]

They will have no females. They will have no chance to produce children.

[Translation]

So, even if a person has 4 women still a large number of men will be without a woman. It is very strange.

[English]

It has no legs to stand. This is not a Bill for the integrity of the country. This is not a Bill for the unity of the country. This Bill is not for protecting India. I strongly oppose this Bill because I want a united India. I do not want a divided India.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIRAM CHAUHAN (BASTI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the private Member's Bill moved by Yogi Aditya Nath.

India is an ancient nation where Rishi-Muni and Maharishies regularly used to formulate codes and conduct to govern the society. Whenever any changes need to be brought in the society, they were brought about through these codes and conduct. Thus society used to be governed properly and no difficulty came in the way and equality used to be there. But when there are various laws for various communities in the society these give rise so many evils to prevail.

Sir, Dasmuni ji was interpreting the religion in detail but as far as I dwell up the view, religion means-'Dharyati. Iti Dharma' - whatever is adopted, is called Dharma. Flowing is the nature of water and burning is the nature of fire. If fire gives up its heat, nobody will call it fire and if

water gives up its nature of flow and it accumulates somewhere, bad smell begins to emanate from it and thus its nature is changed. Similarly, this House is supposed to enact laws for the welfare of this country so that all the welfare laws equally apply to each and every citizen which is most urgent. That is why Yogi Aditya Nath has brought this Bill. This becomes more important at the time when our country is celebrating the birth centenary of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji who gave the slogan- 'Is Desh Mein Do Vidhan, Do Nishan Aur Do Pradhan Nahin Chalenge, Nahin Chalenge'. Giving this slogan he sacrificed his life in Jammu and Kashmir. We are celebrating this year as the birth centenary of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji. The whole country remembered and saluted him on 6th July.

The Bill which Yogi Aditya Nathji has brought is very important. This Bill will greatly help in solving all the problems which are being faced at present in the country. It will also help in getting riddance of the planned conspiracy being hatched by foreign powers in the name of conversion of religion, in the name of adoption of Darul Islam in the country so as to increase the Muslim population. It is therefore, necessary that the people be governed by a certain code of conduct and a law. Today, it is the need of the hour.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all of us earn our livelihood here, do our activities altogether but we are governed by different codes of conduct and by different laws. This is not proper in any way. I, therefore, through you Sir, would like to request all the hon'ble Members to extend co-operation to get the Bill, brought by Yogi Aditya Nath, passed because this public Welfare Bill can take our entire society in the right direction.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on one hand this will help in controlling the situation of population explosion - the alarming situation which is going to engulf the whole country and on the other hand, in getting riddance of all the financial problems and education and other difficulties being faced by Muslim women. Thus, Muslim women will come out of the sufferings of the hatred survival. It is, therefore, a public welfare Bill. This Bill, if passed, will remove all evils of discrimination and disparities prevailing in the society. This Bill will help in keeping the integrity of the country intact and making the life of the people peaceful and prosperous. I conclude with my full support to this Bill.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (PONNANI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill and oppose it with all the vehemence at my command.

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

Article 44 of the Constitution says: "The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India." This article appears among the Directive Principles and, as has been rightly pointed out, is not enforceable under law. The Bill that the hon. Member has moved does not seek to merely omit article 44. Had that been the case, I would have supported the Bill because we have all along been opposed to doing away with the personal laws. Some years back, I myself had moved in this House a non-official Bill asking for omission of article 44.

But the present Bill that is before the House seeks not merely to omit article 44 but also to have another Chapter in the Constitution as Part IVB wherein it is provided that it shall be obligatory for the Government to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

Therefore, the idea is very clear, and that is, asking the Government to do away with all the personal laws in our country and to impose upon one and all a uniform civil code.

Now, Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have several common civil laws. For example, we have the Common Contract Act and so on and so forth. Here, when we mean a uniform civil code, the idea is that the personal laws of all the communities be done away with and even in matters concerning religious sanctity, a common civil code enacted by this House be imposed on all.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill, therefore, is a death-knell to secular polity as envisaged by the Constitution of India. It is ushering in fascism. Secularism and democracy presupposes religious freedom, freedom in matters which concern the sanctity of religion. To do away with all these, is not the democratic and secular way. It is an attempt at creation of a fascist raj.

India is a multiple society...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri G.M. Banatwalla, one minute please.

[Translation]

The time allotted for discussion on this Bill is two hours which is going to be over at 5.40 pm. Since there are some more hon'ble members to speak on this Bill and after that the Hon'ble Minister will reply and then the mover of the Bill will also speak, so if House agrees, the time for discussion may be extended by half an hour or by 45 minutes.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Please extend time for

discussion by two hours because I would also like to say a lot in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Why should the nation hesitate to discuss such an important thing? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

We should have a wide discussion on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

Each point should be discussed. So, please extend time by two hours. ...*(Interruptions)* when such a Bill has been brought here, we should discuss it widely.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, I am taking the sense of the House.

*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUNWAR AKHILESH SINGH (MAHARAJGANJ, U.P.): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the number of MPs present in the House is not sufficient for. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I would also like to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very important issue. So all Members should be given an opportunity to speak on this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

YOGI ADITYA NATH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the hon'ble Members are willing to speak please extend time by two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are also some more important Bills of other Members. Do you want that those should not be taken up? I think it is not fair. All the Members should be given an opportunity to speak. What is the opinion of the House in this regard?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I want sufficient time to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

After all, democracy is the name of discussion.

[Translation]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not preventing you to express yourself.

*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Discussion may please be concluded at six O' clock today and if necessary, it can be continued tomorrow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Today, time is very short. Discussion is likely to continue tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If time limit is not extended, we will have to finish it by six O'clock today itself.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: This is a very important matter, how can it be over today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are not getting my point. I said that if we extend time by one hour, we will sit up to six O' clock today and remaining discussion will be taken up tomorrow.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is alright.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time for this discussion is extended by one hour.

*[Translation]*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I hope that in future, time will be extended by more than one hour.

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: If time is extended by one hour, the Members who sit here will feel that they are being punished.

*[English]*

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was pointing out that secularism, as understood by the Constitution of India, is not anti-religious in character. It believes in unity in diversity and that is the factor that has to be understood. India is a multiple society. It is multi-religious, multi-lingual, multi-ethnic and so on and so forth and any attempt to deprive any section of the society of its culture or matters which concern the religious sanctity will only disrupt the unity of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are told that a common civil code will promote national unity. This is a false illusion. It is an exploded myth that any uniform civil code promotes national unity. We all know, for example, that in the United States of America there are separate marriage laws, divorce laws and other laws in different States. Though

there are different marriage, divorce and other laws in different States yet the unity of the US is not affected. Nobody thinks of bringing a common law for the sake of the unity of the US. It will also be realised that the fierce World Wars, I and II, were fought among peoples, among nations with almost a uniform civil code. They all believed in the Christian Civil Code. They all believed in one code and yet there were wars. These are all exploded myths that any uniform civil code will bring about unity. Unity comes from respecting the cultural and all human rights of the people of every section and unity does not come from trampling upon them and imposing forcibly any thinking from above. Sir, we have article 25 of the Constitution of India which gives religious freedom. There is an explanation to the word 'Hindu'. That explanation says that the word Hindu includes Sikhs and others. So, as far as they are concerned, there is almost a uniform civil code. There is almost a uniform civil code applicable to Hindus, Sikhs and others, according to the definition given in article 25. Yet, we know that on occasions serious dissension unfortunately came within these communities despite the fact that they always had a uniform civil code among them.

Therefore, I would say that it is a myth that a uniform civil code will bring national unity. Contrary is the case. Any attempt at a forcible imposition of a common civil code will be highly disintegrative. I warn the House and the entire nation about its dangerous consequences. The concept of a uniform civil code is highly disintegrative and will lead to the disunity of the entire nation.

We have several communities. There are Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, etc. We have so many tribes and all of them have their own personal laws. Yes, Hindus also have their own personal laws. It is not merely a question of the Muslims. Deprive Hindus of their personal law and the result would be a threat to the unity of the nation. Deprive all these hundreds and thousands of tribes of their personal laws, their social laws and their culture; and the result would be disastrous for the nation. So, let us not follow that path.

On the contrary, protection of the personal laws, protection of the culture of these communities has proved to be an integrating force. We had problems with Nagaland. We had problems with Mizoram too. This House had to amend the Constitution of India. Yes, the Constitution of India was amended and special provisions were separately incorporated for Nagaland, assuring Nagaland that its personal laws, its social ways and its culture will not be interfered with by this House. As a result, the various

[Shri G.M. Banatwalla]

extremist movements there were sought to be brought into the mainstream.

Similar is the case with Mizoram. Assurances were given to the people of Mizoram by way of an amendment to the Constitution of India when Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister. The assurance was that their personal laws, their social ways and their culture would not be interfered with by Parliament if they come to the national mainstream. Such were the assurances. I was sitting here in the House with Mr. Laldenga coming here and sitting in the Visitors' Gallery.

We, therefore, find that assurances to protect the culture and the religious laws have proved to be an integrating factor for India. But today that is being challenged. All the tribes are being challenged. All the communities are being challenged. The very process of integration of India is being challenged with the fascist concept of coming about with one culture, with common laws even in matters concerning the religion of a community.

Sir, these are the factors that will have to be understood. The concept of a common civil code is a rejected concept. I must say that it is a rejected concept by the overwhelming majority of the Indian nation. What happened? Special Marriage Law, about which a reference was made, was enacted by this House and it was understood that this Special Marriage Act is like a common civil code. May I ask, Mr. Chairman, as to what percentage of marriages in our country are performed under the Special Marriage Act? It is hardly two per cent. Nearly 98 per cent, rejecting the Special Marriage Act, go as per their own personal law. The concept of a common civil code is a totally rejected, outmoded and disintegrated concept considered by the Indian nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have taken about twenty minutes. The time extended is not only for you. Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA. Several questions have come up. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Your time is over.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is not. Here talaq-talaq and many other things have been mentioned, please listen.

*[English]*

Why are we running away from a discussion. Why is the House running away from a discussion?

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is not running away from a discussion. You have taken twenty minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am only on an introductory point. Please look at the points which have been raised. I must be able to satisfy on those number of points in the interest of the entire nation.

We are told about reforms. But the question of uniform civil code and the question of reforms are two different things. How can it be assumed that the uniform civil code will be the best social system that we will have? There is a talk about Muslim Law. I say that Muslim Law or the *Shariat* is the best system that mankind can ever get. It was the French Libaan who said: "Mohammad, peace be upon him has come and the status of women in society is now secured." It was a Principal of the Law College of Geneva, Prof. Spiral who said that even after 1000 years, if mankind comes back to the laws of Islam, then that day of coming back will be the day of deliverance of the entire mankind. ...*(Interruptions)* You will also be dealt with by me only if the Chairman would allow me to speak. I do not want certificates from others. We have that *iman*, that faith and we can argue out on each and every tenet of the *Shariat* that it is the most modern, most appropriate and the best tenet that mankind can get.

Sir, we are told that perhaps Hindu Law needs certain reforms. For example, the hon. Member has been kind enough to refer to the protection of right to property of women under Islam. I compliment him for having referred to such a vital thing. The hon. Member said that this has to be imported into the Hindu Law.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I did not say that.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Have it imported in the Hindu Law, if you feel that Hindu Law needs it. ...*(Interruptions)* But deficiencies in the Hindu Law is no argument for having a Uniform Civil Code and doing away with the personal laws of one and all. Every section of this country has its own personal laws. Hindus have personal laws and it has different varieties. I do not want to go into those varieties.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please see the watch. Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, I have still to come to a few more points. It does not matter. Next time I shall continue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No next time. Please conclude now.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: It is because I have to take up certain points on which attacks have been made. I do concede that there may be Muslims who may not be strictly following the Muslim Law. Therefore, there may be certain problems among them. But that is the case of reforming the people, not of reforming the sound principles of the Muslim Law. That is the point. And then, if the Muslim Law is enforced and implemented, by the *Shariat* Court, with the powers that a *Shariat* Court has, that would be an answer. That would be an answer to some of the problems arising among the Muslims because of their non-compliance or wrong compliance with the tenets of the Muslim Law.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, reference has been made to the fact that this is the law which talks of *Talaq, Talaq, Talaq* and it is the end of it. I am, at least, happy that the hon. Members have great concern for the interests of Muslim women. I am sure that they would be concerned and will have interest when they see woman after woman being burnt for dowries, and when they find women suffering in different sections of the society. But here this is not the case. The law is not so simple as is being told by them. Do they know that Prophet Mohammed, peace be upon him, said that the most despised thing of all the things permissible under Islam is 'divorce'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There are certain ways and certain methods to go about it. Time does not permit me to speak on such a sensitive subject. Mr. Chairman, if you allow, let me proceed with this question of divorce, the position in the various laws and among the Muslims. It is the ignorance, the total ignorance or an attempt not to understand the reality or the real situation that has led to this position of this Bill being brought before this House. I appeal to the House, in the name of democracy, in the name of secularism, in the name of putting an end to any fascism, and in the name of national unity, that this Bill be thrown out lock, stock and barrel.

18.00 hrs.

I hope the hon. Member withdraws the Bill. If he does not withdraw, let the Bill be thrown out by the House lock, stock and barrel.

Sir, there are several aspects on which I wanted to speak, but in view of the paucity of time, in view of your restlessness and in view of your continuous orders from above to conclude, I am left with no choice but to conclude, when I have not really concluded and when I have still to say something on various points. Those misconceptions must go. Let us not have wrong ideas of Muslim society that we want to multiply and then have our *Raj*. For a thousand years, Muslims ruled this country. Still they did not try to become a highly populated community. They remained in minority. That speaks volumes on various things. So, this is a vicious campaign which ill accords with our attempts at unity and strength of the country.

18.02 hrs.

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Thirty Eight Report

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT (SHAJAPUR): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table 38th report of the Business Advisory Committee.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.02 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, July 22, 2002/ Asadha 31, 1924 (Saka).*

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