

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Third Session
(Tenth Lok Sabha)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 23, 1992/Chaitra 3, 1914
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: *Mr. Speaker, Sir, Will you congratulate the hon. Minister Shri Madhav Rao Scindia for his half century which helped for the victory of the Lok Sabha Cricket Team yesterday?*

MR. SPEAKER: *We did it yesterday.*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: *Why don't you congratulate him for India's performance in the World Cup?*

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): *Is there any objection to that also?*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Smoking and drinking on domestic flights

*347. SHRICHINMAYANAND SWAMI:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND

TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether smoking and drinking are allowed on domestic flights of the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the reasons for announcing that smoking is prohibited; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to prohibit the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK): (a) Smoking is strictly prohibited on all domestic flights. *Indian Airlines does not serve liquor on domestic flights. However, there is no ban on consumption of liquor by passengers during flights.*

(b) Such in flight announcements are made to make the passengers aware that smoking is prohibited.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIMAYANAND SWAMI: *Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are taken to deal with cases where passengers smoke even after the announcement has been made?*

[English]

SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK: *Sir, for the time being, we have received no such cases that after the announcement also people are just smoking. When it comes to that level, we will request them not to do so. Then,*

persuasive measures will always be there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Minister of an incident that took place while I was travelling from Trivandrum to Delhi on 4th February. An air-hostess was offering a lighter to a gentleman for lighting a cigarette. I have written to the hon. Minister regarding these things but have not received any reply so far. Is there any serious proposal to take steps in this direction?

(*English*)

SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK: We have not received any letter. If he can give the details of it, we will enquire into the matter.

(*Translation*)

SHRI CHINMAYANAND SWAMI: Secondly, it was said that there is no ban on consumption of liquor by the passengers during flights. I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when consumption of liquor at public places is banned then what category does the aircraft fall under? If a passenger consumes liquor on board and then misbehaves in his state of inebriation, would that not be objectionable? Will consumption of liquor be banned on board to prevent such eventualities?

(*English*)

SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK: In the international flights, it is being allowed by the airlines, but in the local flights, some people bring their liquor and take it. If they misbehave with others, then there are other provisions to tackle them. But there is no such case now.

Power Generation Through Wind

*349. SHRI HARISINHA CHAVDA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the project for power generation through wind is underway;

(b) if so, the places where this project is proposed to be set up together with the expenditure involved and the quantity of power proposed to be generated therefrom;

(c) whether the cost of power generation through this method is cheaper than other means; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Wind Power Programme was started in 1985-86 with the first wind farm projects being commissioned in January, 1986. The wind farm programme is implemented through State agencies as demonstration projects on the basis of suitable wind speeds, recorded and analysed as part of the wind survey programme. In addition, a few private entrepreneurs have also put up grid-connected wind electric generators, utilizing the tax benefits made available by the Central Government and the facilities offered by the State Electricity Boards to wheel, bank and buy surplus energy. Loans at concessional rate of interest are also available to private entrepreneurs through the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency (IREDA). Apart from clusters of wind electric generators known as wind farms, individual grid-connected machines are also installed in locations where sufficient land is not available for wind farm projects. As on 31.12.1991, a total capacity of 38.3 MW commissioned and connected to the respective State grids, which includes 5 MW private sector projects. In addition, wind electric generators of a total capacity of about 25 MW are under installation in various parts of the country, including 7 MW in the private sector.

The State-wise details of wind power capacity are as follows:

State	Total Capacity (MW)	
	Completed	Under Installation
1. Tamil Nadu	19.24	12.22
2. Gujarat	14.74	4.25
3. Maharashtra	1.19	1.50
4. Andhra Pradesh	0.55	2.50
5. Karnataka	0.55	2.00
6. Kerala	0.10	2.00
7. Orissa	1.19	-
8. Madhya Pradesh	0.64	-
9. Goa	0.11	-
Total	38.31	24.47

The capital cost of wind power projects on an average comes to about Rs. 3.0 crores per MW. At a good windy site, of annual mean speed not less 6 metres/second, over 2 million kwh of electricity will be generated per MW of installed capacity .

(c) and (d). The cost of wind power generation depends on factors like location, wind regime, type and size of wind laster generators, grid conditions and scale of projects. The average cost of generation is in the range of Rs. 2.00 - 2.25 per kwh. The average costal generation for new 210/250 MW thermal plants located away from coal-fields comes to Rs. 1.70 - 1.90 per kwh; for a 0.5/1.0 MW diesel power plant, the cost of generation is Rs. 1.80 - 1.90 per kwh.

It is relevant to note that the cost of generation in the case of diesel sets and thermal plants will continue to increase owing to increases in the cost of inputs. No such increase will take place in case of wind power throughout the life of the equipment. Thus, the relative position of wind power

improves over the years. Other advantages are modularity and short gestation enabling quwick capacity addition. Wind power generation is also environmentally benign and does not involve additional cost for pollution control as for conventional power projects. The disadvantage of wind power is that the generation is intermittent, depending on wind availability whereas in a hydel or thermal plant, power availability is continuous.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Sir, the hon. Minister's reply implies that over 1/3rd of the electricity produced in the country through wind generation comes from Gujarat. I would like to know the number of proposals sent in by the Gujarat Government , the numLer of them approved and the time by which the rest are likely to be approved?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, the generation of energy through wind has been started from 1985-86. At present wind energy is being used to produce 38 MW of electricity

and another 24 MW will be produced very soon. We have placed much emphasis on this programme. The Government is trying to generate electricity through wind energy in the coastal states of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa etc.

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister is regarding the number of projects sought to be approved by the Gujarat Government the number of such projects already approved and the time by which the rest are likely to be approved?

MR. SPEAKER: A specific notice will be needed for that. Please put some other question. The answer to that question will be given in writing. Kindly ask a question that is relevant to the entire country.

SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Sir, Banaskantha is my constituency. It is situated near the Rann of Kutch where the wind speed is very high. May I know from the hon. Minister if steps would be taken to set up plants based on wind energy in areas like Banaskantha?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, a survey has been conducted all over India with regard to generation of wind energy and this survey was conducted by the Tata Institute. According to the findings of the survey, the country has a capacity of generating 20,000 megawatts of wind energy and the maximum capacity is in Gujarat and Madras area. As the hon. Member knows the place called Lama in Gujarat. 10 MW of wind energy is being generated there and this has been connected to the State Electricity Board. Private industries have also been invited in this sector. The Government is making efforts but it has limited resources at its disposal. It involves more expenditure than thermal or hydro power generation. So we are conducting a demonstration throughout the country so that private industry is also attracted to this sector.

[English]

SHRI A. CHAIRLES: It is the general impression that the cost of production of

wind energy is the cheapest. But in answer to part (c) and (d) of the question, it is stated that the average cost of generation of wind energy is Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2.25 per kw.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the cost of production of wind energy per kw is arrived at by taking into consideration only the cost of installation charges?

Will the cost of production of wind energy be the cheapest if we take into consideration the recurring expenditure which will be very low in course of time?

If so, wherever there is no possibility of having thermal or diesel or hydro-electric projects, the possibility of generation of wind energy should be considered and steps should be taken for installation of more such wind energy projects.

[Translation]

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that the recurring expenditure on wind energy will be very low in course of time but the initial expenditure is quite high. In case of generation of thermal energy, its input-costs consisting of fuel, oil and transportation of coal keeps increasing. As a result of technological research, the input cost in future would be nil. With the result that as compared to thermal and hydro energy, wind energy will be cheaper in future.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Sir, the hon. Minister said that this facility can be available in coastal areas. In the Andaman & Nicobar Island ... the cost of power generation with diesel increases because over Rs. 3/- per unit is spent in power generation. Is there any proposal to generate wind energy in the Andaman & Nicobar island as the wind speed is very high there?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, the hon. Minister wants to know the possibility of generating wind energy in the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep where the wind velocity is 6 metres per second. The

possibility of generation of electricity through wind energy, mini-hydro and micro-hydro in Andaman-Nicobar is being seriously considered and we shall give priority to the project within our plants.

SHRI BRISHIN PATEL: Sir, May I know from the hon. Minister the comparative cost of 38.31 MW of electricity generated through wind energy and 38.31 MW generated through a diesel plant?

MR. SPEAKER: This question will mislead the entire House. This is the initial expenditure.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Sir, at present the expenditure on generating electricity through wind energy is nearly Rs. 2.75 crore per megawatt.

[English]

Power Generation in Eastern Region

*350. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN:** Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage ratio of participation of the Union Government in generating power in the Eastern region is much lower as compared to the Northern and Western regions;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to enhance the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Out of the total installed generating capacities in the Eastern, Northern and Western Regions, the Central Sector Generating units account for 29.85%, 31.43% and 18.89% respectively as on 31.3.1991. The ratio of central sector generation in the Eastern Region compares favourably with the Northern and is higher

than the Western Region.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his answer that the ratio of Central-sector generation in the Eastern Region compares favourably with the Northern Region and is higher than the Western Region. But, in 1951, just before the advent of our Planning process, the Eastern Region in general and West Bengal in particular had the highest capacity of power generation. This region has now come down to the lowest position. In 1991, out of the 66,000 MW capacity, West Bengal has only 3000 MW and the Eastern Region as a whole has 9000 MW capacity. So, may I request the hon. Minister to give details of the investment made by the Central Government in different Plan periods date-wise and Central-Sector generating station-wise?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The hon. Member has asked as question about shortage of power generation in the Eastern Region. But I want to tell the hon. Member that today the shortage of energy in the Eastern Region is 15 per cent and the peak demand shortage is 20 per cent. Regarding the question why there is the problem of shortage in the Eastern Zone, I want to tell the hon. Members that there are several reasons for that. One, now the Plant Load Factor in the Eastern Region, in all the States, is the lowest. But there is a question: What is the existing capacity today? In Bihar, it is only 20 per cent. In Bengal, the State Electricity Board's Plant Load Factor is 19 per cent; in Orissa, it is 37 per cent. I now come to the question of what is the existing capacity today. In the Eastern Region, how to use maximum capacity and how to increase the Plant Load Factor is the question. Only by doing this, the problem of energy shortage can be solved. I want to tell the hon. Member that the Central sector is giving priority for power generation in the Eastern region. Now there is a Talcher Project with 3000 megawatt capacity in Orissa. The Farakka Project with 21,000 megawatt capacity super thermal power station is under construction in Bengal. There is a Kehalgaon project with 2000 megawatt capacity power generation

in Bihar. Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to tell you that the transmission lines which were to be constructed by the Bengal and Orissa Governments in 1989, till today, they have not been completed. In Bihar, Rangali and Karghat transmission lines which were to be completed during the Sixth Five Year Plan, till today the work has not started. I can create power, but how to evacuate power from one place to another place as this is a work to be done by the transmission lines. Now the State Governments of Orissa Bihar and Bengal have not constructed the transmission lines. They are not increasing the plant load factor. That is the reason for the power shortage in the Eastern region.

SHRIZAINALABEDIN: The hon. Minister's reply is not in any way connected or related to my question. I wanted to know about the Central Government's investment, station-wise and region-wise. But he has said not a single word about that.

MR. SPEAKER: If you do not have that information, you can send the reply.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: The hon. Members had asked about the Central Government's contribution. Is the Talcher Project with 3000 megawatt capacity in Orissa not a Central project? The Farakka... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Member wants to know about the Central Government's contribution towards power generation, centre-wise. That information is not likely to be with you at this point of time. You can send that in writing.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: In the Eighth Five Year Plan objectives, 31000 megawatt power generation has been decided. In the Eastern Region, 8000 megawatt of power generation is under consideration. The National Development Council is to meet in May and it will finalise the Central sector's participation.

SHRIZAINALABEDIN: The hon. Minister has not said anything about what I wanted

to know. If a statement is laid on the Table of the House, then it will be clear whether the Eastern region compares favourably with the Western region. But it is not correct. I want to know that... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let him formulate the question.

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN : I want an assurance from the hon. Minister saying that he will lay a statement on the Table of the house about the investments, region-wise and station wise.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know about the Central Government's investment in the Eastern region. And he want that a statement be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRIKALP NATH RAI: Whatever question the hon. Member has asked, I will reply to that by writing a letter to him. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: My second supplementary is...

MR. SPEAKER: No, pleased. You have put more than two or three questions.

DR. DEVI PROSAD PAL: Power shortage in West Bengal is acute particularly for the industrial requirements. I want to know from the Minister whether there is any programme for embarking or launching any new project for power generation where the Central Government will participate and make contribution. I also want to know was the Farakka Project, which he has referred to was started, and how long will it take to complete the project?

MR. SPEAKER: The first part of the question is already answered. You can answer the second part.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: It is an admitted fact that there is shortage of power in West Bengal because the State Government is not doing anything concrete and time-bound for the production of the power. About the

Farakka, he has asked a question, 610 MW unit is under construction now. The total capacity is 2,100 MW; two units of 500 MW each are under construction and 600 MW unit has already been energised. We are hoping that after the end of the Ninth Plan, we shall be in a position to complete the 2,100 MW unit Thermal Power Station in Farakka. The second thing is that the Government has sanctioned the Koel-Karo Projects of 710 MW in Bihar at Kehalgaon. The third is that we are going to sanction the project at Tiesta which is of 1200 MW. After the completion of these projects, the energy shortage in the Eastern region will be solved.

DR. DEVI PROSAD PAL: The hon. Minister has said that it will be after the completion of the Ninth Plan which means five years plus another five years. Is the hon. Minister suggesting that after ten years only the Farakka projects of 2,100 MW will be commissioned?

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask one supplementary Shri Pal. I am asking him to invite you for a cup of tea and give the entire information. Now Shri Jena:

SHRI SRIKANTA JANA: The hon. Minister has really avoided the question. The question was about the Central Government's contribution in power generation in the Eastern region when compared to the other regions. May I know from the hon. Minister, from the First Plan till the end of the Seventh Plan, what was the contribution of the Central Government in the entire country and what was the contribution in the State or Orissa? The Central Government's contribution in power generation, in the State of Orissa, was almost nil upto the Seventh Plan. During the Seventh Plan, it was almost totally neglected. You are taking coal from Talcher and Ib valley to other States. May I know why are you not giving priority in setting up new projects in the Ib valley and expansion of the Talcher projects in the Ib valley and expansion of the Talcher project? You are loudly saying that you are investing money in the Talcher project. It is only for the last two years, that you have started this

project. May I know what was the contribution of the Central Government upto the end of the Seventh Plan in those regions and particularly in Orissa?

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the country is divided into five zones - Eastern, Northern, Southern and North-Eastern. Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Sikkim, they are part of the Eastern region. The hon. Member has asked a question as to how much is the contribution. I have already told that it is 29 per cent. Out of the total installed generating capacity in the Eastern, Western and Northern regions, the Central sector generation units account for 29.85 per cent in the Eastern region; 31 per cent in the Northern regions and only 18 per cent in the Western regions. And for further increase, the biggest Thermal Power projects is going to be constructed in Orissa at Talcher. Shri Rajiv Gandhi laid the foundation for that. You know that its capacity is 3,000 MW and it the biggest power project. 25 per cent power is generated by the Central sector and 75 per cent is generated by the State Governments. If your State Government does not do anything, what can I do? Am I responsible for that?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Then what is the role of the Central Government? Are you prepared... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. Now Q. No. 351, Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik:

[*Translation*]

Tourism in Haryana

*351 **SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposals from the Government of Haryana for promotion of tourism in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total amount allocation for this purpose?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

STATEMENT

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Out of proposals alongwith the detailed estimates received from the State Government, proposals amounting to Rs. 52.85 lakhs for the construction of budget accommodation at sohna, Rohtak (Tilyar), Damdama Ambala, Badkhal Lake, Bahadurgarh, Hodal, Dharuhera and publicity support have already been sanctioned. However, the following proposals with a central component of Rs. 59.62 lakhs are under consideration.

- (i) Budget accommodation at Karnal
- (ii) Tourist complex at Fatehabad
- (iii) Fast Food counter at Hodal
- (iv) Catering facilities for craft persons at Surajkund.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to quote a Sanskrit couplet about Haryana. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Is it in a question form?

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: I am giving the sum, from the adict of Vikram Samvat 1385, which was found near village Sarwan, near Delhi which says:

"Deshoasti Haryanakhya Prithi-
vaya swargsannibh."

It means that there is the region called Haryana which is like a Heaven on Earth. In addition to that, it is a well-known fact that

there is a tremendous Potential for development tourism in Haryana considering the rich cultural heritage, its historical value and religious importance. So, may I know the hon. Minister whether the Government would like to provide additional facilities including some amount of central assistance form the development/encouragement of tourism in Haryana. If so, the details of the steps taken for the its promition?

SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK: While appreciating the sentiments of the hon. Members, I fully agree that the Haryana State has to be helped in its development, as far as the Central Government is concerned. We have in the answer for (a), (b) and (c) parts of the question already said that the detailed estimates received from the State Government proposals amounting to Rs. 52.85 lakh for the construction of budget accommodation at Sohna, Rohtak (Tilyar), Damdama, Ambala, Badkhal Lake, Bahadurgarh, Hodal, Dharuhera and publicity support have already been sanctioned. The other proposals which are pending with the Government is, Budget accommodation at Karnal, Tourism complex at Fatehabad, Fast food counter at Hodal and Catering facilities for craft persons at Surajkund.

One more thing that the State Government has said is that they want to have additional accommodation at Surajkund and Budget accommodation at Hissar. This, we will not be able to do because there are no facilities for the time being to expand. All other projects have been accepted and we have done it.

SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: According to the reply of the hon. Minister four proposals are pending before the Government. The Minister is interested in promoting tourism. If we see the Mahabharata serial, it completely revolves around Haryana. It has attracted the people of the country towards Kurukshetra, Karnal which is the place of Kernal Pandu Pindara where the Pandavas used to live. People what to see these places of they get proper facilities from the Tourism Department.

May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposed to formulate a tourism development action plan in Haryana with regard to these particular cities which are connected with Mahabharata serial - that is Karnal, Kurukshetra, Pinjore, Sohna, Surajkund, etc., so that the people are attracted to these places? Some proposals are pending and some other I have suggested. I want to know the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved by the Government.

SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK: The Government of India has ordered with the help of the Tourism Department that a study on Kurukshetra can be commissioned. Once the study be over; then we shall be in a position to look into it.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Of the four pending projects two have already been sanctioned and the remaining are in the process of approval. I would like to point out that in 1990-91, of the total central assistance given, almost ten per cent was given to the State of Haryana which geographically is not such a large State. But still almost ten per cent was given, which is a very large sum of money.

National Station of River Water

+

*352. DR. V. RAJESWARAN:
SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to nationalise river waters in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). There is no proposal for

nationalising river waters in the country. However, for integrated development of water resources setting up of river basin organisations has been contemplated.

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: The answer given by the hon. Minister is not satisfactory and convincing. Today the inter-State water dispute is become a threat and challenge to the country's integration. The Government should not take a lenient view on this issue. Today, the Cauvery dispute is a threat to the country's national integrity; tomorrow, some other dispute will be there.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: Therefore, I request them to see things and consider the possibility of bringing out a Bill to nationalise the rivers of the country. Will the Government think it over to bring a Bill?

MR. SPEAKER: They have said positively, 'No'. It is very very clear. There is no ambiguity.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: All rivers national in character and I do not know, how we can nationalise the national asset which is already fully national.

As far as the disputes are concerned, the inter-State disputes are inherent because most of the major river of the country are inter-State in nature and some dispute or the other keeps on arising. Therefore, this Houses had legislated an inter-State Water Disputes Act; and according to that Act. whenever any dispute arises, first of all, we try to resolve that by negotiation and in case the negotiation fails to give any result whatsoever, then, in accordance with the provisions of the law, we refer it to the Tribunal and subsequent action is taken. Therefore, the question of nationalising anything which is already national in character should not arise.

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: I came to know that out of 69,000 tmc of river water available in the country, we are using only 7,000 tmc

of water of the rivers and the rest is going waste into the sea. My Constituency, Ramanathapuram in Tamilnadu is badly affected by the drought for the part past ten years. Even drinking water is not available for the people. Therefore, will the Government take necessary action at least to divert the water flowing into the Kerala State? It can be diverted toward Tamilnadu so that our people in Tamilnadu can have some water.

MR. SPEAKER: It does not arise out of this question.

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: It is part of that question.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, if the Minister wants to reply, I have no objection.

DR. V. RAJESHWARAN: They need not give water without any profit. They can get rice from us. Will the Government of India initiate that move and instruct the State of Kerala to divert water towards Tamilnadu? Will it be possible and will the Government take initiative?

SHRI A. CHARLES: It is like, "Water, water everywhere; but not a drop to drink". We are facing acute shortage of water.

MR. SPEAKER: This does not arise out of this question. If the Minister wants to reply, I have no objection.

Now, Shri Athithan—not present. Now, Shri Joshi.

[*Translation*]

SHRIDAU DAYALJOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has replied that the setting up of River Basin Organisations has been contemplated. Will he be pleased to State as to when it was contemplated and when it had been implemented after its contemplation? It is not clear whether a River Basin has been set up or not and by what time it will gain speed, because it is very essential to link the India rivers with each other. It is the secret of the welfare of the

country. The hon. Minister may please State clearly as to when it was implemented?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the beginning in All India Council was constituted whose Chairman is the hon. Prime Minister and the Chief Minister of all the State are its Members. A national policy was formulated by that council. This council was constituted in 1983 and the National Water Policy was approved Unanimously by the entire country in 1987. It was mentioned in that Policy that as far possible, the shortage of water may be removed by linking the alluvial land of the rivers with the land where the water is not available. Previously, it was contemplated that the waters of north would be diverted to South but it appeared to be impracticable and so the idea was given up. Now, there is a scheme of linking the Southern Rivers with Southern alluvion and Northern river to Northern Alluvion, and the preliminary study in this regard is being completed. It would be further considered after the study is completed.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANKARRAO D. KALE: Mr. Speaker Sir, you know that Maharashtra is a famine stricken state. So, Maharashtra is not in a position to fulfil the demands of irrigation from its own rivers. We have been told that the Government of India is thinking to divert Ganga water to Maharashtra. Now, will the hon. Minister tell us the position of that project?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: There is no such project or proposal with the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Major Dams

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*354. **SHRI NITISH KUMAR:**
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of major dams under construction at present;

(b) the year when the construction of each of these projects was started;

(c) the progress made so far in each case; and

(d) the time by which these projects are expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement giving details of major irrigation projects under construction is laid on the Table of the House.

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost ('1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Konar Diversion	V	225	64	63	-	-do-
22.	Tilaiya Diversion	V	121	8	49	-	-do-
23.	Bateswarasthan Pump Ph. I	V	137	16	25	-	-do-
	Bansagar (Dam Share) IS	V	140	49	No direct benefits	-	-do-
24.	Ajoy Barrage Siktia	V	133	53	40	-	VIII Plan
25.	Gandak Ph. II	VII	204	26	70	15	Beyond VIII Plan
26.	Kosi Eastern Canal Ph. II	VII	52	15	No direct benefits	-	-do-
27.	Masan Dam	VII	58	3	82	-	-do-
28.	Auranga Res.	VII	257	12	55	-	-do-
29.	Punasi Res.	VII	145	30	24	-	-do-
	GOA						
30.	Salauli	IV	93	63	21	8	VIII Plan

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
11.	Telugaganga	VI	1100	313	233	-	-do-
12.	Jurala ASSAM	VI	275	83	88	-	VIII Plan
13.	Dhansiri	V	92	66	69	-	VIII Plan
14.	Champamati BIHAR	VI	51	18	25	-	VIII Plan
15.	Western Kosi Canal	III	357	176	289	61	Beyond VIII Plan
16.	Bagmati	IV	315	34	102	-	-do-
17.	Subernarekha EA IS	V	1126	464	209	-	Beyond VIII Plan
18.	North Koel Res.	V	475	307	131	64	VIII Plan
19.	Durgazwati Res.	V	147	60	63	-	-do-
20.	Barnar Bes.	V	102	24	22	-	Beyond VIII Plan

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	Nagarjunasagar	II	778	655	895	800	VIII Plan
2.	Sriramsagar St. I EA	III	1027	589	411	253	Beyond VIII Plan
3.	Tungabhadra HLC St. II S	III	176	86	90	45	VIII Plan
3.	Vamsadhara St. I	IV	74	44	20	15	VIII Plan
4.	Vamsadhara St. II	IV	417	5	24	—	Beyond VIII Plan
5.	Godavari Barrage	V	141	129	Stabilisation only		VIII Plan
6.	Somesila St. I & St. II	V	215	136	38	2	VIII Plan
7.	Singur	V	130	98	16	—	VIII Plan
8.	Yeleru Res.	VI	261	203	58	—	VIII Plan
9.	Srisaillam RBC	VI	545	51	77	—	Beyond VIII Plan
10.	Srisaillam LRC EA	VI	462	43	121	—	-do-

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Tillari IS	V	164	35	25	-	Beyond VIII Plan
	GUJARAT						
31.	Damanganga EA IS	IV	196	152*	52	24	VIII Plan * *Including U.T. s.
32.	Panam EA	IV	70	58	49	48	VIII Plan
33.	Sabarmati	IV	186	96	57	50	-do-
34.	Karjan EA	V	188	158	78	32	-do-
35.	Sukhi EA	V	91	76	25	22	-do-
36.	Sipu	AP 78-80	96	51	22	-	Beyond VIII Plan
37.	Watrak EA	AP 78.80	56	43	18	14	VII Plan
38.	Narmada (Sardar Sarovar) EA IS	VI	7848	565	1792	-	Beyond VIII Plan
39.	Zankhari EA	VI	79	3	24	-	-do-

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
HARYANA							
40.	Gurgaon Canal IS	III	40	21	81	61	VIII Plan
41.	Jawaharlal Nehru Lift	V	175	145	164	95	-do-
42.	New Tajewala Barrage IS	V	74	14	No direct benefits		Beyond VIII Plan
43.	Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal IS	V	559	417	275	-	-do-
44.	Conservation measures by installing 188 row sprinkler irrigation sets on Canal, Lift and FC Systems	VI	5	3	4	4	VIII Plan
45.	Ladwa	VII	10	-	13	-	Beyond VIII Plan
46.	Naivi	VII	44	1	47	-	-do-
HIMACHAL PRADESH							
47.	Shahnahar IS	VII	49	3	27	-	-do-

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
JAMMU & KASHMIR							
48.	Ravi Tawi Lift Irrigation Complex		132	61	68	40	VIII Plan
	(a) Ravi Canal						
	(b) Subsidiary Lift						
	(c) Construction of Khals on Tawi Canal						
KARNATAKA							
49.	Tungabhadra Dam & LBC	I	112	92	244	242	VIII Plan
50.	Malaprabha	III	342	233	218	149	-do-
51.	Tungabhadra HLC St. II IS	AP 6-69	28	17	81	68	-do-
52.	Hemavathy (NP)	AP 66-69	886	334	284	62	
53.	Kabini (NP)	IV	618	142	88	39	
54.	Harangi (NP)	IV	199	110	55	34	

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
55.	Upper Krishna St. I EA	IV	1500	561	425	112	Beyond VIII Plan
56.	Ghataprabha St. III	V	371	105	178	25	-do-
57.	Karanja	V	98	59	36	3	VIII Plan
58.	Bennithore	V	73	15	22	-	Beyond VIII Plan
59.	Hippargi Barrage	V	187	5	60	-	-do-
	- Dudhganga IS	VI	26	4	20	-	-do-
60.	Varahi	VII	70	2	16	-	-do-
61.	Varuna (NP) (Dev Raj Urs Canal)	AP 78-80	102	23	32	-	-
	KERALA						
62.	Periyar Valley	I	72	65	86	77	VIII Plan
63.	Pamba	III	61	56	49	48	-do-
64.	Chitour Puzha	III	21	10	27	26	-do-

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
65.	Kuttiadi	III	61	52	3635	-do-	
66.	Kanhirapuzha	III	67	50	22	15	-do-
67.	Pazhassi	III	81	71	23	11	-do-
68.	Kallada EA	AP 66-69	457	296	93	20	Beyond VIII Plan
69.	Muvattupuzha	V	89	39	34	-	-do-
70.	Chimoni	V	36	25	26	-	VIII Plan
71.	Idamalayar	VI	67	23	43-Beyond VIII Plan		
72.	Kakkadavu	VII	99	2	42	-	-do-
73.	Beyyorepuzha (Chaliyar)	VII	378	1	108	-	-do-
MADHYA PRADESH							
74.	Mahanadi Res.	IV	962	209	305	90	Beyond VIII Plan
75.	Kolar	IV	157	101	61-	VIII Plan	.

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
76.	Pairy	IV	33	18	7348	-do-	
77.	Sindh Ph.I	IV	33	24	3835	-do-	
78.	Rangwan HLC	IV	9	6	1716	-do-	
79.	Jonk	IV	37	19	155	-do-	
	- Rajghat (IS)	V	413	90	117	-	Beyond VIII Plan
80.	Bansagar (IS)	V	851	260	249	-	-do-
81.	Bargi	V	552	233	219	3	-do-
82.	Upar Wainganga	V	129	109	104	60	VIII Plan
83.	Kodar	V	38	21	2420	-do-	
84.	Bariarpur LBC	V	85	28	44--Beyond VIII Plan		
85.	Hasdeo Bango	AP 78-80	693	305	392	52	Beyond VIII Plan
86.	Halali	AP 78-80	18	15	3834	VIII Plan	

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
87.	Thanwar	AP 78-80	24	18	1816	-do-	
88.	Mahi	VI	100	18	26-Beyond VIII Plan		
89.	Man	VI	44	13	19-	-do-	
90.	Jobat	VI	31	5	13-	VIII Plan	
91.	Narmada Sagar (Indira Sarovar)	VI	752	10	169	-	Beyond VIII Plan
92.	Sindh Ph. II	VI	431	25	120	-	-do-
	Bawanthadi (IS)	VI	90	11	29-	-do-	
	MAHARASHTRA						
93.	Khadakwasia	II	192	116	62	41	VIII Plan
118.	Ghoshikhusid (Sawargaon)	VI	541	8	190	-	Beyond VIII Plan
119.	Lower Wardha	VI	115	3	53	-	-do-
120.	Lower Wunna	VI	88	31	21	2	VIII Plan

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
121.	Wan	VI	61	11	18	-	-do-
122.	Arunavati	VI	83	29	31	-	Beyond VIII Plan
123.	Tultuli	VI	46	4	30	-	-do-
124.	KarWA	VI	24	7	10	-	VIII Plan
125.	Talamba	VI	94	6	16	-	Beyond VIII Plan
126.	Punad	VI	43	2	17	-	-do-
127.	Human	VI	82	5	36	-	-do-
128.	Koyna-Krishna Lift	VI	259	21	36	-	-do-
MANIPUR							
129.	singda	V	28	19	4	-	VIII Plan
130.	Thoubal	AP 78-80	130	42	30	4	-do-
131.	Khuga	VI	47	20	15	-	-do-

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ORISSA							
132.	Upper Indravati						
	(a) Dam	AP 78-80	12060				
	(b) Irrigation	-do-	29745	219	4	Beyond VIII Plan	
133.	Rengali						
	(a) Dam	IV	41	39			
	(b) Irrigation	IV	1240	45	219	4	Beyond VIII Plan
134.	Mahanadi Birupa Barrage	V	126	121	No direct benefits		VIII Plan
	(a) Dam	V	47	45			
	(b) Irrigation	V	157	51	89	6	-do-
	- Submarekha (IS)	VI	715	115	177	-	Beyond VIII Plan
PUNJAB							
136.	Extension of Non-Perennial Irrigation to UBDC Tract.	III	11 8	233233		VIII Plan	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
137.	Utilisation of Surplus Ravi Beas Waters	AP 78-80	19	14	418	301	-do-
-	Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal IS	VI	230	102	130	3	-do-
-	Shah Nahar (IS)	VII	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
RAJASTHAN							
138.	Rajasthan Canal St. I (Indira Gandhi Nahar)	II	289	265	581	577	VIII Plan
139.	Rajasthan Canal St. II (Indira Gandhi Nahar)	V	1615	456	810	150	Beyonded VIII Plan
140.	Jakhm	III	74	56	24	20	VIII Plan
-	Gurgaon Canal (IS)	III	31	15	28	15	-do-
141.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IS)	IV	383	184	129	73	-do-
-	New Okhla Barrage (IS)	V	2	—	No direct benefits		VIII Plan

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
142.	Chambal Lift	VI	36	6	53	8	Beyond VII Plan
143.	Bisalpur	VII	180	13	60	—	-do-
	- Narmada (Sardar (Sarovar) IS	VI	548	3	73	—	-do-
	TAMILNADU						
144.	Modernisation of Periyar Vaigai System St. II	VI	125	72	8	7	VIII Plan
145.	Parambikulam Aliyar Ayacut extension	VI	31	24	—	—	-do-
	UTTAR PRADESH						
146.	Gandak Canal Ph. I IS	III	140	125	308	305	-do-
147.	Sarada Sahayak	III	870	659	1582	1083	-do-
148.	Tehri Dam	IV	285	156	270	—	Beyond VIII Plan

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
149.	Lakhwar Vyasi Dam	V	283	95	40	—	-do-
150.	Madhyaganga Canal St. I	V	357	236	178	85	VIII Plan
151.	Sarju Nahar (L.B. Ghagra Canal)	V	1010	294	1404	34	Beyond VIII Plan
152.	New Okhla Barrage (IS)	V	63	40	No direct benefits		VIII Plan
153.	Eastern Ganga Canal	V	224	119	105	20	VIII Plan
154.	Remodelling Bhimgoda Head Works	V	34	33	No direct benefits		-do-
155.	Rajghat (IS)						
	(a) Dam	V	107	80			
	(b) Canal	V	111	28	109	—	-do-
156.	Jamrani Dam	V	117	14	61	21	Beyond VIII Plan
157.	Urmil Dam IS	V	23	15	5	—	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
158.	Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal	V	52	37	73	50	-do-
159.	Sone Pump Canal	V	57	36	43	6	Beyond VIII Plan
160.	Kanhar Irrigation	V	150	32	33	-	-do-
161.	Bewar Feeder	V	30	22	10	-	VIII Plan
	- New Tajewala Barrage (IS)	V	25	—	No direct benefits		Beyond VIII Plan
162.	Mandaha Dam	V	70	39	28	-	VIII Plan
163.	Increasing Capacity of Zamania Pump Canal	V	39	24	26	13	-do-
164.	Raising Meja Dam	V	38	31	18	14	-do-
	- Bansagar (IS)						
	(a) Dam	V	112	47			
	(b) Conveyance System	V	184	2	129	—	Beyond VIII Plan
165.	Kishav Dam	VII	396	6	211	—	-do-

S. No.	Name of Project	Plain in which started	Latest estimated cost (1991-92)	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Ultimate Irrigation potential	Potential created to end of VIII Plan	Likely year of completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
166.	Gyanpur Pump Canal	VII	99	46	65	17	-do-
167.	Chambal Lift	VII	42	10	5	—	VIII Plan
168.	Providing Channel in Hindon Kriishni Doab	VII	22	2	9	—	Beyond VIII Plan
169.	Deokali Pump Canal	VII	35	32	78	70	VIII Plan
WEST BENGAL							
170.	Barrage & Irrigation System of DVC (Extension & Improvement)	I	60	40	426	384	VIII Plan
171.	Kangsabati	II	158	123	402	398	-do-
172.	Teesta Barrage Ph. I St. I	V	695	320	527	13	Beyond VIII Plan

INDEX

E. A.	—	Externally aided Project
I.S.	—	Inter-State Project
N.A.	—	Information not available.
N.P.	—	Non-Plan Projects of Cauvery Basin.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to the statement laid on the Table of the House many irrigation projects are ending, and it has been mentioned in the statement that most of these projects would be completed after the eighth five year plan. That is the position described in the statement. In these circumstances, when most of the irrigation projects are pending, there is a need of huge amount to complete these projects. Keeping in view all this, I would like to know whether the Government is intending to complete some selected important projects within a limited span of time; whether the Government would keep in view the usefulness of the projects while making a selection of these projects and whether the cost benefit ratio of the projects is comparatively appropriate whether the Government will be giving any priority to the areas where the irrigation potential is less than the national average, and the projects which are useless and controversial such as Tehri project which are useless and controversial such as Tehri projects which has been opposed by the environmentalists.... (*Interruptions*) I would like to say only one being which is very important and also related to it. I would like to refer to the suggestions given by the environmentalists about this project consequent upon the earthquake in Uttar Kashi. The help that was to come from Russia, is also not expected now.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. You should ask only one supplementary question. If you go on from one question to the other, it will create so many problems.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: I am asking the related questions will those projects be taken up on priority basis where the capacity is below the national average?

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? You ask the question directly. You can't ask three supplementary at a time.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Pleased allow me to speak on Tehri dam.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of asking ques-

tions you are entering into an arguments with me too. What is it?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: In fact, these three questions are the same because after the completion of Tehri Project, even a single drop of water of the Ganges flowing from Gangotri will go to Allahabad, Varansasi and entire Bihar, and the water of the Ganges won't be available even at the sacred religious places. In view of all these things, I would like to know whether such controversial and useless projects would be dropped, and only the useful projects would be taken up and will the Government would adopt a policy so as to ensure the completion of useful projects speedily. Will the Government select some projects on the basis of regional imbalances in respect of low irrigation capacity so that these imbalances may be rectified?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SUKLA: National priorities for irrigation projects are fixed after considering all these aspects. Accordingly the Eighth Five Year Plan is being discussed in consultation with the Planning Commission. Priority of projects is being fixed after considering all the aspects. Al far Tehri dam is concerned, it is being exacted by the Ministry of Energy. So it would be better if all these questions are put to the Minister of Energy.

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question that I asked about the regional imbalances, has not been replied to by the hon. Minister, instead, it is being shifted to the Ministry of Energy. The Tehri project will provide irrigation facilities to nearly 2.70 lakh hectares, therefore, the Minister has to reply the question. It includes the hydel power generation also and the construction of dam will increase the irrigation potential also. But the hon. Minister has avoided my question, while he should have replied to it. I have to obey your orders also, so I won't ask any further questions. But in view of the regional imbalances growing in various parts of the country Plant after Plans since the First Five Year Plan, will the Government consider to take up the pending

projects such as Kanhar, Kadwan, Auranga, Mahane in Bihar on priority basis to remove the imbalances and to provide irrigation facilities. I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is considering to have a dialogue with the Government of Nepal to construct a high dam there to save the North Bihar from floods.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: At least Bihar should not have any complaint regarding the regional imbalance because there has been a lot of work in the field of irrigation in Bihar and there can not be only imbalance in Bihar. If there is any regional imbalance in certain smaller areas, we will try our best to remove it.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has given a detailed statement and my original question was to know the year when this plan was started, but he redacted the period of 20 years to 5 years. I had asked about the year when it was started and the reply of the Minister was in terms of five year plans. Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards Uttar Pradesh. There are 24 big Plan which were taken up in the first Five Year Plan, and out of these 24 Plan, it was stated that 13 plans would be taken up after 8th Five Year Plan. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I therefore, would like to know from the hon. Minister as to why the work on these projects is so slow that 17 schemes which were including in the first Five Year Plan, have not been taken up so far. The Plan are executed in collaboration with the State Government. In spite of Centre and State joint venture these plans are going on very slowly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your question?

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is what I am asking. I am informed that Uttar Pradesh has been neglected in this respect and that is the only reason that the plans are lagging behind in Uttar Pradesh. May the hon. Minister give an assurance whether the money being allocated every year for the execution of plans

would be provided in time, and in case the Uttar Pradesh Government unable to provide it share for the projects, the Centre would manage for the same also?

MR. SPEAKER: I am not able to understand it. If you have understood, you may reply.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir I would explain the question.

MR. SPEAKER: No, it is not allowed. You cannot plead for him.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: The main reason for the slow progress of work on the scheme is lack of co-ordination between the Centre and the State Government. The required amount which should been made available to the Uttar Pradesh Government has not been given. I would like to know whether the Central Government would provide funds to the Uttar Pradesh Government in case the State Government is unable to provide its share.

MR. SPEAKER: Will the money be provided in time if Uttar Pradesh Government is unable to provide its share?

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The Uttar Pradesh Government is being dealt with in a very friendly and cooperative manner. If any demand is left out, we will consider it sympathetically. The hon. Members will not have any chance to complain about it.

[*English*]

SHRI D. K. NAIKAR: Mr. Speaker Sir, from the statement laid on the Table of the House, it is apparently clear that some of the projects such as Ghataprabha, Malaprabha and Upper Krishna in the northern part of Karnataka were started nearabout 1967, they have not been completed even till today, though five 5-Year Plans have elapsed. I want to know from the Minister whether it is due to paucity of funds allocated by the

Central or for any other reason beyond the control of the Government.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: If the irrigation projects are delayed, it can be because of a variety of reasons such as paucity of funds, technical reasons, technical faults, administrative lapses and so on. If the hon. Minister is interested in knowing the details about a particular project, I will be happy to provide all the reasons and also the action that we have taken to solved the problems.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that Bihar is being neglected. They have said that they do not adopt parochial attitude. Many canals and barrages have been mentioned in it but every year North Bihar is affected by flood and drought. It is all due to not-constructing a dam on only one river. It has been said time and again that the Government would negotiate with Nepal to construct a dam over Kosi river. The officials of Nepal came to India. A ray of hope erised at that time, that negotiations might be held. Now the second season has started. In July, we would be again affected by floods. But nothing has been said about the conversion of barrage into a dam in the Eighth Plan. When Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited my constituency...

MR. SPEAKER: Please Girija Deviji, I have given you time. make use it. It is being misued. Don't do like that.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Please listen to me. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said in his package plan that the Government would convert this barrage into a dam....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of national level. Don't confine it only to a barrage.

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: It was our plan to construct a dam over Kosi river after having negotiations with Nepal. If the construction of Kosi dam has been envisaged then when the construction work of this dam would start?

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am really every sorry. It is a national level question but Members are going to the projects. The Minister is not likely to have information about the projects. If the Minister has the information, I have no objection in his replying to the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: It is an important issue, a question of our survival.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The matter relating to construction of dam over Kosi river is an international matter. The construction of this dam is possible only when there would be an agreement between Nepal and India. As the hon. Member has rightly said that the negotiation have bee going on for a long time but we could not reach at any agreement till now. Recently, the Prime Minister of Nepal had visited India. In this regard he had discussions with out Prime Minister. There was a satisfactory break through. That is why we are hopeful that we would be able to implement a useful and old scheme.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are not allowing us to ask further.

MR. SPEAKER: Surya Narayanji, No please you can't do like that. It is the question of national level, information regarding each and every project can not be provided. You may study the rules. if you. If you are asking without going through the rules, then you are exhibiting of yourself.

[*English*]

Kayamkulam Thermal Power Plant

+

*355. **PROF. K. V. THOMAS:**
SHRIMATI SUSEELA
GOPALAN:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress of the construction of Kayamkulam thermal power plant in Kerala:

(b) whether Russian aid will be available for this project;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the expenditure incurred so far on this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). A Statement is laid on the Table of the house.

STATEMENT

(a) Infrastructural work has been taken up for the project pending environmental clearance and Government approval for the project.

(b) The continued availability of credit from the Russian Federation for the Kayamkulam Project was discussed during the visit of High Level Inter-Ministerial Team to Russia in January, 1992. The Russia Federation indicated the likelihood of continued availability of credits for power projects in India subject, however, to mutual agreement regarding the quantum and the terms of credit.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 6.02 crores has so far been incurred on this projects on activities like land acquisition, survey & soil investigation and infrastructural work.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Sir, the Kerala State is in the grip acute power shortage. There is load heading in different parts of the State. In this context the Chief Minister of Kerala and the Power Minister of Kerala met the hon. Central Power Minister and requested him to give priority to the Kayamkulam Thermal Power project. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what results

have come out after this discussion.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, techno-economic clearance has been given to the Kayamkulam Thermal Power project. The Planning Commission has also given its clearance. CBI clearance has also been given by the Central Government. The only clearance that was pending was from the Ministry of Environment. Chief Minister of Kerala met the Environment Minister, Shri Kamal Nath also, and now the environmental clearance has also been given. I would like to assure the hon. Member that Kayamkulam projects will be taken up now and work will be started on this project.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Thank you, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: After thanking him you still want to ask second supplementary.

PROP. K. V. THOMAS: One of the major problems facing any thermal power plant based on coal is the disposal of fly ash. Kayamkulam is also going to face the same problem. I want to know whether there is any proposal with the Government for using this fly ash for manufacturing of bricks as well as for the construction of roads. This is one of the proposals of the Kerala Government. I want to know whether it will be given due consideration when this power project is completed.

SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government of India has decided that the fly ash which comes out of this thermal power station will be used for manufacturing of bricks, for the cement plant and also for the purposes which the hon. Member has just now mentioned.

The fly ash is available freely. The Central Government has made it a rule that if anybody wants to use this fly ash for the manufacturing of bricks or for the cement plant, the same can be given to them. So, the Central Government, viz., the Power Ministry, had decided that 50 per cent of fly ash should be used by the Ministry itself.

National Project Construction Corporation

[Translation]

*356. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received any plan for the revival of the National Projects Construction Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). A proposal for restructuring its capital base has been received from the National Projects Construction Corporation. It envisages an increase in the authorised share capital from Rs. 30 crores to Rs. 60 crores, conversion of existing Government loans of Rs. 23.94 crores (outstanding loan as on 31.3.1991) into equity, waiver of interest and penal interest amounted to Rs. 9.07 crores on the loans proposed to be converted to equity, budgetary support of Rs. 40 crores as loan during a period of three years for purchase of equipments, repayment of inter-corporate loans and moratorium for repayment and waiver of interest thereon for a period of 3 years. It also envisages enhancement of the Bank guarantee limit from Rs. 35 crores to Rs. 60 crores and a Government guarantee for cash credit limit of Rs. 20 crores.

(c) The Government has given an additional support of Rs. 6 crores as a loan to meet urgent requirement of cash for important works and for implementation of Voluntary Retirement Schemes. Further, Management Coordination Cell head by Additional Secretary (Water Resources) has been constituted to monitor its performance and advise it on management affairs.

SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has said that Government has given an additional support of Rs. 6 crores to National Project Construction Corporation to meet the urgent requirement of cash for important works. I would like to know whether there was any arrangement for the monitoring of the work of this corporation prior to this proposal and if it was there, which work has been considered important for which only Rs. 6 crore have been approved and which works have not been considered important? Is there any scheme of Bihar under which construction work was in progress and which has also been considered important?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no work of this corporation has been considered unimportant. They had a shortage of working capital and they had made a demand of Rs. 6 crore to the Government of India which, after consultation with the finance Ministry, has been made available to them. The corporation is working to better its performance and for this purpose it had submitted various proposals such as increasing the working capital and the authorised capital, conversion of Government loans into equity and seeking 40 crores budgetary support etc. All these suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is that why this corporation has not been given the amount asked for by it? We the people of Bihar know this thing very well that Bihar is very backward in the matter of water resources whereas the hon. Minister says that there are number of schemes for Bihar. It does not seem to be correct. In the matter of irrigation Bihar is lagging far behind as compared to the entire nation. Even then, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether it is a fact that the cut effected in the amount asked for by the corporation will not have an adverse effect on the efficiency of the corporation? Because Corporation with a view to bring about efficiency and to better its performance had

made a demand to allow it to increase working capital and authorised capital and to convert Government loans into equity etc. These demands of the corporation were considered genuine and it was provided only Rs. 6 crore. But if we look at all the scheme and proposals of this corporation is requirement is that of Rs. 1 Arab. Now only Rs. 6 crore have been approved, whether it will not affect its efficiency and if so, would you consider to sanctioning more funds for it.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKHLA: As I said, their immediate need has been met. So their work will not stop. But as regards other demands made by him to strengthen the financial position of the corporation, I would like to say that these are big demands and will have bearing on our financial position as a whole. That is why a decision will be taken after giving if a full thought.

As far as the scheme of Bihar are concerned, I would like to give assurance to the hon. Members that if we consider these schemes it will not affect the N.C.C. works being carried out in Bihar.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Is it a fact that Ninety percent projects have not been completed within the stipulated time? The projects are generally delayed as a result of which their cost of construction escalates. Will the Government try to check it and complete within scheduled time?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKHLA: This is correct that many project are not completed within the prescribed time, which causes loss to the nation. We try our best to complete the projects in time with the help of the State and Central Government. At times this is possible, but most of the time it is not possible. It shall be our continuous endeavour that whatever projects we take up in hand should be completed within the prescribed time so that the loss is avoided.

[English]

Telephone Charges

*357. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the net profit earned from telephone during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the Government propose to reduce telephone charges to enable the poor to avail of telephone facilities;

(c) if so, details in this regard?

THE MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The net profit i.e., surplus earned by the Department of Telecommunication from various Telecom Services during the last three years is as under:

Year		Amount of surplus (In Crores of Rs.)
1988-89	-	822.87
1989-90	-	1058.03
1990-91	-	1327.57

(b) There is no proposal to reduce the charges.

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

[Translation]

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a matter of immense pleasure that they have earned profit. I would like to ask the Government whether it would utilise this amounts of profit in reducing the telephone charges to in removing the complaints or in increasing the facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): The hon. Member has given her views. This department utilises its profits on these lines. If you go through it in detail, you will find that our expenditure supposes our income in the villages. It involves a lot of expenditure on giving telephone lines to each and every village. Keeping this fact in view that unless villages are developed the country cannot be developed. In the 8th Five Year Plan, we have aimed at providing one P. C. O. to each Panchayat in the country, by 31st March, 1995. In this way all this profit will be utilized in providing better facilities.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: My second question arises out of the hon. Minister's statement that Government's endeavour is to provide telephone facility at all places. Most of the telephone in the villages remain dead, they are always out of order. In that connection, the second part of the question is that the facility of telephone which you are going to provided to the villages or which you have already provided generally exists in the house where post offices are located. It may happen that some of the village people may not have good relations with the person in whose house the telephone is installed. In that case those people do not want to go to this house even in emergency or in dire need. When you are already making profit is it not possible to provide a telephone booth in the village instead of installing it in a house where post office is located and the time by which the Government proposes to provide telephone facility to the remaining villages.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: It is true that it takes time to put the telephone back in order, if it goes out of order in rural areas. We have introduced new wireless based technology to avoid such situations.

I myself visited 2-3 States. This has proved very successful. In the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh in a village of Baranki one

villager talked to his son in Paris, on P. C. C. There is some difference in the facility. As far as the expansion in village areas is concerned, we are trying to link 100 villages everyday. We hope that we shall get success in this work. As far as the question of selecting place for installing the telephone is concerned. I would like to tell her that generally the officials go to the villages and ask the people where do they like it be installed and which is the most convenient place for them. If it is installed in the house of the Sarpanch or the Pradhan then there also exists two blocks - one pro and the other against. More or less, the villagers are consulted before installing the telephone. They are also told that this facility is not such that would yield a lot of profit to them. Person desirous of making call can come at any time. He can come at 12. O'Clock or can disturb at 2A.M. Out of all the earning, they are given a profit of 20%. The person at whose place the telephone is installed is given 20% of the total earning as commission. It is there in my mind that booths should be installed at common places but it is a matter of great sorrow that if they are installed at an uncommon place then neither there will be the instruments nor any person to look after it. Demand has been made in the villages that more and telephone connections should be provided. We hope that if our financial condition improves, then when the exchange is opened over there, then the demand which they are making for 20 telephones shall be met by us. If this is done then the concern expressed by the hon. Members that if the telephone is installed at a particular person's house, everyone may not like to go there, to make telephone will be removed.

KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Telephone is becoming the root of contention in each village. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The question hour is over. Do not ask any question now.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Jobs to Ex-Servicemen

[English]

Import Levy on Basmati Rice

*326. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Community (EEC) have reduced or propose to reduce the import levy on basmati rice;

(b) if so, its impact on the import of Indian rice by the E.E.C. countries; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to maintain the export of Indian rice to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The European Community has in place a concessional levy scheme whereby imports of basmati rice into the EEC member states are given a 25% concession on normal levy subject to a ceiling of 10,000 tonnes per annum. This concessional levy scheme which has been in place since 1986 was extended by the EC for a further period of five years in July, 1991.

(b) Since there has been no change in the EC import regime vis-a-vis basmati rice and the scheme will continue till July, 1996, no impact on the import of Indian basmati rice to the EC countries is expected.

(c) The import of basmati rice to the EC countries has been sustained by the exports of Indian producing and exporting community. The exports of Indian basmati rice to the EC countries have increased from approx. 18,000 tonnes in 1986 to 30,000 tonnes in 1990. This trend is expected to continue with the popularisation of Indian basmati rice amongst community consumers.

*327. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have formulated any scheme to augment the job opportunities for ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of officers and jawans who are yet to be given jobs as on December 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Government have taken various steps to provide employment to the ex-Servicemen. These, *inter alia*, comprise reservation of posts in the Central/ State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings, relaxation in the maximum age limit for appointment to the reserved as well as unreserved posts and relaxation in the requisite qualifications for ex-Servicemen. To accelerate the pace of absorption of ex-Servicemen in civil jobs, Ecological Task Forces, consisting exclusively of ex-Servicemen, have been raised in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and Rajasthan. The Directorate General of Resettlement also sponsor ex-Servicemen for employment in Security Agencies, Coal Transport Companies etc. The monitoring cells in each Ministry/Department of the Central Government and in some of the State Govts supervise the implementation of the reservation policy. A variety of programmes are also conducted for providing training to enhance the skills/expertise of ex-Servicemen in various trades to improve their employability as well as self-employability.

(b) About 50,000–55,000 Armed Forces personnel are released every year and about 16,000–17,000 are absorbed each year in civil posts either directly or through the Employment Exchanges, ZSBs, RSBs and the Directorate General of Resettlement. In view of the limited availability of jobs and the inclination/preference of ex-Servicemen to secure jobs near to their native places in the rural areas it is not possible to provide employment to all ex-Servicemen.

(c) As per the figures on the Live Registers of the Employment Exchanges/ZSBs/DGR, as on 1.1.91, about 2.6 lakh ex-Servicemen registrants were awaiting employment.

Gold and Non-Gold Jewellery

*328. SHRISHRAVANKUMAR PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has increased the limit of gold and non-gold jewellery which can be taken out of India by the travellers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(b) and (c). *The existing and the revised limits of gold and non-gold jewellery which can be taken out of India by the travellers are as under:—*

<i>Type of jewellery</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Existing value limit</i>	<i>Revised value limit</i>
(a) Gold jewellery:	All countries	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 1 lakh
Personal jewellery made wholly or mainly of gold worn on person or forming part of personal baggage			
(b) Precious stone or non-gold jewellery i.e. jewellery other than articles made mainly or wholly of gold.	a) Afghanistan, Iran, Gulf countries in the Mid-East	Rs. 2,000/-	Rs. 5,000/-
	b) Any other country	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 1 lakh

Under the revised Notification, RBI have also granted general permission to all non-residents including persons of Indian nationality/origin to take out of India precious stone and jewellery, both gold and non-gold, without any limit, provided such precious stone or jewellery has been either brought by them into India from abroad with the permission of the Customs or purchased by them in India against payment in permitted currency.

The issuance of the present Notification NO. FERA 107/92—RB dated 3rd February 1992 by RBI, amending its existing Notification No. FERA 60/81—RB dated 23.2.1981, was considered necessary for simplifying the procedure relating to taking out of personal jewellery by Indian nationals resident in India and jewellery purchased in India by non-resident travellers.

[*Translation*]

New Defence Colleges

*329. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new defence colleges proposed to be set up in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) and (b). A "College" is a place of professional study. On this basis, any professional training establishment can be considered a "College".

The Services Headquarters have, under their consideration, proposals to set up the following new training institutions:

- (i) Amphibious Warfare School, Kak-inada Dist., Andhra Pradesh.
- (ii) Air Force Engineering College, (location not yet finalised)
- (iii) Air Force Flying Training Establishment, Madurai, Tamil Nadu.

Government approval to the establishment of the proposed projects will depend upon the availability of resources and interse priorities of the various requirements. As such, it is not possible to indicate any time frame for their completion.

[*English*]

Strategies to attract foreign Investments

*330. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of Indian officials had recently studied the strategies adopted by the Chinese to attract foreign investments;

(b) whether a report in this regard has been submitted to the Government;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(d) the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). An Official team visited Shenzhen (China) and Malaysia to study the working of the Special Economic Zones and Free Trade Zones in those countries. The observations of the delegation inter-alia relate to the area of operation of such units, value addition norms, procedures for customs clearance, domestic sale and alternative methods of developing/

managing the zones. Such inputs are kept in mind while drawing up policy/procedures in this respect.

Foreign Exchange through Exports

*331. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of export items which are a major source of foreign exchange for the country;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange

earned during 1991–92, item-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to further promote the export of those items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The details of export items which are a major source of foreign exchange earning, and the amount of foreign exchange earned, item-wise, during April–December, 1991, the period for which the trade data is currently available, are given below:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Major Export Items</i>	<i>Export Earnings during April – December, 1991</i>
		<i>(In Rs. Crores)</i>
1.	Gems & Jewellery	4739
2.	Readymade Garments	3531
3.	Chemicals & Related Products	3291
4.	Engineering Goods	3260
5.	Cotton Yarn fabrics & Made-ups	2278
6.	Leather & manufacturers	2237
7.	Ores & Minerals	1640
8.	Marine Products	989
9.	Carpets	865
10.	Tea	835
11.	Petroleum Products	645
12.	Man-made Textiles	551
13.	Cashew incl. CNSL	515
14.	Oil meals	514

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Major Export Items</i>	<i>Export Earnings during April – December, 1991</i>
		<i>(In Rs. Crores)</i>
15.	Processed Food	468
16.	Rice	459
17.	Handicrafts	428
18.	Electronics & Computer Software	393
19.	Tobacco	300
20.	Cotton Raw	298
21.	Jute Manufactures	298
22.	Spices	248
23.	Natural Silk Textiles	245
24.	Coffee.	206
25.	Meat & Meat Products	156

(c) Several changes in trade policy were introduced in July/August., 1991, aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and optional import compression. Barring essential imports of sensitive items like POL, fertilizers, etc., all other imports of raw materials and components were linked to export performance, REP licences were replaced by Eximscrips. The advance licences as an instrument of export promotion has been strengthened, by reducing discretionary controls and delays. The procedure for import of capital goods has been strengthened. The EPZ and 100% EOU schemes have been revamped. A number of export and import items have been decanalized. Exporters have been allowed to open foreign currency ac-

counts in approved banks and to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts and credit export proceeds to such accounts.

These reforms have been further deepened by the partial convertibility of Rupee which is a further step towards convertibility of Rupee than Eximscrips. To increase competitiveness in industry and export production, import tariff rates have been reduced. Besides, the Government has taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussions with select countries, interaction with national organisations of Trade and Industry, etc.

[*Translation*]**Loans for Transport Vehicles**

*332. SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nationalised banks have stopped providing loans for purchase of transport vehicles;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to reintroduce this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reserve Bank of India has not issued any instructions to the banks imposing any ban on transport loans.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

[*English*]**National Savings Scheme**

*333. SHRI V.S. VIJAYAR-
AGHAVAN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the depositors to the National Savings Scheme are paid a lower rate of interest than those given by commercial banks, housing finance institutions, Mutual Funds and the Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Union Government have

any proposal to enhance the rate of interest under this Scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Deposits in National Savings Scheme cannot be compared with the deposits in commercial banks etc. merely on the basis of interest. Deposits in this scheme are at present deductible from income for tax purposes upto Rs. 40,000/- and this is the main reason for investors' preference for the Scheme.

(c) to (e). The rates of interest on various small savings schemes are reviewed by the Government from time to time keeping in view the interest rates on comparable schemes as well as tax benefits available.

Export of Leather Goods

*334. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the foreign exchange earned by export of leather goods during 1991-92 so far; and

(b) the target fixed for 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The value of exports and hence foreign exchange earned of leather goods (including footwear, footwear components and garments but excluding finished leather) as estimated by council for Leather exports, Madras is Rs. 1779 crores during the period April, 1991 to January 1992.

(b) An export target of Rs. 3300 crores has been proposed for leather goods (ex-

cluding finished leather) by the Council for leather Exports for 1992-93.

Calcutta Port

*335. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Calcutta Port in deep Waters" appearing in the 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated 24th February, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) the investment, made in Calcutta Port so far;

(d) the measures taken or being taken to improve the infrastructure facilities at the Port for handling the growing cargo;

(e) whether any hydrographic surveys have been conducted at the Port to combat the menace of silting in the Hooghly;

(f) if so, the outcome thereof and, if not the reasons therefor;

(g) whether the Government propose to accept the French help to pull Calcutta Port out of deep waters;

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The newspaper report highlights the inadequate infrastructure facilities at the Calcutta Port. A total investment of Rs. 553.98 crores has been made in Calcutta Port from the First Five Year Plan till date. This includes an anticipated expenditure of Rs. 72 crores during the year 1992-92. The investment is for the development of infrastructure facilities and for acquisition of cargo handling equipments.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Dredging is carried out continuously to rectify deficiencies detected through the hydrographic survey.

(g) No such proposal has been received.

(h) Does not arise.

Jute Development Fund

*336. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The amount spent from the Jute Development Fund during each of the last three years; and

(b) The details fo the activities undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The allocation and release made upto 31st December, 1991 in respect of various schemes under Special Jute Development Fund are as follows:—

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>
1.	Jute Agricultural Development Programme	Rs. 25 crores	Rs. 18.00 crores

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Utilisation</i>
2.	Assistance to JCI and its Cooperative Procurement Agencies	Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 2.00 crores
3.	Product diversification and R & D Support	Rs. 10 crores	Rs. 8.34 crores
4.	Schemes for the benefit of workers in the Jute Industry		
(a)	Labour Rehabilitation Scheme in respect of closed jute mills	Rs. 10 crores	—
(b)	Labour Rationalisation Scheme linked to Modernisation	Rs. 22.50 crores	—
(c)	Part payment of outstanding dues of workers in respect of P.F. and E.S.I. linked to modernisation	Rs. 16 crores	Rs. 4.67 crores
(d)	Training and Bank Finance Scheme for the surplus workers of Jute Industry	Rs. 5 crores	—
Total		Rs. 98.50 crores	Rs. 33.01 crores
or say		Rs. 100 crores	

Legal Aid to the poor People

*337. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-
NIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Advocates Act, 1961 was amended during 1973 to enable the Bar Councils to provide legal aid to the poor people;

(b) if so, the funds allocated to the Bar Councils during each of the last three years State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to involve the Advocates to provide legal aid to the poor people;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government has not allocated any funds to the Bar Councils. It has set up a Committee for implementing legal aid schemes.

(d) to (f). The programme of legal aid and assistance is being implemented by the State Legal Aid and Advice Boards and also through the District and Taluka Committees set up by them. The State Legal Aid and Advice Boards maintain a panel of advocates to provide legal aid to the poor.

[*Translation*]

All India Judicial Service

*338. SHRI SURESHANAND SWAMI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up an All India Judicial Service;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to conduct an All India Judicial Service Examination in the near future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. VIJAYA BHASKARA REDDY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). There being no All-India Judicial Service, question of conducting examination for it does not arise.

Trade between India and Hungary

*339. SHRI PRATAPRAO B.

BHONSLE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a demand to continue the present arrangement of Generalised System of Preferences for Trade between India and Hungary;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). At the Tenth meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Business Council in January 1992 it was suggested that India should continue to enjoy Generalised System of Preferences concessions.

It has since been indicated that the Government of Hungary does not contemplate any change in the existing arrangements.

[*Translation*]

Development of Handicrafts

*340. SHRI VILASRAO NAG-NATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for the development of handicrafts in the country, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which these have been achieved, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government have received any scheme from the State Governments for providing financial assistance to the craftsmen/artisans for protecting the

traditional handicrafts in the country.

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) to (e). No scheme has been received from State Governments for providing financial assistance to craftsmen/artisans for protecting the traditional handicrafts in the country.

STATEMENT

No State-wise targets are fixed for the development of handicrafts in the country. However the national level targets as fixed for the year 1991-92 and the achievement made upto January, 1992 are given below:

<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i> (From April '91 to January '92)	
Production (Rs. crores)	13260	13050 (anticipated)
Employment (Lakh persons)		48.25 47.50 (anticipated)
Exports (Rs. crores)	1584	1558.86 (provisional)
Excluding Gems and Jewellery)		

[English]

Sale of Dollars

*341. SHIR AMAL DATTA:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has stopped all forward sale of dollars to authorised dealers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether RBI has also suspended the spot sales to cover the dealer's forward transactions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Reserve Bank of India had on 19th February, 1992, suspended forward sale of dollars to authorised dealers and also spot sales in cover of forward transactions.

(b) and (d). The forward sale and spot

sale in cover of forward transactions were suspended because the RBI undertook to review the system in view of a substantial speculative tendency observed in the forward market and a relatively comfortable level of foreign currency assets. However, under the Liberalised Exchange Rate Management system (LERMS) announced on 29th February, 1992, forward transactions can be done by the Authorised dealers with the public at market rates. Both the spot rates as well as rates for forward transactions will be determined by demand and supply.

Trade with South American Countries

*342: SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Companies have been able to increase the trade with the South American countries after the G-15 meeting held in Kuala Lumpur on September 30, 1991; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The first Summit meeting of the G-15 was held in Kuala Lumpur in June 1990 and the second in Caracas in November '91. Though promotion of trade is not the focus of the G-15, at Caracas there was a parallel meeting of businessmen and industrialists from the G-15 countries.

Since 1988-89 there has been a continuous trend of rapid growth in exports from India to this region. Imports have grown from Rs. 45.78 crores in 1987-88 to 195.05 crores in the period April-December 1991.

The main reason for this is the liberalisation of import regimes in the countries of the region and the export promotion pro-

grammes of Government. It is too early to assess the impact of the initiative at the Caracas Summit.

Dry Dock Project

*343 SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to abandon dry dock project at Bombay;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total amount incurred on the completion of first phase of the project; and

(d) the loss suffered due to abandoning the project and the proposals to utilise the amount already invested?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Decision to abandon the Project has not so far been taken.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Concessions to NRIs Companies

*344. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign companies have requested the Government to allow them entry at less than the market prices of equity in Indian Companies when they are hard pressed finding markets for their products;

(b) if so, whether the Government have allowed by such concession to any foreign company of Non-resident Indians;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No foreign company has requested that the Government allow them entry at less than market price of equity because it is hard pressed finding a market for its products. However various suggestions were received for modifying the announced formula for pricing of shares to be issued to foreign partners as part of proposed increases in foreign equity upto 51%.

(b) to (d). No concessions have been made in response to these suggestions. However, government has separately announced abolition of control over capital issues including fixation of share premia. In view of this decision those issues will not require government intervention. The details of the new system will be announced shortly.

Export of Commercial Vehicles

*345. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial vehicles exported during 1991 by each of the manufacturers, country-wise;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to boost the export of such vehicles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) Manufacturer-wise-Country-wise export of commercial vehicles during 1991 were as under:—

<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. of vehicles exported</i>
Bajaj Tempo	Sri Lanka	1
	Uganda	2
	Zambia	1
Eicher Goodearth	Bangladesh	84
	Nepal	16
	Mauritius	19
	Sri Lanka	61
	Tanzania	26
DCM Toyota	Bangladesh	10
	Sri Lanka	90
	Mauritius	1
	Indonesia	2
	Nepal	25
	Tanzania	80
	Bhutan	35

<i>Manufacture</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>No. of vehicles exported</i>
Ashok Leyland	Dubai	87
	Oman	22
	Sri Lanka	629
	Mauritius	93
	Bangladesh	1
	Venezuela	26
	Bahrain	10
	Madagascar	6
	Abu Dhabi	14
	Ghana	5
	Albania	10
	Tanzania	35
	Kenya	12
Syria	4	
Hindustan Motors	Mauritius	19
	Bangladesh	24
Mahindra Nissan	Mauritius	23
	Seychelles	8
	Sri Lanka	1
	Nepal	4
Telco	Srilanka)	5097
	Bngladesh)	
	Malyasia)	
	Africa)	
	Gulf Countries)	

(b) Foreign exchange earned from export of commercial vehicles during 1991 amounted to Rs. 224.16 crores.

(c) Promotion of exports has been the constant endeavour of the Government. Various measures adopted by it have assisted export of commercial vehicles. These include:

- (i) making available inputs for export production at international prices under the Duty Exemption Scheme and International Price Reimbursement Scheme;
- (ii) provision for import of capital goods for export production at concessional import duty in lieu of an export obligation;
- (iii) assistance from Marketing Development Fund for participation abroad in fairs, buyer-seller meets and other export promotional measures;
- (iv) provision for partial compensation of high premium of product liability insurance to cover product liability of exports to developed markets;

- (v) making available through EXIM Bank deferred credit and lines of credit to various countries to facilitate exports;
- (vi) exemption of whole of income derived from export from levy of income tax.

The Exim Scrip introduced by the Government in 1991 and the provision of convertibility of 60% of export earnings at market rates of exchange introduced in the recent budget also provide incentives for export. The readjustment of the exchange rate of the rupees vis-a-vis major currencies of the world have made the export prices of commercial vehicles internationally more competitive.

Visit of Kuwait Team

*346. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level team of experts including representatives of business and industry from Kuwait has visited India recently;

(b) if so, whether these experts had a number of meetings with various officials in India;

(c) whether any trade agreement between the two countries has been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). No high level team of experts including representatives of business and industry from Kuwait has visited India recently. However, a two-

member delegation from Kuwait Foreign Trading Contracting and Investment Company (KFTCJC), a subsidiary of Kuwait Investment Authority, visited India during December, 1991 to explore possibilities of investment in India. During their visit to India, the members of the delegation called on Secretaries in the Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Industry and Planning Commission.

(c) and (d). No trade agreement between the two countries was reached during the visit of this delegation.

Sick Private Sector Units

*@347. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANCURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have restricted the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India from funding the sick private sector units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the alternative steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Doordarshan Kendras

*348. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for setting up Doordarshan kendras;

(b) the number of such kendras set up in the country during 1991, State-wise; and

(c) the names of places where Doordarshan kendras are proposed to be set up during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJAVYAS): (a) to (c). The criteria followed by Doordarshan, while deciding the locations of TV transmitters, include various factors such as provision of coverage to uncovered areas; extent of resultant coverage, provisions of coverage to hilly, backward, tribal, remote, sensitive and border areas, availability of programme production & linkage facilities and other infrastructural facilities. The needs of places of cultural and historical importance are also taken into account.

Establishment of Programme Production/Generation Facilities at different places of the country is broadly governed by the

following parameters:

- (i) To establish Programme Production Facilities at the capital of each State/Union Territory;
- (ii) To establish Programme Production/Generation Facilities at selected places of cultural importance in the country;
- (iii) To establish Programme Generation Facility at selected place identified under 'INSAT utilisation scheme' for production of Area Specific Programmes (ASP) for the benefit of selected clusters of villages; and
- (iv) To establish Programme Generation Facilities at selected TV Relay Centres to cater to the localized needs of peculiarly distinct population groups.

2. The number of TV transmitters commissioned into service in various States during 1991 is given below:

<i>State</i>	<i>No. of Doordarshan Kendras</i>
Bihar	1 (High power transmitter)
Rajasthan	1 (Low power transmitter)
Himachal Pradesh	1 (Transposer)
Maharashtra	1 (High power transmitter)
Jammu & Kashmir	1 (Transposer)
Uttar Pradesh	3 (Very low power transmitter – 1 Transposer – 2)

3. The places where Doordarshan kendras including TV transmitters are presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up during the VIII Five Year Plan are given in the

Statement attached. Whereas VIII Plan proposals of Doordarshan have not yet been finalised, establishment of such facilities as indicated in the Statement can be carried out

in a phased manner during the VIII Plan period subject to availability of resources, construction of buildings/TV towers as per

schedule, availability of equipment and required infrastructural facilities.

STATEMENT

Doordarshan Kendras/TV transmitters presently under implementation/envisaged to be set up in various States/Union Territories

HPT	:	High Power Transmitter
LPT	:	Low Power Transmitter
VLPT	:	Very Low Power Transmitter
PGF	:	Programme Generation Facility
PP&FC	:	Programme Production-cum-Feeding Centre

<i>State/U. T.</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra/Transmitter</i>		
Andhra Pradesh	Studio	—	Vijayawada
	HPTs	—	Tirupati Rajamundry Kurnool Nandyal
	LPTs	—	Bheemavaram Hindupur Jagtial Kuppam Atmakur Alagadda Giddalur Kavali Siddipet Tandur Yellandu Madnapalli Gadwal
	VLPTs	—	Paderu Srisalem
Assam	PP&FC	—	Guwahati*

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra/Transmitter</i>	
	Studio	— Silchar* Dibrugarh*
	HPT	— Tezpur
	LPTs	— Bongaigaon Golaghat North Lakhimpur
	VLPT	— Digboi
	Studio	— Patna (Pmt.set-up)
	PGFs	— Daltonganj, Muzaffarpur*
	HPTs	— Gaya Jamshedpur
	LPTs	— Aurangabad Godda Hazaribag Logardaga Gumla Nawada Raxaul
Gujarat	Studio	— Rajkot
	HPTs	— Bhuj Vadodra Surat
	LPTs	— Khambat Morvi Dhrangadhara Mahuva Nakhtarana Rapar
Haryana	Studio	— Hissar
	HPT	— Hissar
Himacahl Pradesh	Studio	— Shimla

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra/Transmitter</i>	
	HPTs	— Shimla Dharamshala
	LPT	— Sundernagar
	VLPTs	— Ajhufort Palampur
Jammu & Kashmir	Studio	— Srinagar (Expansion)
	PGF	— Jammu
	HPTs	— Leh Patnitop
	LPTs	— Riasi Thanamandi
	VLPTs	— Kilhotran Dras Sankoo Timsogam Tithwal Uri
	Transposer	— Nagrota
Kerala	HPTs	— Calicut Cannanore
Karnataka	PGF	— Gulbarga*
	HPTs	— Dharwad Mysore Raichur
	LPTs	— Gangavati Mandya Bagalkot Pavagada Ramdurg
Madhya Pradesh	Studio	— Bhopal*

<i>State/U. T.</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra/Transmitter</i>	
	PGF	– Raipur*
	HPTs	– Jabalpur Jagdapur Ambikapur Guna
	LPTs	– Datia Jaora Parasia
	VLPT	– Kukadeshwar
Meghalaya	Studios	– Shillong* Tura*
	HPT	– Cherrapunji
	LPT	– Williamnagar
Maharashtra	Studio	– Bombay (Expansion)
	HPTs	– Hathikhamba Jalgaon
	LPTs	– Hinganghat Khamgaon Akluj Kankauli Washim Acot
Manipur	Studio	– Imphal*
	HPT	– Churuchandpur
	VLPT	– Moreh
Mizoram	Studio	– Aizawl
	HPT	– Lunglei
Nagaland	Studio	– Kohima*

<i>State/U. T.</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra/Transmitter</i>		
Orissa	HPT	-	Mokokchung
	VLPT	-	Phek
	Studio	-	Bhubaneshwar
	HPT	-	Baleshwar
	LPTs	-	Puri Malkangiri
Punjab	HPT	-	Fazilka
Rajasthan	HPTs	-	Barmer Jaisalmer Bundi Anupgarh Ajmer Jodhpur Udaipur
	LPTs	-	Gangapur Sreedungargarh Sujangarh Bhadra Chirwa Karanpur Kotpurli Raisinghnagar Ratangarh Mawali Rajasmund Vallabha Nagar Mandalgarh
	VLPTs	-	Chaumahla Deogarh Fatehpur Kumbalgarh Laxmangarh
Sikkim	PGF	-	Gangtok
	HPT	-	Gangtok

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra/Transmitter</i>		
Tamil Nadu	Studio	—	Madras (augmentation)
	HPTs	—	Rameshwaram Kumbakonam
	LPTs	—	Nagapattinam Arcot Mayuram Rajapalayam
Uttar Pradesh	Studio	—	Allahabad
	PGF	—	Bareilly
	HPTs	—	Bareilly Banda Mau Lakhimpur
	LPTs	—	Sikanderpur Champawat Kotdwar Mohammadabad Rasra
	VLPTs	—	Chaukhutia Didihat Joshimath
West Bengal	Studio	—	Calcutta (augmentation)
	PGF	—	Siliguri
	HPT	—	Kharagpur
	LPTs	—	Jhargram Contai Purulia Ranaghat
	VLPTs	—	Jhalda Egra
	Transposer	—	Tiger Hill

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>Doordarshan Kendra/Transmitter</i>		
Arunachal Pradesh	Studio	—	Itanagar
Tripura	Studio	—	Agartala*
	VLPT	—	Dharamnagar
Pondicherry (UT)	PGF	—	Pondicherry*
	HPT	—	Pondicherry
	LPT	—	Karaikl
Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	PGF	—	Port Blair
	VLPT	—	Great Nicobar
Chandigarh (UT)	PGF	—	Chandigarh
Delhi (UT)	Studio	—	Doordarshan Bhawan

(*installation works completed. To be commissioned after the requisite staff becomes available)

Films Imported by NRIs

*353. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are not realising re-issue charges for films imported by NRIs in circulation for more than five years and permitting recycling of these films without obtaining fresh censor certificates;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the approximate loss of revenue as a result thereof;

(d) the canalisation and re-issue charges for NRI films in the country;

(e) whether it is proposed to amend the Film Import Policy, 1988; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). The first film imported by NRIs under Import Policy of 1988 will complete the 5 years term only in 1993 and as such the question of re-issue charges does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) For Non-Resident Indians the canalisation charges for imports are:

(i) US \$ 8,000 per film, in case the films have won an award in any International Film Festival; and

(ii) US \$ 10,000 per film, in case the films have participated in any official section of the notified Interna-

tional Film Festivals or have received good reviews in prestigious film journals notified by the Govt.

The question of re-issue charges shall arise only in 1993 or afterwards.

(e) and (f). Yes, Sir, the matter is under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Pak T.V. Programmes

*358. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI MOHAN RAWALE:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan's T.V. programmes telecast over the communications satellite Asias at cover India and most of the neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The TV programmes transmitted via foreign Satellites whose footprints cover India can be received by installation of an appropriately designed Dish—Antenna, indigenously available, with a TV receiving set. However, the existing licensing procedure prescribed by the Ministry of Communications does not permit establishment of Dish Antenna for receiving TV programmes from foreign Satellites. Doordarshan has been still, making all out efforts continually to bring about qualitative improvement in its programme format so as to sustain the interest of its viewers, particularly in order to counter telecasts transmitted via foreign Satellites.

[*English*]

Air-conditioned hangars

*359. SHRI KODAKANI GOWDANA SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURSIM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to park Airbus—320 in air conditioned hangars;

(b) if so, the number of airconditioned hangars built up so far at various airports; and

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Foreign T.V. Programmes

*360. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any estimate has been made of the number of viewers who watch CNN, BBC, Star TV and such other foreign TV networks in India;

(b) whether due to this popularity of foreign TV programmes received through cable network viewership of Doordarshan programmes has declined;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any study in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d). No specific survey has been conducted by Doordarshan to assess the number of viewers watching TV programmes transmitted via foreign satellites whose footprint cover India. However, the Government are aware of the Studies conducted by MRAS-BURKE (Marketing Research and Advisory Service Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi) and ADMAR (Advertising and Marketing Research Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi) whose findings are not representative of the popularity of TV programmes transmitted via foreign satellites. There is no discernible evidence that on account of foreign TV programmes Doordarshan viewership has declined.

Power Plant in Kerala

*361. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some private sector has been entrusted to set up a 120 MW power plant in Northern Kerala.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any progress has been made for launching the project; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Central Water Commission

*362. SHRI MOTILAL SINGH:
SHRI KAMLA MISHRA
MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and suggestions received by the Government for improving the administrative system and efficiency of the Central Water Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Complaints and suggestions received in regard to the functioning of Central Water Commission fall under the seven broad categories of topics.

(i) Regionalisation of Central Water Commission

(ii) Engineering officers engaged on non-engineering works;

(iii) Allegations of corruptions against certain officers of the Central Water Commission;

(iv) Publication of Bhagirath magazine;

(v) Common cadre review for engineering officers;

(vi) Transfer policy of Central Water Commission; and

(vii) Service matters of individual officers i.e. compassionate appointment.

ments, settlement of personal claims, etc.

- (b)(i) Some suggestions were received in this Ministry on opening of regional offices at specific places. These suggestions have been considered in the context of the overall regionalisation plan of the Central Water Commission.
- (ii) No engineering officer is deployed only for non-engineering works. However, some of the engineering officers at the senior level assist Chairman, Central Water Commission by sharing the responsibility of supervising the work of general administration of the organisation in the addition to their technical responsibilities.
- (iii) The complaints received from individual officers or appearing in some newspapers about any irregularities in the organisation are investigated.
- (iv) As regards publication of Bhagirath Magazines (Hindi and English) the journals are functioning satisfactorily and have been appreciated by subscribers, experts and Member of Parliament. Continuous efforts are made to improve the quality of the journal.
- (v) The suggestions regarding the common cadre review for all engineering cadres were considered in the meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Departmental Council, when it was agreed that all the cadre review proposals of Group A, B, C and D categories should continue to be processed separately.

(vi) The suggestions of the various Associations of the Central Water Commission on the transfer policy are considered and incorporated at the time of revision of the transfer policy, wherever possible, keeping in view at the same time the work requirements of the organisation also.

(vii) Efforts are made to settle individual claims speedily.

Hindi Channel by Star-TV

*363. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Star T.V. network is negotiating with Indian T.V. companies to introduce Hindi channel in the country;

(b) whether the Government have since permitted the Star T.V. network to introduce Hindi channel; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Some Indian companies have informed Government that they are negotiating with the STAR -TV the possibilities of leasing a transponder of ASIASAT with a view to tele-casting Hindi programmes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Shortage of Pig Iron

*364. SHIR HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of pig iron has created problems for foundries in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As per the report received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, foundry units in the State have been facing problems due to shortage of pig iron.

(b) There is an overall shortage of pig iron in the country. As against the total estimated demand for pig iron of 1.92 million tonnes in 1991-92, the estimated domestic production is only 1.44 million tonnes.

(c) About 73,300 tonnes of pig iron had been despatched by the main producers to

Uttar Pradesh during the period April-December, 1991. Despatch of pig iron to Uttar Pradesh by main producers will be continued, depending upon the availability for supply. Import of pig iron is allowed under OGL. Import duty has also been reduced to 35% from 55% with effect from 16th January, 1992.

Irrigation Projects In Cauvery Basin

*365. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major and medium irrigation projects taken up for execution in the Cauvery basin;

(b) the estimated amount spent so far on each of the projects.

(c) the total area brought under irrigation so far; and

(d) the additional expenditure required for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Estimated cost/Expenditure in Rupees Crores

Potential in thousand hectares:

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Balance cost	Potential in thousand hectares:		
					Ultimate potential	Potential created upto and of VII Plan	Potential created upto and of VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7
KARNATAKA:							
A MAJOR							
1.	Hemavathy	885.82	334.35	551.47	283.60	61.75	61.75
2.	Kabini	618.46	141.86	476.60	87.90	39.44	39.44
3.	Harangi	199.00	110.35	88.65	53.54	34.37	34.37
4.	Varuna (Devraj Urs Canal)	102.16	22.94	79.22	32.38	0.40	0.40
B. MEDIUM:							
1.	Vote hole	26.29	19.25	7.03	7.50	4.62	4.62
2.	Manchanabale	36.41	18.08	18.33	3.84	0.80	0.80
3.	Chicklihole	11.04	6.1	4.93	1.18	0.06	0.06

Potential in thousand hectares:

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Latest estimated cost	Expenditure to end of VII Plan	Balance cost	Ultimate potential	Potential created upto and of VII Plan
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Iggalur	18.04	3.73	14.31	4.05	1.41
5.	Uduthorahalla	42.11	1.49	40.62	6.27	-
6.	Arkavathy	55.06	6.61	49.45	8.56	-
7.	Kamasamudra	7.94	2.46	5.48	3.10	-
	KERALA:					
8.	Medium Projects:					
1.	Attapady	50.00	7.08	42.92	8.38	-
2.	Karapuzha	44.89	18.93	25.96	9.30	-
	TAMIL NADU:					
	B. Medium Projects:					
1.	Kodaganar Reservoir	14.70	10.94	3.76	3.79	3.46
2.	Orathupalayam Reservoir	16.46	13.03	3.43	4.20	-

[*Translation*]

'Urjagram' Yojana

*366. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALIASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed under 'Urjagram Yojana during this last year, State-wise;

(b) the extent to which these targets have been achieved;

(c) whether the Government have included the Darbhanga district of Bihar under this Yojana; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Annual Plan for 1990-91 envisaged 25 urjagram projects, to be taken up in various States. No State-wise target was fixed. The projects are sanctioned based on proposals initiated by the State nodal agencies. During 1990-91, 34 urjagram projects were sanctioned.

(b) Nineteen projects were completed during the year. This is out of the total number of projects under execution, including previous sanctions.

(c) and (d). No proposal has so far been received for an urjagram project in Darbhanga district.

Electrification of Rural Areas

*367. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON - CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for electrifying the villages in the country;

(b) whether electrification undertaken by the State Governments is according to these norms;

(c) whether any suggestion has been received by the Union Government to make some amendments in these norms;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (e). While targets for electrification of villages are fixed each year by the Planning Commission taking into the availability of funds and other resources, rural electrification activities in the State(s) are formulated and executed by the respective State Electricity Board(s)/Electricity Department(s) according to the priorities fixed by them and no norms, as such, have been fixed by the Central Government for electrifying the villages in the country. No suggestions have been received by Government for amendment to the norms for Rural Electrification Programmes being undertaken by State Electricity Boards/State Government Departments.

[*English*]

Supply of Newsprint by Russia

3716. SHRI R. SURENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Russia has agreed to supply newsprint to India against the supply of Indian goods;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the

reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the quantum of the newsprint proposed to be exported to India by Russia?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Trade Protocol signed between Government of India and the Government of Russian Federation on 22nd February, 1992 provides for import of 20,000 tonnes of newsprint from Russia against supply of Indian goods. Besides the Protocol permits transactions by way of counter-trade barter, payments in freely convertible currency or any other internationally recognised form of business cooperation.

[*Translation*]

Sick Small Scale Industries

3717. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of small scale industries in the country and the number of sick industries out of them; and

(b) the total amount involved in these sick industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that as at the end of March, 1990 (the latest date for which such information has been compiled) out of a total number of 27,91,358 borrowing units in the Small Scale Sector enjoying bank credit, 2,18,828 units were identified by banks as sick with outstanding bank credit of Rs. 2426.94 crores.

Supply of Raw Materials to Handloom Weavers

3718. SHRI VIJAY MUTTEMWAR:
DR. ASIM BALA:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the handloom weavers are facing acute hardships due to increase in prices of yarn, dyes-chemicals and other raw materials;

(b) the details of memorandum submitted by the weavers to the Union Government in this regard;

(c) whether it is a fact that cotton yarn is not supplied to them in time at subsidised rate and they have to pay more price than the fixed price for cotton yarn due to shortage of hank yarn in the country; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide raw materials to the weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The recent increase in prices of raw material used in the handloom sector had rendered the handloom cloth costlier thereby affecting its marketability leading to temporary under employment among the weavers.

(b) A number of representations have been received from the associations of handloom cloth manufacturers and Members of Parliament demanding supply of yarn to handloom weavers at stable prices.

(c) While the problem has been one of its prices, there is no shortage in the availability of cotton hank yarn in the country.

(d) Government is constantly reviewing the price situation and has taken corrective steps. The State sector and cooperative sector spinning mills have been directed to augment the production of crucial counts of yarn and exercise restraint in prices. The National Textile Corporation (NTC) has been asked to readjust their production plan to augment production of hank yarn of 40s and below where the price rise has affected the handloom weavers the most. NHDC has also been advised to augment yarn supplies. The Chief Ministers of States have been requested to monitor the production of yarn by Cooperative/State sector mills, and to hold regular State Level reviews regarding supply, prices and distribution of hank yarn. The Chief Ministers have also been advised to impress upon the District Collectors to organise regular checking of the stocks and selling prices of yarn dealers in the districts, with a view to prevent hoarding of yarn.

De-Recognition of Political Parties

3719. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has recently withdrawn the recognition of several political parties;

(b) if so, the details of National and State level parties which have been de-recognised;

(c) the effect of de-recognition on their election symbol;

(d) whether these parties are entitled to get the same symbol during the coming elections;

(e) whether Kerala Congress (M) is a recognised State party; and

(f) if so, whether there is any other party with the name of Kerala Congress which now has been recognised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Election Commission has withdrawn recognition of three National Parties, viz., (1) Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha), (2) Janata Dal (Samajwadi) and (3) Lok Dal, and ten State parties, viz., (1) Democratic Party (Mizoram), (2) Kerala Congress, (3) Nagaland Peoples' Party (4) Patalli Makkal Katchi (Pondicherry), (5) Peasants and Workers Party of India (Maharashtra), (6) Peoples Party of Arunachal, (7) Plains Tribals Council of Assam (8) Pondicherry Mannila Makkal Mannani (9) Revolutionary Socialist Party (Kerala) and (10) United Minorities Front, Assam. Indian Congress (Socialist-Sarat Chandra Sinha) however, has been found eligible for recognition as State Party in the States of Kerala and Manipur.

(c) and (d). A political party derecognised both as national and state party loses its reserved symbol. A political party derecognised as a national party but recognised as a State party is entitled to use its reserved symbol in the State or States in which it is so recognised.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) No, Sir.

Letters Received from members of Parliament

3720. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of letters received by him from the Members of Parliament during last two years, month-wise;

(b) the number of letters which were acknowledged or given final replies during this period month-wise and the number of the letter still pending acknowledgement/replies; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the re-

plies and to check delay in the futures?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) All letters from MPs are attended to on highest priority and progress is monitored at the highest level through computerised Management Information Systems.

STATEMENT

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of letters received from MPs</i>	<i>No. of letters acknowledged</i>	<i>No. of letters in which final reply sent</i>
March, 1990	119	All letters are acknowledged immediately on receipt	68
April, 1990	239		164
May, 1990	301		225
June, 1990	260		237
July, 1990	183		170
August, 1990	229		236
September, 1990	217		174
October, 1990	175		158
November, 1990	146		174
December, 1990	71		138
January, 1991	217		180
February, 1991	167		143
March, 1991	117	123	
April, 1991	114	126	
May, 1991	27	49	

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of letters received from MPs</i>	<i>No. of letters acknowledged</i>	<i>No. of letters in which final reply sent</i>
June, 1991	16		38
July, 1991	66		83
August, 1991	284		184
September, 1991	375		233
October, 1991	313		275
November, 1991	225		204
December, 1991	324		230
January, 1992	221		176
February, 1992	159		128
Number of letters pending for acknowledgement, as on 1.3.1992			: Nil
Number of letters pending final reply, as on 1.3.1992			: 640

Misuse of Advance Import Licences Duty free Scheme

3721. SHRI LOKANATH CH-
 OUDHURY: Will the Minister of FINANCE
 be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware
 that the silk fabrics, imported under advance
 import licences duty free scheme, is not
 used for making silk garments for exports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the precaution being taken under
 Customs Notification No. 116-CUS dated
 March 30, 1988 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-
 WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). No case has
 come to notice where the silk fabrics, im-
 ported under advance licences duty free
 scheme have not been used for making silk
 garments for export. The Customs authori-
 ties draw samples both of Import and Export
 consignments and get them tested so as to
 ensure that the export products are made
 from the same material as imported under
 the Advance Licence. Further, silk garments
 are allowed to be exported only after receipt
 of certificates from the Central Silk Board
 testifying the use of silk fabrics in the export
 product.

Rep Licences

3722. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN:
 Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased
 to state:

(a) whether any case of misuse of Replenishment (REP) licences under the Exim Scrip Scheme has come to the notice of the Government during the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a scope for loss of such licences before these actually reach the genuine parties and their misuse by other; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to plug the loopholes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Exim Scrips issued under the Exim Scrips Scheme are not subject to actual user conditions and are freely transferable. However, there have been cases where the Exim Scrips were obtained on the basis of forged documents. The Exim Scrip Scheme has since been discontinued.

Sale of China Silk Fabrics in Domestic Markets

3723. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that Indian duppion silk fabrics is used for export production of silk garments; and

(b) if so, the steps Government proposed to be taken to prevent evasion of 150% import duty on import of Chinese mulberry non-duppion silk and sale of China silk fabrics in domestic markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Silk garments made out of Indian Dupion silk fabrics are exported under provi-

sions other than Appendix-13C also. Imports made against such exports are subjected to import duty at the prescribed rate. For export of silk products including garments under Appendix-13C, Central Silk Board's inspection and clarification are to confirm the quality of the constituent yarns in the fabrics used in the export products with that of the sample furnished by the exporters. As per this certification, the customs maintain records on the constituent yarns in the export product in the DEFC finally to be considered to fulfil export obligation against import of exempt materials under Advance Licence Scheme.

Thus, the import is allowed as per the input/output norms fixed for the relevant export product and disposal of replenished exempt material is governed by the provisions of the Import-Export Policy. Violation of the policy provisions are dealt with by penal action under the Imports & exports Control Act, 1947 and orders issued thereunder.

Opening of Branches by GIC

3724. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHIR T.J. ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for opening of branch offices by LIC and GIC;

(b) the total number of branch offices of General Insurance Corporation of India functioning in each State at present; and

(c) the names of the places where new

branches of GIC are proposed to be opened during 1992-93 in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Population, business potential, the viability of the branch office etc. are the main criteria for opening of new branch offices of insurance companies.

(b) The requisite information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The question of opening new branches is a continuous process keeping in view the criteria indicated in reply to part (a) of the question and GIC and its subsidiary companies will decide on the new branches at the time of securing the approval of their Board of Directors for their budget in the next financial year.

STATEMENT

Statewise List of Number of Branches of the Four Subsidiary Companies of GIC

State	National	New India	Oriental	United India	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	41	64	63	85	253
Andaman & Nicobar	-	1	-	1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	3	4	8
Assam	24	19	24	30	97
Bihar	48	38	43	27	156
Chandigarh	3	7	6	4	20
Dadra & N. Haveli	-	-	-	1	1
Delhi	30	34	46	27	137
Diu & Daman	-	-	2	1	3
Goa	5	4	4	7	20
Gujarat	29	56	49	33	167
H.P.	9	6	21	8	44
Haryana	27	23	20	25	94

State	National			New India		Oriental		United India		Total
	1	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	
J & K		11	10	11			12		44	
Karnataka		40	57	48			60		205	
Kerala		28	51	36			51		166	
Lakshadweep		-	1	-			-		1	
M.P.		47	56	44			45		192	
Maharashtra		39	97	64		74274				
Manipur		1	1	3			5		10	
Meghalaya		2	2	5			3		12	
Mizoram		1	1	1			2		5	
Nagaland		2	2	6			3		13	
Orissa		16	26	17			18		7	
Pondicherry		3	1	-			2		6	
Punjab		57	46	39			52		194	
Rajasthan		36	33	50			50		169	

State	National	New India	Oriental	United India	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sikkim	1	2	-	-	3
Tamil Nadu	57	82	57	97	293
Tripura	2	2	4	2	10
U.P.	78	112	77	79	346
W.B.	42	39	44	26	151
All India	680	872	787	834	3174

[*Translation*]**Bye-Pass on N.H. No. 33 at Ranchi**

3725. SHRI RAM TAHAL CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE
 TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have car-
 ried out any survey to construct a bye-pass
 on National Highway No. 33 at Ranchi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
 MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
 (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) An estimate for feasibility study of
 Ranchi Bypass has been received about
 which clarifications are awaited from the
 State Government.

**Assistance to SCs/STs and Backward
 Classes**

3726. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
 state:

(a) whether the Government have for-
 mulated any scheme to provide assistance
 or bank loans to the Scheduled Castes/
 Scheduled Tribes and other backward
 classes for removing poverty in various
 states during the years 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by
 the Government on this scheme during
 1992-93, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
 MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR
 SINGH): (a) to (c). The Public Sector Banks
 are under instructions of the Government
 and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to extend
 financial assistance to weaker sections of
 the society and to Scheduled Castes (SC)/
 Scheduled Tribes (ST) beneficiaries on an
 ongoing basis. In the various schemes/pro-
 grammes of the Government to promote
 self-employment ventures, the following
 targets have been prescribed for weaker
 sections of the society and SC/ST benefi-
 ciaries in the matter of lending by Public Sec-
 tor Banks:

1. Weaker Sections	10% of net bank credit to weaker sections. SC/ ST form part of Weaker Sections
2. Differential Rate of interest at % rate of Interest (DRI)	1% of net bank credit of previous years advances, out of which 40% should be the share of SC/ST.
3. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	5% of the amount and accounts should be for SC/ST.
4. Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP)	30% of the amount and account should be for SC/ST
5. Self Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed (SEEUY)	30% of the beneficiaries should be SC/ST

The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) is the major programme of the Government to assist selected families of target groups in rural areas to cross the poverty line by taking up self-employment ventures. For the year 1991-92 Department of Rural Development of the Government, which administers the IRDP, have allocated a target of 22,51,519 families to the various states and made the budgetary allocations of Rs. 703.61 crores which will be shared equally by Central and State Government. Targets haven't yet been finalised by the Department of Rural Development for IRDP Programme for the year 1992-93.

[English]

ADB Loan for Power Project in Calcutta

3727. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved loan for 500 mw. electric power expansion project in Calcutta;

(b) if so, the amount of loan to be received in this regard and the terms of repayment;

(c) whether the loan is being paid with guarantee of the Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved a loan of US \$ 32 million at a variable interest rate of 6.58% per annum for financing 2x250 mw. **Budge Budge Power Station of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation (CESC).**

(c) No, Sir.

(d) ADB private sector loans do not require to be guaranteed by the Government.

Utilisation of Allocated Money

3728. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government establishments and undertakings spend a large part of the allocated funds during the period close to the end of the financial year on unnecessary items just for the sake of spending whole of the allocated funds:

(b) whether a large amount is spent on providing fresh furnishings etc. to the officers; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to answer that funds are spent only on the minimum and most needed items which may contribute maximum utility to the establishment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Government have issued instructions from time to time to avoid rush of expenditure during the last quarter of the financial year. For this purpose, the Financial Advisers have been asked to review expenditure on month to month basis so that the expenditure is spread throughout the year and no rush of expenditure takes place during the end of the financial year to utilise the budget provisions.

(b) and (c). As a part of economy measures, Government has also placed restrictions on purchase of furniture and furnishings. To ensure Government funds are not frittered on unnecessary items, curbs have been imposed on travel, conferences, fuel, publications etc. Ministries have also been requested to prioritise their schemes/activities/so that those at the bottom of the

list can be reduced or eliminated.

[*Translation*]

Reservation of Gold against Currency Notes

3729. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria, rule and proportion for the circulation of currency notes in the country;

(b) the reserves of gold with the Reserve Bank of India at present; and

(c) the total currency issued for circulation by March 1, 1992 and the denomination thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) According to the information furnished by Reserve Bank of India, circulation of currency notes is governed by Sections 33 and 34 of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

(b) As on 29-2-1992, the gold reserves with the Reserve Bank of India were 350, 923, 241, 01220 fine gms.

(c) The total value of currency in circulation as on 29-2-1992 was Rs. 61,264.5 crores. The denomination-wise details are not readily available with Reserve Bank of India.

Repair of Karmnasha-Dihri-On Sone N.H. in Bihar

3730. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 'Karmnasha-Dihri on Sone' National Highway in Bihar is not in a traffic worthy condition;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government for its development and repair during the last three years;

(c) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the repair of the Highway during the above years, and

(d) the amount actually spent thereon each year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) National Highway No. 2 in Bihar upto West Bengal border is generally in traffic worthy condition. Execution of some of the sanctioned works on this National Highway has got delayed due to a combination of reasons, including strikes, lack of suitable contractors, labour problems etc.

(b) to (c). During the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91), flood damage/special repair works costing Rs. 34.0 lakhs and improvement works costing Rs. 731.00 lakhs were sanctioned for this stretch, apart from normal maintenance grant.

(d) The expenditure on repairs is given below:

1988-89	Rs. 18.11 lacs
1989-90	Rs. 35.55 lacs
1990-91	Rs. 25.04 lacs

[English]

**Expenditure Incurred by BIC Ltd.
Kanpur on Litigations**

3731. SHRI V. SREENIVASAPRASAD:
Will the TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the exact details of expenditures incurred by the British India Corporation Limited, Kanpur during the last nine months on various litigations;

(b) the number of advocates engaged for the purpose and the number of cases they have been attending to before various courts; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to curb the increasing expenditure on litigations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) An expenditure of Rs. 1.29 lakhs has been incurred by the British India Corporation Limited (excluding New Egerton Woollen Branch, Dhariwal) on litigation during the period /June, '91 to February; 92.

(b) The BIC has engaged the services of 23 Lawyers for the purpose of attending to various cases. The information regarding number of cases of litigation in which the BIC is involved is being collected.

(c) The BIC is incurring expenditure on litigation only where it is unavoidable. However, it is making efforts to minimise the expenditure as far as possible..

Production of Tea

3732. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of tea in the country during 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) the total acreage of land under tea plantation during these three years;

(c) the acreage under tea plantation in Bihar during the last three years; and

(d) the additional investment in the tea plantation and industry during 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The total production of tea during 1989, 1990 and 1991 was as follows:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Production (M. kgs.)</i>
1989	688.11
1990	714.67(E)
1991	741.72 (E)
	(E) Estimated.

(b) The total acreage under tea during the last three years was as follow:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total area under tea (in thousand hectares)</i>
1989	416.59
1990	418.63 (E)
1991	421.27 (E)
	(E) Estimated.

(c) The acreage under tea in Bihar during the last three years was as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area under tea in (thousand hectares)</i>
1989	0.46
1990	0.46 (E)
1991	0.46 (E)
	(E) Estimated.

(d) Investment under different development schemes of the Tea Board for the tea plantations and the tea industry is envisaged at Rs. 9.50 crores during 1991-92 as against Rs. 6.38 crores in 1990-91.

Credit to Cooperative Banks by NABARD in Maharashtra

3733. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the cooperative banks in Maharashtra participated in the Union Government's rural debt relief scheme of 1990;

(b) if so, the total amount of reimbursement claimed by the cooperative banks in

Maharashtra through National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD);

(c) the total amount of claims settled and paid by NABARD so far;

(d) the reasons for non-payment of the remaining amount, if any; and

(e) the time by which the said amount is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The cooperative banks in Maharashtra had implemented the Debt relief Scheme formulated by the Government of India.

(b) to (e). Under the ARDR Scheme 50 percent of the debt relief provided by the cooperative banks is to be borne by the State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and State Cooperative Land development Development Banks (SILDS) themselves. However, to meet their share, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) through the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) extends loans to SCBs and SLDBs. The Maharashtra Agricultural and Rural Development Bank Limited (MSARDB) to NABARD and the amount released by these cooperative banks is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Bank</i>	<i>Amount of Claims Submitted to NABARD</i>	<i>Amount released by NABARD</i>		
		<i>Loan</i>	<i>Grant</i>	<i>Total</i>
MSCB	391.66	134.13	134.13	268.26
MSARDB	111.38	40.31	40.31	80.62
TOTAL	503.04	174.44	174.44	348.88

The balance amount of claims would be reimbursed in the next financial year, subject to verification of claims and availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Seizure of Goods on Indo-Pak Border

3734. SHRI SURYA NARAIN YADAV:

: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the smuggled goods seized so far from the Indo-Pak Border during the current financial year alongwith their value; and

(b) the steps taken to tighten the security arrangements on the Indo-Pak Border to stop smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Available reports indicate that gold, silver, narcotic drugs, etc. continue to be sensitive to smuggling across the Indo-Pak border. Contraband goods worth Rs. 31.14 crores approximately were seized in the Indo sector of the land border during the calendar year 1991. The value of seizures effected in the current financial year are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) In order to combat smuggling, the anti-smuggling drive has been intensified and the Customs presence has been reinforced recently by the creation of two Sub-Collectorates exclusively for anti-smuggling work with headquarters at Amritsar and Jodhpur for the Punjab and Rajasthan sector respectively. More than 60% of the border in the Punjab sector has been fenced with barbed wire and charged with high voltage electric current in order to restrict any border crossing. During the night and

odd hours curfew is being imposed in the border areas of Punjab with Pakistan whenever felt necessary. Close co-ordination is also being maintained between all the agencies concerned with detection and prevention of smuggling such as Border Security Force, Customs and Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.

[*English*]

Demonstrators in AFMC

3735. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for revision of pay scales of doctors working as demonstrators in the Armed Forces Medical Collage, Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the pay scale recommended for these demonstrators by the Fourth Pay Commission;

(d) the promotional avenues available to these demonstrators at present; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the service conditions of these doctors working as demonstrators?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). Doctor working as Demonstrators in AFMC, Pune, do not have promotional avenues at Present. The Fourth Pay Commission did not recommend any specific pay scale for them.

Government have received representations for revision of pay scales of Demonstrators. The improvement of their service conditions is under examination of the Government.

Export of Cotton

3736. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the year since when the cotton is being exported;

(b) the total amount of cotton exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92; and

(c) the target fixed for the Export during the above years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Although authentic records in this regard are not available, according to the information available, it appears that India has been exporting cotton since 1923-24.

(b) During the cotton season 1990-91, 11.90 lakh bales of cotton were exported. During the current cotton season 1991-92 cotton during 1991-92, about 12, 000 bales of cotton (Bengal Deshi) have been exported upto 12th March, 1992.

(c) Government released quotas for export of 12.55 lakh bales of cotton season. During 1991-92 cotton season Government has released 1 lakh bales of Bengal Deshi cotton for export. An export quota of 4 lakh bales of cotton was also placed at the disposal of Cotton Corporation of India to be operated by it during 1991-92 season from time to time keeping in view of the prevailing prices. However, the CCI has not operated its quota in view of the upward trend in cotton prices during the season.

Reward to Police Personnel for Confiscated Smuggled Goods

3737. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any reward is given to police personnel for confiscating smuggled goods and detecting cases of income tax evasion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of rewards given to police personnel in Maharashtra particularly in Sindhudurg district for confiscating smuggled goods during the last three years;

(d) if no reward is given to police personnel, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government propose to permit all law enforcing agencies to prosecute and initiate action against smugglers to check smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWARTHAKUR): (a) and (b). All Government servants including police personnel of the central and State Government are eligible for monetary reward upto a maximum of 20% of the market value of goods seized depending upon various factors such as the risk involved to the Government servant in working out the case, the difficulty in securing the information, the extent to which the vigilance of the staff led to the seizure, special initiative, efforts and inequity displayed, etc. and whether besides the seizure of contraband goods, the owners/organisers/financiers/racketeers as well as the carriers of the smuggled goods have been apprehended or not.

Under the Income-Tax Act, however, the responsibility for detecting income tax evasion is of the Income tax authorities specified under the said Act and, therefore, police personnel are not entitled to any reward in detecting income-tax evasion.

(c) and (d). Some police officers of Sindhudurg district have been sanctioned and paid monetary reward of Rs. 1,04,000

during the calendar years 1987 and 88 for playing a part in the seizure of contraband goods. However, the information regarding the amount of rewards given to police personnel of Maharashtra, particularly in Sindhudurg district during the last 3 years is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(e) There is no such proposal at present.

Import of Natural Rubber

3738. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of natural rubber imported during each of the last three years;

(b) whether a large quantity of natural rubber imported from Malaysia in 1990 is still lying unutilised with the State Trading Corporation;

(c) if so, the details therefor;

(d) the justification for importing it; and

(e) the resultant loss incurred by S.T.C on account of this import?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The State Trading Corporation of India Limited has imported the following quantities of natural rubber during the last three years:-

1988-89 51,363 Tonnes

1989-90 26,549 Tonnes

1990-91 31,699 Tonnes

(b) A quantity of 12,275 MT of natural

rubber imported by STC in 1990 is still with them.

(c) Stock had been retained to ensure adequate inventory of natural rubber in India for meeting needs of the domestic industry.

(d) The imports were made on the basis of the projected demand-supply position and the need to maintain adequate inventory.

(e) The resultant loss, if any would be known only after the stocks are liquidated.

Cooperation in the Field of Defence

3739. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries cooperating India in the field of defence; and

(b) the details of the agreements made in this regard country-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). India has defence cooperation arrangements with a number of friendly foreign countries. In view of the sensitive nature of the matter it will not be in the national security interest to disclose details about the countries involved and the nature and extent of cooperation agreements we have with them.

Export of Coffee

3740. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Coffee is becoming more popular abroad;

(b) if is, the steps taken to increase the export of coffee during the last three years;

(c) the quantity of coffee exported during 1991-92; and

(d) the target set for its export during 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Steps taken to increase export of coffee include participation in International trade fairs, development of speciality coffee like 'Monsooned Coffee', increase in quantities offered in the export auctions, etc.

(c) 1,00,241 MT of coffee have been exported during April 1991 to February 1992.

(d) 1,20,000 MT is targetted for export during 1992-93.

Collection of toll tax on National Highways in Maharashtra

3741. SHRI RAMCHANDRA MAROTRAO GHANGARE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of National Highways passing through Maharashtra on which the work for widening and improving of roads are going on and the progress made so far;

(b) whether the Government have started collection, of toll tax for the bridges newly constructed on these roads; and

(c) if so, the amount of toll tax collected so far on National Highway Nos. 6 and 7 and the expenditure incurred on the employment of the personnel on these roads during 1990-91 and 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Improvement works costing

Rs. 167.8 crores are at various stages of progress on National Highways No. 3,4, 4 B, 6,7,8,9,17, 50. Expenditure on these works till September, 1991 is Rs. 71.73 crores.

(b) Yes, Sir. Bridge fee/is collected on all bridges on these roads which qualify for such collection.

(c) The amounts of Bridge fees collected from Bridges on National Highways No. 6 and 7 for the years 1990-91 and 1991-92 are Rs. 4.43 lakhs and Rs. 58.89 lakhs respectively. No expenditure has been incurred on the employment of Personnel for this purpose as the collection is being carried out through contractors.

Export of sea ponds

3742. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the export target of sea foods during the current year and the achievements made;

(b) the countries to which exported;

(c) whether foreign participation is allowed in areas such as deep sea fishing aquaculture etc; and

(d) if so, the extent to which it is being allowed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a). Export of seafood during April, 1991 to February, 1992 is Rs. 1200 crores as against the target of Rs. 1500 crores fixed for the full year.

(b) The exports of marine products are mainly to Japan, EEC countries, USA, Singapore, Hongkong, UAE etc.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) In case of joint ventures under 100% EOUs scheme, 100% foreign equity is permitted and in other cases, maximum of 51% foreign equity is permitted.

New Financial Instruments

3743. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision on the recommendations of the study group constituted in March, 1991 under the Chairmanship of Shri M.J. Pherwani for new financial instruments;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations which have been accepted by the Government ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The recommendations on new Financial Instruments given by the M.J. Pherwani Committee are under examination in the Reserve Bank of India and in the Department of Company Affairs.

[*Translation*)]

Spinning Mills in Uttar Pradesh

3744. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new spinning mills set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1991-92;

(b) the production capacity of each mill; and

(c) the amount provided as loans by the nationalised banks to the above mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). As per the information made available by textile Commissioner, one spinning mill namely M/s Modern Industries, Ghaziabad Started production during 1991-92 in Uttar Pradesh. The installed capacity of the mill was 576 rotors and it produces 138 tonnes of cotton yarn per month on an average. The amount provided as loan by the Nationalised Banks to the Mill is not available.

[*English*]

Private buses plying under D.T.C.

3745. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private buses plying under DTC at present which are more than 8 years old and are not in a good condition;

(b) the reasons for not withdrawing these buses from operation; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that all the private buses under DTC operation conform to the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The private buses operating under DTC are not permitted to ply after they complete 8 years of age from the date of registration with the State Transport Authority (STA). After the completion of 8 years of life span of the bus the contract of the bus stands terminated. and the operator is allowed to replace his old bus with a new one if he so desires. The private operator is bound to keep the vehicle road-worthy, and also ply his vehicle only under a fitness certificate issued as per the provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act by the appropriate authority.

Payment of taxes by MRTTP companies

3746. SHRINIRMAL KANTICATTERJEE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of those MRTTP companies which made profit but did not pay tax during the last financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

National Security Council

3747. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Security Council has been fully constituted and is functional; and

(b) if so, the details of its composition and activities undertaken so far?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). The National Security Council was set up on 24th August, 1990 with the Prime Minister as Chairman and including Minister of Defence, Finance, Home and External Affairs as Members. A meeting of the National Security Council has also been held. A National Security Advisory Board under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has also been constituted and notified to provide a broader cross-section of views on the working of the National Security Council. A Strategic Core Group with the Cabinet Secretary as its Chairman has also been set up to assist the National Security Council

Free trade policy

3748. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether free trade and liberalisation policy of the Government may affect adversely the jobs and money supply in the country as has been the case in Canada;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent such kind of situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Our trade reforms are not comparable to those of Canada which almost entirely dismantled trade barriers against the United States of America. Our trade reforms are aimed at providing reasonable protection to Indian industry and achieving a degree of openness which would allow trade to balance domestic demand and supply and permit the exploitation of our dynamic comparative advantage. These reforms along with various measures adopted in the field of industrial, fiscal and monetary policies are likely to promote economic growth and employment.

Vehicular Pollution

3749. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vehicles in respect of which pollution check was conducted in Delhi during 1991-92;

(b) the number of vehicles found causing more pollution than the fixed norms; and

(c) the penalty imposed thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) An estimated 2, 97, 534 vehicles were checked, upto February, 1992.

(b) Approximately 60,334 vehicles were found polluting above the fixed norms.

(c) Rs. 11,04,420 was imposed as a penalty upto February, 1992.

Hyper plane project

3750. SHRI MOHAN LAL JHIKRAM:
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to launch the hyper plane project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this project is indigenous or is proposed to be set up in collaboration with some foreign countries;

(d) if so, the names of the countries collaborating in this project; and

(e) the location thereof and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

[English]

Adivasi Regiment

3751. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to

raise an Adivasi Regiment in the Indian Army;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be raised?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). Presently Adivasis are being enrolled in BIHAR, MAHAR AND PARA Regiments and in all Regiments/Corps based on 'All Class All India' basis. However, at a recent Akhil Bhartiya Adivasi Parishad convention a demand was made for the Army raising an Adivasi Regiment. This demand is being examined with reference to the existing policy on the existing policy on the raising of new formations.

SCs/STs in IDBI

3752. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe persons employed in the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI);

(b) the back-log of unfilled posts at present reserved for these categories; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear the back-log?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As reported by IDBI, the presentation and backlog of SCs & STs in its different cadres, as on 31.12.1991, was as under:-

Srl. No.	Cadre	Representation		Backlog	
		SCs	STs	SCs	STs
1.	Officers	118	31	4	3
2.	Clerks	159	56	4	7
3.	Sub-Staff (Including Sweepers)	159	44	1	6

(c) IDBI has launched a special recruitment drive and expects to clear maximum possible backlog by 31.3.1992.

Writ Petitions pending in High Courts

3753. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Writ Petitions on service matters are pending in various High Court, particularly in Allahabad High Court, for over 10 years;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) the number of employees who have retired during the pendency of these petitions; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to expedite the disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGRAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Writ proportion on service matters pending for

more than 10 years only a very small peroration of the total pending Writ Petitions relating to service matters. The pendency of cases is due to a variety of complex factors such as institution of more cases in Courts including abuse of the process of the Courts, delay in disposal of cases, inadequate infrastructural facilities, delay in disposal of cases, etc.

(c) No such date is being maintained by the Government.

(d) The Judge strength has been increased from time to time. The various Courts have taken suitable steps such as grouping of cases involving common questions of law, giving to cases requiring quick disposal, constitution of specialised benches, etc. to expedite disposal of all the cases. The various recommendations made by the Arrears Committee, which examined the problem of arrears in preirity and State Governments for necessary follow-up action.

[Translation]

Army personnel killed in performing civil duties

3754. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of army personnel

killed while performing civil duties during the last three; and

(b) the details of the grants and facilities provided to the families of such soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI

SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The number of Army personnel killed while providing aid to civil authorities (Maintenance of Law and Order) during the last three years is ninety five.

(b) The details of the Pensionary and other benefits are given in the statement.

STATEMENT

The families of Army personnel who die while performing civil duties are eligible for Special Family Pension, Death gratuity and Family Gratuity as detailed below:-

(A) SPECIAL FAMILY PENSION

<i>If the widow is childless:</i>	<i>Rtes of Special Family Pension</i>
<i>REckonable emoluments (RE)</i>	
(i) Not exceeding Rs. 1500/-	50% of RE
(ii) Between Rs. 1501/- and Rs.3000/-	40% of Re subject to a minimum of Rs. 750/-
(iii) Exceeding Rs. 3000/-	30% of RE subject to minimum of Rs. 1200/- and maximum of Rs. 2500/-
<i>If the widow has child/ children:</i>	
In all cases	60% of RE subject of minimum of Rs. 750/- and a maximum of Rs. 2500/-

(B) DEATH GRATUITY

<i>Length of Service</i>	<i>Amount</i>
(a) Less than 1 year	2 times RE
(b) 1 to 5 years	6 times RE
(c) 5 to 20 years	12 times RE
(d) More than 20 years	One month's RE for every completed year subject to maximum of 33 years or Rs 1 lakh whichever is less.

(C) FAMILY GRATUITY: Family gratuity at the specified rates ranging from Rs. 2000/- to Rs. 19000/- for Officers and Rs.

450/- to Rs. 1600/- for JCOs and OR depending on the rank.

2. In case above duties are related to the Operatives like OP RAKSHAK /RHINO/ BAJRANG, in place of Special Family Pension mentioned above, Liberalised Family Pension equal to RE drawn at the time of death will be applicable.

3. EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE:

A son/daughter or near relative of service personnel died in harness and who is not below 18 years in age is considered for employment for a group 'C' /'D' vacancy depending upon his/her educational qualification. Such applications are not required to be routed through employment Exchange. As per existing Government Order, employees died in harness is restricted to 14.5% (both for Service and Civilian Personnel) of total vacancies in Group 'C' and 'D' respectively.

Priorities are also given to the sons of service given to the sons of service personnel who died in harness for recruitment in the Army under the Unit HQ quota provide they meet the QR and suitable vacancy is available.

4. GALLANTRY AWARD:

ASHOKA CHAKRA SERIES: Ashoka Chakra series of awards, which consist of the Ashoka Chakra, Kirti Chakra and Shaurya Chakra, are awarded for the acts of gallantry otherwise than in the face of enemy. Monetary Allowances in respect of these awards are:-

- (a) Ashoka Chakra — Rs. 180/- p.m.
- (b) Kirti Chakra — Rs. 140/- p.m.
- (c) Shaurya Chakra — Rs. 100/- p.m.

5. ARMY GROUP INSURANCE (AGI)

At present the following benefits are

provide to the next of kin of AGI Fund numbers:-

Enhanced Insurance Benefits

<i>Officers</i>	<i>JCOs/ORs</i>
Rs. 3.50 Lakhs	Rs. 1.50 Lakhs

6. CONCESSIONS/ ASSISTANCE FOR ARMY WIDOWS NOK OUT OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

Scholarship

(a) AOCEF (Army Officers Contributory Education Fund) Rs. 300/- per child per year for two children. Age 10 to 18 years (for officers only)

(b) BMA (Bengal Masonic Association Inter Services Charitable Trust)- Rate varies from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 1800/- per annum applicable to one child of service personnel who expire while in service.

OR

(c) AWWA (Army Wives Welfare Association): Scholarship is given to one child of Service personnel who expire while in service.

7. GRANTS

(a) AWWA (Army Wives Welfare Association): Renders financial assistance to widows of officers, JCOs, NCOs and OR at the rate of Rs. 2000/-, Rs. 1200/-, Rs. 800/- respectively.

(b) AOBF (Army officers Benevolent Fund): Only for officers Rs. 20,000/- in instalments.

(c) DAPW & O FUND (Disable Army Personnel, Widows & Orphans Fund): Renders financial assistances to disabled ex-

Servicemen, widows and orphaned children of officers, JCOs' and OR.

(d) AG'S WELFARE FUND On special request DD-40 form is to be filled and sent through their respective HQ Command for financial assistance.

(e) AG's ACCOMMODATION RELIEF FUND: Rs . 300/- per month for six months.

Chit fund companies

3755. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private finance and chit fund companies operating in the county and the details of the deposits held by them;

(b) whether the accounts of income and expenditure of these companies are monitored;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor:

(d) whether some cases of closure of finance companies and non-refund of the deposits to the public have come to the Government's notice during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH: (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that as per the annual reports received by them as on 31st March 1990 from financial companies and conventional chit fund companies in the private sector, their deposits were as under:-

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>No. of reporting companies</i>	<i>Deposits from public</i>	<i>Exempted deposits</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
(a) <i>Financial Companies</i>				
(i) Public Companies	1,797	1,995	5,345	7,340
(ii) Private Companies	4,758	285	1,242	1,526
(b) <i>Conventional Chit fund companies</i>				
(i) Public Companies	52	----	101	101
(ii) Private Companies	1,055	1	773	774

Exempted deposits include borrowings from banks and financial institutions, and inter-corporate deposits. In the case of chit fund companies, the exempted deposits also include amounts received from subscribers to chits.

(b) and (c). The directions issued by RBI cover the deposit acceptance activities of the financial companies and chit fund companies. The chit fund companies are required to file their balance sheet and profit and loss accounts with the Registrars of Chits appointed by the state Governments.

(d) and (e). RBI have reported that some complaints have been received in the recent past regarding non-payment of deposits. These complaints were mostly against the following financial companies:-

- (i) Laxmichand Bhagaji Ltd., Bombay
- (ii) Favourite Small Investment Company Ltd. Calcutta
- (iii) Janapriya Finance and Industrial investment (I) Ltd. Calcutta.
- (iv) Dhanalaxmi Funds India Ltd., Madras

(f) The Narasimham Committee, in one of their recommendations, have suggested laying down of comprehensive guidelines to regulate the activities of all financial intermediaries. The recommendations of the Committee are under examination in consultation with RBI.

[English]

Housing scheme of Defence Establishments Employees

3756.SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have prepared any Housing Scheme for the civil employees of Central Ordnance Depots and other Defence Establishments in Delhi and Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c): A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

1. Limited residential accommodation for civilian employees of Army is authorised only at the following stations within the territories of Delhi and Haryana:-

- (i) Delhi Cantt.
- (ii) Chandigarh/Chandimandir

2. Residential accommodation for key personnel including Military Engineer Service personnel is provided at all stations.

3. The following schemes for the Army were sanctioned during the financial year 1991-92:-

- (i) Ambala: Provision of Married Accommodation for civilians of MES (Phase-II) costing Rs. 9.88 lakhs.
- (ii) Chandimandir: Provisions of Married Accommodation for civilian officers of MES (Phase-II) costing Rs. 14.20 lakhs.

These schemes are likely to be implemented within two years.

4. The other Defence Establishments

have not prepared any specific housing schemes for their civilian employees.

5. The extent of resident accommodation to be planned and provided for civilian employees at different stations depends on the specific requirements at each station and the availability of funds.

Development of Bangalore-Mysore Road as Express way

3757. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop the Bangalore-Mysore road as express way;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government of Karnataka has taken any steps in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). This is a State road and as such the Government of Karnataka are essentially concerned with its development.

Expansion of Cochin Shipyard

3758. DR. RAJAGOPALAN SHRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the Cochin Shipyard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Proposals for additional investments to the tune of Rs. 79.62 crores for augmenting the existing facilities in Cochin Shipyard Limited during 1991-92 to 1996-97 have been projected to Planning Commission. The details of these proposals are:

(Rs. in crores)

(i) Improvement in capacity utilisation / maximisation of production;	18.70
(ii) Additional shiprepair facilities; and	41.70
(iii) Modernisation of shiprepair facilities.	19.22

The actual implementation of these scheme will depend on whether these are finally approved by the Planning Commission.

Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia

3759. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of West Bengal have sent a proposal to the Union Government for setting up Ship Repairing Yard at Haldia in the Central Public Sector:

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(c) the present position of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Gov-

ernment of West Bengal had sent a Feasibility Report in April, 1990 for setting up Shiprepair Complex at Haldia. Government of India had replied that there was no proposal under Government's consideration for setting up a Ship repairing Yard at Haldia in the Central Public Sector. However, the field is open for private sector and if any private entrepreneur wishes to set up Shiprepair Complex at Haldia, he is free to do so on his own or in joint sector with the assistance of the State Government.

Deluxe buses in Delhi

3760. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC has decided to ply Deluxe buses on some routes in the capital; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

Collection from direct and Indirect taxes

3761. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of revenue collected from direct and indirect taxes, separately, during the last three financial years and during 1991-92 so far;

(b) the reasons for lower percentage of direct tax collections; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the direct tax collection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The percentages of revenue collected from direct and indirect taxes are as follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>%age of Direct Taxes Collection</i>	<i>%age of Indirect Taxes Collection</i>
1988-89	20.30%	79.70%
1989-90	19.80%	80.20%
1990-91	19.61%	80.39%
1991-92	17.82%*	82.18%

(Upto Feb' 92)

*Since a large proportion of direct tax collection is received in the month of March, this percentage is likely to go up by the end of the financial year.

(b) the main reasons for lower percentage of direct tax collection are as follows:-

- (i) The base of direct taxes is narrower than that of indirect taxes;
- (ii) Agricultural income is exempt from income tax; and
- (iii) Under the Income tax Act, a number of exemptions and concessions have been given for achieving various socio-economic objectives.

(c) Various new measure to widen the direct tax base and to increase the direct tax collection have been introduced in the Finance Bill, 1992. Besides, all appropriate

administrative measures are also taken to improve revenue collections.

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:

Foreign exchange earning from Sea food Exports

3762. PROF. UMMAREDDY. VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in foreign exchange earnings through sea foods export;

(b) if so, the details of exports made and foreign exchange earned during each of the last three years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a sea-food processing plant in Andhra Pradesh; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The export of marine products during last three years were:

	<i>Qty. (in Mts)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. crores)</i>
1988-89	99777	597.85
1989-90	110843	634.99
1990-91	139419	893.37

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. There is a proposal for establishment of fish processing unit and shrimp feed mill at Vizag under Indo-Australian Aid.

Gold Bank

3763. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a gold bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). The matter is under detailed examination by the Reserve Bank of India.

Development of Minor Ports

3764. SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI G.M.C. BALAYOGI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of minor ports in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have been extending financial assistance for their expansions and development;

(c) if so, the assistance rendered to minor ports during Seventh Plan, port-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government propose to take foreign assistance for development of these ports;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to convert those minor ports into major ports

which already achieved the export targets for conversion into major ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are about 139 working minor/intermediate ports in the country. The state-wise distribution of these ports is as follows:

(1)	Gujarat	39
(2)	Maharashtra	48
(3)	Karnataka	21
(4)	Kerala	13
(5)	Tamil Nadu	8
(6)	Pondicherry	1
(7)	Andhra Pradesh	7
(8)	Orissa	2
		139

(b) and (c). In the 7th Five-Year Plan, the Central Government had kept a provision of Rs. 20.00 crores for financial assistance for the development of minor ports. However, there was no release of funds to the maritime States for this purpose.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There is no proposal at present for Central Government to convert any minor port into a major port.

[*Translation*]

Exports from tribal and hilly areas

3765. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will

the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that there are exportable items in abundance in tribal and hilly areas particularly in Jaharkhand region;

(b) if so, the details there of such items; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to boost export of these items?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) to (c). A large number of items are classified as Minor Forest Produce. These items relate mainly to tree/plants and other produce. Apart from tree/plants items this classification also includes animal/bird and items base on them. However, the contribution of these items in terms in terms of foreign exchange earnings is not very significant. Minor Forest Produce items are allowed fore exports on merits.

[*English*]

Incentives to Exporters

3766. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that as a result of hike in tariff in the Indian Railways in the Budget proposals for year 1992-93, there will be shortfalls in the export of a number of items due to increase in their costs;

(b) if so, whether in a bid to encourage exports to earn much needed foreign exchanges, the Government propose to give some incentives to exporters to compensate hiked tariff;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Railway freight is one of the several elements of costs, and increase in such rates may or may not bear any relationship to the final international prices of commodities. Govt. do not expect shortfall in exports due to hike in railway freight rates alone.

[*Translation*]

Cases Filed In Supreme Court

3767. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of cases filed in Supreme Court during January 1, 1989 to January 1, 1992, Year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGRAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): The desired information is as follows:-

<i>During the Year</i>	<i>Number of cases filed in Supreme Court</i>
1989	52138
1990	38293
1991	42215

Repair of G.T. Road

3768. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stretch of G.T. Road between Bihar to West Bengal border is in a bad condition due to non-repair for the last ten years, resulting a number of road accidents; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to repair the aforesaid road in order to reduce the number of accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) National highway No. 2 Bihar upto West Bengal border is generally in traffic worthy condition. Execution of some of the sanctioned works on this National Highway has got delayed due to a combination of reasons, including strikes, lack of suitable contractor, labour problems etc.

(b) During the last three years (1988-89 to 1990-91), flood damage/ special repair works costing Rs. 111.00 lakhs and improvement works costing Rs. 1563.00 lakhs been sanctioned for this stretch of National Highway, apart from the normal maintenance grant.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance by NABARD to Goa

3769. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of financial assistance given by the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development to Goa for various projects during each of the last three years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): The purpose-wise amount of refinance disbursed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development in Goa Daman & Diu during the last three years i.e. 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Purpose	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Minor Irrigation	—	—	—
Plantation/Horticulture	1	3	3
Poultry/Sheep/Piggery	22	21	56
Fisheries	104	168	50
Dairy Development	3	2	8
Gobar Gas Plants	1	3	3
Others	5	—	—
Non-Farm Sector	—	2	53
I.R.D.P.	60	91	91
Farm Mechanisation	—	2	4
TOTAL	196	292	268

The break-up of the above amounts project-wise is not available.

[Translation]

Loans advanced by Banks for setting up Agro-Based Industries

3770. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH
BHADANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans advanced to farmers by the Regional Rural Banks and nationalised banks in each State for setting up agro-based industries during each of the last three years:

(b) whether the Government propose to provide this facility to some more people during the next financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Regional Rural banks (RRBs) grant loans and advances particularly to artisans, small entrepreneurs and persons of small means engaged in trade, commerce and industry or other productive activities within the area of their operation. The reporting system does not generate data for each activity. However, the total advances of Regional Rural Banks in the country for rural artisans, village and cottage industry as on March 1991 (latest available) were Rs. 281 crores in nearly 9.3 lacs accounts. Similarly activity-wise information of commercial

bank's advances is not generated by the data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India. However, the total advances of Public Sector Banks for small scale industries, which include also agro-based industries, as on September, 1991 (latest available) were Rs. 16,560 crores in 28.2 lacs accounts.

(b) and (c). The lending by Regional Rural Banks or nationalised banks to the viable ventures is an ongoing process and the question of imposing any ban does not arise. While formulating credit policy for Banks, Reserve Bank of India ensures that the genuine need of priority sector advances is not affected and the borrowers belonging to this sector do not face any difficulty in obtaining credit from the bank.

Law Commission's Recommendations

3771. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations made by the Law Commission to incorporate an amendment in the Indian Penal Code, the Civil Procedure Code and Evidence Act; and

(b) the progress made so far to implement these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The main recommendations made by the Law Commission to incorporate amendments in the Indian Penal Code, Code of Civil Procedure and Evidence Act are contained in its 42nd Report on "Indian Penal Code, 1860" 54th Report on Code of Civil Procedure, 1908", and 69th Report on "Indian Evidence Act, 1872". Such of those recommendations contained in 54th Report which have been

found acceptable to Government were implemented by the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1976. As regards recommendations contained in 42nd and 69th Reports, no final decision has been taken so far.

Imports of books

3772. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-
YAPPA:
SHRI V. K. RISHNA RAO:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of difficulties faced by importers to import books do to restrictions and devaluation of the rupee;

(b) whether Government propose to lift the restrictions on import of various categories of books and educational literature and reduce the cash margin deposit requirements thereon; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Due to balance of payment difficulties, certain restrictions were imposed by way of cash margin requirements before permitting opening of Letters of Credit for import of various categories of goods including books. With the improvement in the balance of payment position, these restrictions have since been removed.

[Translation]

Visit of Indian delegation to European countries

3773. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Economic and Trade delegation visited European countries to find out the scope of trade and economic collaborations with those countries;

(b) whether the delegations has submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Losses to sugar units due to exports

3774. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn towards the newsitem appearing in Hindustan Times dated January 20, 1992 under the caption "sugar units heavy losses due to exports";

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

(c) whether the Sugar industry has suffered a loss of about rupees 44 crores due to export of sugar this year;

(d) whether the Sugar industry has declared certain relaxation for this industry to make up this loss; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). It was stated in the newsitem that

(i) Loss is being incurred on the export of sugar, which is shared on a pro-rata basis by all sugar mills, even after taking into account the profits earned from the export of preferential quotas.

(ii) Various measures were initiated by Indian Sugar & General Industry Export - Import Corporation (ISGIEIC) to improve acceptability of Indian sugar in world market in respect of both quality and packing.

(iii) ISGIEIC has been fulfilling all its contracts fully, to the entire, to the entire satisfaction of foreign buyers.

(iv) India has been recognised as a dependable supplier of sugar.

(v) Sugar industry is opposed to second or larger number of agencies including individual sugar mills to export sugar.

In view of increased production of sugar and on persistent requests from the sugar industry, initially a quantity of 2 lakhs MTs of sugar was released for export during 1991-92 with adhoc CCS @ 20% of FOB value on exports. The quantity was later increased to 5 lakh MTs with CCS containing @ 20% CCS on all exports, including for sugar, was discontinued w.e.f. 3rd July, 1991. An instrument called EXIM scrip was introduced in lieu of CCS and IEP licences. W.e.f. 1.3.92 Exim scrip has also been discontinued consequent on partial convertibility of rupee announced in the Budget.

The quantity released for export included 20, 500 MTs of preferential quota sugar for

export to USA and EEC. The industry were expected to make substantial profits on it. Though exports the industry were also benefited to the extent they were saved from the inventory carrying costs. Finally, in undertaking these exports the industry were to be guided by their commercial judgement.

DTC Buses for Schools

3775. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the buses of Delhi Transport Corporation are being hired out to carry the students of Public Schools;

(b) if so, the total number of buses being hired out;

(c) the amount earned by the Delhi Transport Corporation from each bus per month?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 662 buses.

(c) The average amount earned per bus on school charter service in January, 1992 was Rs. 4, 817/-.

[English]

Income tax rent received by NRTs

3776. PROF. PREMDHUMAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have identified the immovable properties owned and rented by Non-Resident Indians in India and

whether the annual rent receivable in respect of such properties is taxable from the date of introduction of the provisions of Section 195 of the Income Tax Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the details of such identified properties and annual rent received against these properties during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) the income tax received under this section since its introduction;

(d) the number of cases in which prosecutions have been launched against defaulters;

(e) whether some cases have been finalised; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). No separate statistics is maintained by the Income -tax Department in respect of immovable properties owned and rented by Non-Resident Indians in India and, therefore, the information about such properties and the annual rent received by the non-resident Indians during 1988-89 to 1990-91 is not available. The rental income derived by an assess, including a non-resident Indian, is taxable. The provisions of section 195 enjoins the payer to deduct tax at source at the time of payment or credit of taxable income (including rental income in respect of an immovable property) to a non-resident.

(c) Section 195 of the Income-tax Act has been in existence since the very inception of the said Act. The figures of total collection under the said Section during the last 5 year are as under:-

(Rs. crores)

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
Income -tax	16.26	23.50	56.45	170.90	93.08
Corporation tax.	53.61	88.55	140.74	598.35	99.28

(d) to (f). Section 276 B of the Income-tax Act provides for prosecution in all cases of failure to pay tax deducted at source, including default under section 195 of the Act. No separate statistics about the prosecutions launched for defaults under section 195 is maintained.

Liquidation of technical credit by erstwhile Soviet Union

3777. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outstanding technical credit at the end of 1991 and how the erstwhile Soviet Union authorities had agreed to liquidate it; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The outstanding technical credit was Rs. 2161 crores on 27-12-1991, when the Reserve Bank of India was constrained to hold in abeyance, the account in India of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR. This amount will be adjusted through payments due from India to the former USSR.

Subsidy on Janata and controlled cloths

3778. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY:

DR. D. VENKATESWARA
RAO:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the accumulated stock of handloom and Janata cloth in the country as on December 31, 1991, State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government have introduced Market Development subsidy in place of rebate;

(c) whether the weaver societies are not utilising the aforesaid subsidy towards rebate for the consumers;

(d) if so, the quota of Janata and Controlled cloth allotted to each States particularly to Haryana, the quantity utilised and the subsidy claimed during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(e) the funds allocated for Janata/Controlled cloth schemes separately during the Eight Five Year Plan and the State-wise details thereof; and

(f) if no allocation has been made by the Government, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Over 38 lakh Handlooms dispersed in different locations all over the country produced about 3018 million meters of cloth during the period April- November 91 as per our estimates. Over 80% of this pro-

duction is marketed by the weavers on their own initiative. No record is kept by the Union Government of the total sale or of accumulated stock of handloom cloth. Under the Janata cloth production programme, the accumulated stock was approximately 83 million square metres as per details given in statement-I

(b) Yes, Sir. It is called Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme.

(c) The scheme of Market Development assistance envisages that not more than 75% of the total assistance sanctioned should be utilised for giving rebate/discount to the consumers. In other words, a minimum of 25% of the assistance under this scheme should be utilised for any of the following purpose namely (i) interest subsidy, (ii) capital/margin money for setting up of show-rooms etc. , and (iii) any other propose

approved by the State/or Central Government. There are no complaints with the Government that the Weavers Societies are not utilising the funds properly under the MDA scheme.

(d) The State wise details of production targets, achievement and subsidy amount released under Janata Cloth Scheme are given in Statement-II. The Controlled cloth targets are released to National Textile Corporation on a notional basis and subsidy is release accordingly.

(e) and (f). Funds for Non-Plan schemes are provided in the annual budget every year. Statewise allocations of funds are, however, not made under any of the schemes. In the budget for 1992-93 a sum of Rs. 137.91 crores and Rs. 15.00 crores have been allocated for Janata and Controlled Cloth schemes respectively.

*(Production in Million Square Metres)**(Subsidy released in Rs. in lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of State	1990-91				1991-92			
		Target	Achievement	Subsidy released	Target	Achievement (upto Sept. '91)	Subsidy released (upto 17.3.92)		
		3	4	5	6	7	8		
10.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00	16.42	489.32	18.00	7.14	503.70		
11.	Maharashtra	64.34	34.43	952.96	40.00	17.17	1455.31		
12.	Manipur	1.40	0.02	Nil	0.50	0.01	Nil		
13.	Orissa	33.00	31.62	890.92	27.00	14.85	700.64		
14.	Punjab	2.00	0.50	8.12	2.00	0.11	Nil		
15.	Rajasthan	10.00	10.54	279.52	9.00	5.47	127.74		
16.	Tamil Nadu	65.00	30.77	518.32	45.00	15.26	957.25		
17.	Tripura	4.00	3.73	79.58	2.50	1.73	9.23		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	132.00	119.14	3812.05	100.00	46.09	2903.72		

Sl. No.	Name of State	Quantity (In lakh square metres)					As on the last day of
		3	4	5	5	5	
13.	Orissa	55.60	91			Sept. '91	
14.	Pondicherry	Neg.	-			-	
15.	Punjab	0.49	91			March '91	
16.	Rajasthan	10.48	91			Dec. '91	
17.	Tamil Nadu	39.19	91			DEC. '91	
18.	Tripura	2.63	91			Sept. '91	
19.	Uttar Pradesh	162.71	91			Dec. '91	
20.	West Bengal	164.38	91			Dec. '91	
Total		832.11					

STATEMENT-II

State-wise details of Janata cloth production targets, achievement of production and subsidy released during 1990-91 and 1991-92

(Production in Million Square Metres)

(Subsidy released in Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1990-91			1991-92			
		Target	Achievement	Subsidy released	Target	Achievement (upto Sept. '91)	Subsidy released (upto 17.3.92)	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	65.00	59.26	1767.02	52.00	29.40	1782.37	
2.	Assam	33.00	41.26	921.97	30.00	15.37	937.56	
3.	Bihar	42.16	12.00	409.54	24.00	6.08	158.18	
4.	Gujarat	15.40	12.33	404.12	13.00	4.38	118.12	
5.	Haryana	1.00	0.01	Nil	0.50	0.01	Nil	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	Nil	Nil	0.50	Nil	Nil	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2.20	0.08	Nil	1.00	0.52	Nil	
8.	Karnataka	40.00	40.25	1053.22	33.00	17.95	846.30	
9.	Kerala	3.00	0.17	0.57	1.50	0.04	Nil	

STATEMENT 4

State-wise details of closing stock of janat cloth

Sl. No.	Name of State	Quantity (In lakh square metres)			As on the last day of
		3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	93.48	91	91	Dec. '91
2.	Assam	56.90	91	91	Sept. '91
3.	Bihar	12.00			Estimated
4.	Gujarat	6.21	91	91	Sept. '91
5.	Haryana	Neg.	-	-	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil			No
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	Neg.	-	-	-
8.	Karnataka	129.21	91	91	Dec. '91
9.	Kerala	0.70			Estimated
10.	Madhya Pradesh	31.26	91	91	Dec. '91
11.	Maharashtra	66.87	91	91	Dec. '91
12.	Manipur	Neg.	-	-	-

*(Production in Million Square Metres)**(Subsidy released in Rs. in lakhs)*

S. No.	Name of State	1990-91			1991-92		
		Target	Achievement	Subsidy released	Target	Achievement (upto Sept. '91)	Subsidy released (upto 17.3.92)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	West Bengal	65.00	65.69	1412.77 *	50.00	19.91	17.92
20.	Pondichery	0.50	0.03	0.31	0.0.50	0.01	Nil
Total:		600.00	478.25	13000.31	450.00	201.50	10518.04

* The State of Andhra Pradesh have been allocated additional target of 5.00 million sq. mtrs. The final target are accordingly 57.00 million sq. mtrs. for Andhra Pradesh.

** Estimated.

[*Translation*]

Raids on Officers

3779. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids have been conducted on the premises of the officers of the rank of Commissioner and equivalent in different parts of the country during the last two months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the unaccounted money, assets and incriminating documents detected during these raids; and

(d) the action taken so far against these officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No raids have been conducted on the premises of I.R.S officers of the rank of Commissioner and equivalent in different parts of the country during the last two months.

(b) to (d). In view of (a) above, the question does not arise.

[*English*]

Exports of canned Food.

3780. DR. R. MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give priority to canned food exports;

(b) if so, the steps taken or propose to be taken by the government in this regard; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by

the Government to ensure that prices of raw material in the country do not hike and malnutrition among the vulnerable group does not increase due to such exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) takes various steps which include marketing development, product promotion, quality up-gradation, improvement in packaging, arranging buyer seller meet, participation in international trade fairs etc.

(c) In case of items of mass consumption restrictions such as quantitative ceilings or a complete ban on export of agricultural products are stipulated, wherever necessary.

[*Translation*].

Construction of bridge on Ghaghar River

3781. SHRI LAKSHMI NARAIN MANI TRIPATHI:
ACHARYA VISHWANATH
DAS SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh for construction of an over-bridge on Ghaghar river at Bahraich Chahlari ghat linking Bahraich with Sitapur; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Battery Buses

[English]

Meetings organised to encourage NRI Investments

3782. ACHARYA VISHWANATH DAS SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings, conferences and seminars organised during the last one year to induce the NRIs to invest in India;

(b) whether the Union Government sponsored any of these meetings, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government met the to and fro expenses of the participants; and

(d) if so, the details of the expenses incurred?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to(d). The Union Government has not organised any seminar in the last one year. However, a large number of private organisations did organise seminars and conferences. The to and fro expenses of the participants are either met by the sponsoring organisations or by the participants themselves.

The High Commission of India, Singapore, in association with Trade Development Board of Singapore conducted an investment seminar in October, 1991 in Singapore which was attended by the Finance Minister and some officers of the Government and institutions.

3783. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 447 on July 19, 1991 and state:

(a) the routes on which Battery Buses are plying at present in Delhi;

(b) whether these buses have been further extended to some other areas of Delhi;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government propose to direct Delhi Administration to run these buses in the areas of Delhi where DTC has not been able to maintain its frequency for a long time;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) At present Battery Buses are plying on the following routes in Delhi:-

1. C.G.O. Complex to North Block.
2. Lal Qila to Fatehpuri.
3. connaught Place to I.S.B.T.
4. ISBT to Fatehpuri.
5. Shakkarpur to Shahdara.
6. Bara Hindu Rao to Jama Masjid.
7. Shahdara to Ghonda.
8. Pahar Ganj to Bara Tooti.

9. Laxmi Nagar to Mayur Vihar.
10. G.T. Road to Khajori.
11. Nizamuddin Rly. Station to C.G.O. Complex.
12. Nizamuddin Rly. Station to Lodi Road.

(b) to (f). No, Sir. Government have already approved a scheme for introduction of 3,000 buses to meet the needs of commuters of Delhi.

Decanallisation of Import of Newsprint

3784. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI BRAHMANAND MAN-
DAL:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI RAMDRISHNA
KUSMARIA:
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATH-
ERIA:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYAR-
AGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries from where the newsprint is being imported at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to decanallise the import of newsprint or to impose some restrictions on its import;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the proposed new policy for the import of newsprint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The names of the countries from which newsprint has been im-

ported during 1991-92 are China, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Poland, France, Germany, Hungary, Sweden, Finland, USSR, Bangladesh and Austria.

(b) to (d). It has been decided to decanallise the decanallise the import of newsprint. The details are being worked out.

Change in management of Textile Units under Public Sector

3785. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to change the management of some of the textile units working under public sector companies/corporations;

(b) whether performance of each of such units was taken into consideration before taking such decision; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (c). Do not arise.

[Translation]

Foreign exchange for newspaper industry

3786. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange

sought for providing infrastructure facilities to newspaper industry in the country during each of the last three years and current years; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange allocated for the purpose during the above period, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RA-MEHSWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Foreign exchange expenditure on imports and other inputs in connection with setting up of printing and other facilities by the newspaper industry is regulated by the provisions of Import-Export Policy and other relevant rules and regulations. No separate allocation of foreign exchange specifically for this purpose is made. However, the Registrar of Newspapers for India functions as the sponsoring authority in the case of import of licensed capital goods and restricted items by the bonafide newspaper establishments. The value of the imports recommended by the Registrar of Newspapers for India amounted to Rs. 4.06 crores, Rs. 8.97 crores, Rs. 4.95 crores and Rs. 0.10 crores during the calendar years 1989, 1990 and 1991 and the current year respectively.

Grant of licences to Garment exporters

3787. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to take early decision on applications received for advance licence under tax exemption scheme to promote export of cotton and mixed yarn, cotton garments and ready-made Garments and to provide cotton to exporters at international prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Director general of International Trade has already made an announcement that the advance Licences for duty free import of raw materials, for which input-output norms are available under Appendix 13'C' of Import & Export Policy, will be cleared within fifteen days. This decision covers import of raw material under Advance Licensing Scheme by Garment exporters also.

[English]

Commission to LIC Agents

3788. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporations paying commission to the agents for securing business;

(b) if so, the rates paid at present and is it a one time payment or continuous process till the maturity of policy;

(c) the total amount of commission paid by different divisions of Life Insurance Corporation separately during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(d) whether the Government propose to allow the same margin of commission to the policy holders if they directly approach the policy holders if they directly approach the corporation for insurance without the media of agents;

(e) if not the reasons therefor;

(f) whether there is any proposal to abolish the present system of engaging agents for securing business for Life Insurance Corporation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Life Insurance Corporation of India pays commission to its Agents on the first year's Premiums renewal premiums received during the continuance of their agency in respect of the policies procured and completed under their respective agencies at the rates ranging from 7 1/2% to 25% of the first year's premium and 2% to 10% of the renewal premiums, depending upon the term and plan of the policy. In case of policies where under a single premium is charged, the payment of commission is a one time process and in all other cases, the commission at specified rates is payable throughout the term of the policies.

(c) The total amount of commission paid by different divisions of Life Insurance Corporation on India in respect of its Indian business during the years 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1989-90	420.78
1990-91	531.35
1991-92	429.06
(from 1.4.91 to 31.12.91)	

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Commission for procuring life insurance business can be paid only to a person, who possesses a valid licence in terms of Section 42 of the Insurance Act, 1938. Payment of commission to policy holders, if they approach the Corporation direct for insurance without the services of an agent would amount to rebate, which is

prohibited in terms Section 41 of the Insurance Act, 1938.

(f) and (g). No, Sir. The life insurance has to be sold as it is seldom bought. It is hence essential to have an agency force to procure life insurance business for L.I.C. of India. Further, certain enquiries in regard to the lives to be insured and adverse circumstances affecting the risk, if any, are required by the Corporation before acceptance of the proposal. This can be done effectively by an agent.

[*Translation*]

Export of Cotton, Cotton Cloth, Fibre & Readymade Garments

3789. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme to encourage the export of cotton, mixed, cotton cloth and readymade garments etc., and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT). (a) and (b). Government have taken several steps to encourage export of cotton cloth and readymade garments like allowing to import of textile machinery at concessional duty, organising buyer seller meets and Fairs abroad, providing adequate encouragement to manufacturer-exports and non-quota exports through appropriate Quota Policy measures etc. Since Government's endeavour is to promote export of value added products, the Government permits export of cotton in limited quantities keeping in view the domestic availability and the need to maintain India's presence in the international market as a stable supplier.

[English]

Cochin Shipyard

3790. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) The present order book position to of the Cochin Shipyard Ltd.

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the order book position of this Shipyard: and

(c) the plans being considered by the Government to improve the working of the Shipyard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The present order book position of Conchin Shipyard Limited is two number 86000 DWT Crude Oil tankers;

(b) Orders for construction of three more similar tankers are likely to be placed by Shipping Corporation of India for which Government have already initiated action; and

(c) Various measures for improving the financial health of the Shipyard which include revision of the pricing formula, restructuring of capital base, etc., are under consideration of the Government.

Chartering of India Vessels by Foreign Companies

3791. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to the effect that the chartering of India vessels to foreign companies would no

longer require the prior permission of the Director General of Shipping:

(b) if so, the detail thereof; and

(c) the response of the Indian shipping companies to this decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government have simplified the procedure for chartering out of vessels by Indian Shipping companies. The requirement of obtaining prior permission of Director General of Shipping for time/voyage chartering out of Indian flag vessels by shipping for companies has been dispensed with for one year on experimental basis. However, the shipowners should furnish the details of the fixture to the Director General of Shipping for purpose of maintaining records etc.

(c) The Indian National Shipowners Association (INSA) has welcomed and appreciated the Government's decision.

Loans Advanced by Financial Institutions

3792. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA):
SHRI CHETAN P. S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned by the public sector financial institutions to each

State during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92, institution-wise; and

(b) the amount actually released by these institutions during the above period to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR

SINGH): (a) The amount of loans sanctioned by the All India Financial Institution to each State during 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92, institution-wise is given in the statement-I to III.

(b) The amount actually released by the financial institutions during the period to each State As given in the statements-IV to VI.

STATEMENT - I

State-wise Assistance Sanctioned by All-India Finance Institutions during 1989-90

S.No.	State	(Rs. Crore)										
		Period (April-March)										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC
1.	Andhra Pradesh	569	195.9	133.9	8.2	2.4	1.1	5.5	2.2	27.2	38.4	12.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	110.7	44.4	42.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	8.0	9.0	2.0
4.	Bihar	157.5	53.6	83.5	4.1	-	-	-	-	42.9	29.3	0.5
5.	Goa	73.9	20.7	19.6	-	-	-	-	7.3	0.1	3.9	0.5
6.	Gujarat	862.6	199.4	325.4	20.3	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.0	36.3	117.7	20.6
7.	Haryana	342.3	87.7	82.2	5.9	0.5	-	-	-	10.3	9.7	0.8
8.	Himachal Pradesh	110.0	35.4	8.8	2.3	0.1	-	-	1.0	-	0.1	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	54.1	3.6	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
10.	Karnataka	417.0	59.2	55.3	1.1	0.2	4.1	0.5	5.1	3.3	9.6	2.1
11.	Kerala	192.6	24.5	4.9	4.6	0.2	0.3	0.8	2.4	4.2	1.7	0.0

S.No.	State	Period (April-March)											
		IDBI	ICI	ICICI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	425.5	86.2	62.7	0.8	0.3	-	-	0.9	29.4	14.9	10.1	
13.	Maharashtra	1413.6	731.0	539.3	25.4	1.8	4.6	193.9	8.8	239.4	620.9	100.6	
14.	Manipur	11.1	0.0	1.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	
15.	Meghalaya	9.3	0.3	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	
16.	Mizoram	4.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	
17.	Nagaland	3.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	
18.	Orissa	230.1	71.0	42.5	-	-	-	10.7	-	12.0	13.8	1.3	
19.	Punjab	202.6	116.2	24.3	2.2	0.3	-	-	-	7.4	13.8	1.4	
20.	Rajasthan	268.3	74.1	172.9	6.0	0.1	-	-	2.6	19.4	27.4	14.5	
21.	Sikkim	8.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	
22.	Tamil Nadu	704.8	125.9	111.5	26.8	0.1	2.5	64.5	4.5	45.8	184.7	15.9	
23.	Tripura	7.9	2.4	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	

(Rs. Crore)

S.No.	State	Period (April-March)												
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
				IBI	IFCI	ICICI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC
24.	Uttar Pradesh	607.9	202.2	135.5	8.7	0.4	0.1	5.7	19.1	101.2	10.5			
25.	West Bengal	328.9	67.4	78.5	20.4	0.3	0.3	41.0	1.3	65.4	61.1	9.9		
26.	Union Territories	140.6	93.8	19.8	4.8	1.1	0.4	2.5	10.0	8.0	39.4	7.6		
	Total:	7257.8	2294.9	1947.7	142.6	8.8	14.1	321.2	52.8	578.2	1296.6	211.2		

STATEMENT-II

State-wise Assistance Sanctioned by All-India Financial Institutions during 1990-91.

S. No.	State	(Rs. Crore)													
		Period (April-March)													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
		IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	654.3	311.0	279.8	190.3	219.9	1.8	0.5	31.7	11.8	15.0	44.3	6.7		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.1	0.0	2.3	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
3.	Assam	37.6	13.0	2.8	16.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.0	0.0		
4.	Bihar	56.2	23.1	69.3	44.4	1.7	-	-	-	1.7	0.8	1.9	0.0		
5.	Goa	35.5	10.9	7.4	22.7	0.3	-	-	1.4	0.9	6.1	4.2	0.5		
6.	Gujarat	799.1	448.1	365.3	278.5	17.0	-	0.5	14.6	2.0	189.9	332.0	110.7		
7.	Haryana	121.6	86.2	51.1	64.8	3.1	1.9	-	-	-	7.0	21.4	2.0		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	146.5	59.2	96.0	22.2	1.6	0.1	-	-	1.4	-	0.7	0.0		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.3	5.0	1.6	29.3	-	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.0	0.0		
10.	Karnataka	368.2	151.3	165.0	203.65	6.1	1.9	3.9	1.2	13.3	11.4	30.8	4.0		

S. No.	State	(Rs. Crore)													
		Period (April-March)													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
		IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC		
11.	Kerala	119.0	8.2	29.8	111.4	4.4	-	0.2	9	9	2.1	2.2	40.0		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	553.3	224.8	207.8	111.6	14.2	0.3	-	-	1.0	21.5	51.9	14.8		
13.	Maharashtra	1368.8	626.2	783.6	290.8	33.5	0.9	3.3	254.8	6.8	254.5	1006.1	108.3		
14.	Manipur	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
15.	Meghalaya	2.7	0.0	0.3	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
16.	Mizoram	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
17.	Nagaland	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
18.	Orissa	110.2	52.1	71.1	50.7	-	-	-	-	-	6.5	7.6	9.0		
19.	Punjab	126.0	144.8	57.1	95.1	6.4	-	-	-	3.7	5.9	25.4	1.0		
20.	Rajasthan	314.8	155.9	111.4	124.1	4.4	0.2	-	-	7.4	14.1	21.0	6.7		
21.	Sikkim	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0		
22.	Tamilnadu	519.5	192.3	227.9	263.5	34.9	1.5	2.5	23.1	8.7	56.1	57.7	15.0		

S. No.	State	Period (April-March)														
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
23.	Tripura		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh		592.5	291.1	152.3	189.4	17.6	1.3	-	-	19.4	10.9	81.3	6.7		
25.	West Bengal		19.5	79.9	81.3	107.5	41.5	0.1	1.1	-	2.3	13.6	116.1	11.6		
26.	Union Territories		81.2	81.9	62.7	63.2	6.9	2.8	1.0	4.8	4.3	72.5	272.6	11.9		
	Total:		6228.8	2965.1	2832.7	2292.2	215.5	12.8	13.0	331.6	85.0	688.1	2077.2	312.9		

STATEMENT-III

State-wise Assistance Sanctioned by All-India Financial Institutions during April-December 1991.

Sl.No.	State	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	242.1	68.4	101.0	118.5	8.7	0.4	1.2	27.7	0.1	156.9	21.6	5.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
3.	Assam	4.9	0.3	0.9	11.4	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	-
4.	Bihar	98.4	4.0	12.7	27.4	2.4	-	-	-	-	57.1	21.9	21.5
5.	Gna	45.1	16.8	12.6	18.5	2.3	-	-	-	10.5	-	1.0	1.5
6.	Gujarat	351.8	83.7	183.8	245.4	14.7	0.2	1.1	11.7	-	55.7	171.4	66.6
7.	Haryana	185.0	43.7	32.6	61.3	2.5	0.9	0.5	-	1.2	5.3	13.1	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	48.3	52.4	94.2	21.5	8.6	-	-	-	1.4	5.0	-	2.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.2	9.0	-	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	223.6	41.7	66.1	150.7	12.6	-	2.6	-	2.0	9.7	45.0	6.2
11.	Kerala	91.4	9.9	26.4	75.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	-	7.5	5.9	8.5	1.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	272.0	54.7	167.3	67.9	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	1.8	11.4	0.4
13.	Maharashtra	879.6	2076	445.4	206.9	15.5	1.0	3.5	182.5	8.6	373.5	1462.3	87.3

Sl.No.	State	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Manipur	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Meghalaya	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.	Mizoram	-	-	-	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17.	Nagaland	3.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Orissa	78.1	16.9	8.5	37.2	-	-	-	-	-	3.9	10.1	-
19.	Punjab	139.4	61.2	16.9	63.9	1.0	-	-	-	-	7.8	4.0	3.5
20.	Rajasthan	69.2	87.0	136.6	97.6	4.5	-	-	-	8.0	8.2	16.0	7.5
21.	Sikim	0.2	0.1	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	371.0	119.4	111.7	224.3	20.9	1.0	4.8	22.1	21.9	111.1	46.5	33.4
23.	Tripura	0.1	-	-	2.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	287.6	235.2	65.3	147.4	17.1	1.2	0.6	-	3.5	14.2	102.7	5.2
25.	West Bengal	547.7	167.5	171.1	87.3	15.5	1.6	1.0	-	-	179.1	43.5	93.1
26.	Union Territories	71.6	18.8	44.5	52.8	6.7	1.6	0.5	4.8	1.9	20.7	135.1	4.0
Total:		4016.2	1298.4	1697.5	1743.9	130.3	8.9	16.6	248.8	66.6	1202.6	2116.1	338.2

STATEMENT-IV
State-wise Assistance Disbursed by All India Financial Institutions during 1989-90

S. No	State	Period (April -March) (Rs. Crores)										
		IDBI	IFCI	ICCI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	415.9	113.3	84.1	6.6	1.7	1.3	1.4	-	16.5	28.3	2.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.9	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
3.	Assam	40.5	9.1	8.0	0.4	-	-	-	-	0.8	0.5	0.0
4.	Bihar	82.6	11.7	7.9	8.5	-	-	-	-	45.3	50.5	0.8
5.	Goa	48.6	10.3	9.8	-	-	-	-	1.0	2.0	4.4	1.6
6.	Gujarat	537.9	121.4	127.9	11.5	-	0.5	-	0.3	56.1	69.3	10.8
7.	Haryana	178.4	54.5	26.1	6.6	0.3	-	-	-	4.0	8.7	2.1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	6.14	19.7	9.1	1.6	0.3	-	-	0.5	-	0.1	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	41.8	2.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
10.	Karnataka	287.8	57.4	47.6	4.9	0.4	2.3	-	1.2	5.5	6.9	1.3
11.	Kerala	140.4	17.1	8.5	4.9	-	0.3	0.5	0.8	4.8	1.8	0.1

Period (April - March)
(Rs. Crores)

S. No	State	IDBI	IFCI	ICCI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
12.	Madhya Pradesh	280.2	52.3	40.6	4.0	0.2	-	-	0.2	29.6	23.3	6.4
13.	Maharashtra	627.9	210.1	244.6	20.2	0.5	1.9	133.1	2.1	174.2	523.9	96.9
14.	Manipur	6.1	1.8	0.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
15.	Meghalaya	9.1	1.3	0.8	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
16.	Mizoram	1.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
17.	Nagaland	3.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
18.	Orissa	117.4	19.6	21.2	0.9	-	-	-	-	2.2	12.9	1.1
19.	Punjab	185.4	102.8	36.5	4.7	-	-	-	-	9.7	20.2	5.0
20.	Rajasthan	174.3	43.8	34.8	5.8	0.1	-	-	1.5	13.5	34.0	2.5
21.	Sikkim	2.5	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
22.	Tamil Nadu	522.2	90.7	94.3	23.3	0.1	1.2	46.7	-	39.4	71.0	16.1
23.	Tripura	3.7	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	415.0	116.7	76.5	9.3	0.6	1.0	-	-	148.8	65.3	17.6

S. No	State	Period (April -March)											
		(Rs. Crores)											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
		IDBI	IFCI	ICCI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC	
25.	West Bengal	228.2	37.9	23.8	21.4	0.5	0.2	41.0	0.6	34.7	61.3	10.8	
26.	Union Territories	90.0	27.2	9.8	4.6	0.1	0.9	3.0	4.6	2.5	98.1	4.5	
Total:		4506.0	1121.4	913.3	139.3	5.0	9.5	225.7	12.8	455.2	1080.5	179.6	

STATEMENT-V

Period (April-March)
(Rs. Crore)

S/N	State	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.3	150.4	123.0	128.0	8.3	1.4	1.4	3.4	4.9	13.7	36.1	7.4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
3.	Assam	31.3	14.8	13.5	11.2	0.7	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	0.1
4.	Bihar	42.8	5.4	9.1	43.5	5.7	-	-	-	0.3	5.5	2.7	0.9
5.	Goa	37.9	12.3	8.7	17.3	-	-	-	-	3.7	1.2	1.3	0.5
6.	Gujarat	469.8	187.0	220.3	182.6	20.2	-	0.3	-	0.9	147.0	139.7	29.5
7.	Haryana	145.7	53.9	41.8	50.9	2.2	0.2	-	-	-	0.7	20.0	1.5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	26.2	14.2	10.2	23.0	0.6	0.2	-	-	0.2	-	0.7	0.0
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10.2	0.4	3.1	26.0	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	0.0
10.	Karnataka	208.7	80.9	59.8	145.5	4.6	0.9	2.5	-	3.7	11.9	31.2	12.9
11.	Kerala	76.2	10.9	8.5	91.5	4.5	0.2	0.3	-	0.2	5.4	1.0	1.8
12.	Madhya Pradesh	300.0	128.6	85.7	85.3	9.8	-	-	-	0.2	3.2	19.4	2.6

S/N	State	Period (April-March) (Rs. Crore)													
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
13.	Maharashtra	678.7	234.1	379.3	210.9	25.5	1.0	1.7	151.1	1.1	110.6	901.6	52.2		
14.	Manipur	2.0	0.4	0.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0		
15.	Meghalaya	4.0	0.3	0.6	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0		
16.	Mizoram	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0		
17.	Nagaland	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.5	0.0		
18.	Orissa	129.5	62.6	37.1	45.5	1.2	-	-	-	-	5.5	12.3	0.0		
19.	Punjab	108.4	105.0	43.7	83.4	2.0	0.3	-	-	-	4.8	8.9	1.2		
20.	Rajasthan	157.9	80.5	62.9	78.1	3.9	-	-	-	2.2	17.2	20.2	6.4		
21.	Sikkim	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0		
22.	Tamil Nadu	361.1	124.2	127.4	206.6	23.5	0.6	3.7	11.1	3.3	45.7	59.4	13.9		
23.	Tripura	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	340.2	172.0	97.2	156.3	13.0	0.7	0.1	-	11.4	9.3	75.4	2.9		
25.	West Bengal	155.9	46.1	54.1	85.0	16.6	0.2	0.7	-	1.4	30.9	36.7	9.0		

S.N. State	Period (April-March) (Rs. Crore)													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			IDBI	ICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC	
26. Union Territories		54.9	40.9	20.2	53.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.4	5.6	14.6	213.6	3.6	
Total:		3832.5	1524.9	1406.4	1740.1	144.3	7.3	11.8	167.0	39.2	427.4	1502.7	148.97	

Note: IDBI's operations under SIDF have been transferred to SIDBI which commenced operations from April 2, 1990.

STATEMENT-VI

State-wise Assistance Disbursed by All-India Financial Institutions during April-December 1991.

S.No	State	(Rs. Crores)													
		IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	372.4	103.5	127.9	108.9	10.2	0.4	2.0	3.4	1.1	113.3	18.7	3.3		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.3	-	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3.	Assam	29.3	8.3	10.6	8.2	0.1	-	-	-	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.2		
4.	Bihar	51.3	8.7	23.2	22.9	5.2	-	-	-	24.5	2.3	2.7	2.7		
5.	Goa	37.7	11.0	7.8	16.4	-	-	-	-	2.4	-	1.6	-		
6.	Gujarat	370.8	128.2	144.5	162.7	10.5	0.2	0.7	-	0.9	37.8	186.8	66.3		
7.	Haryana	104.1	41.3	22.9	41.2	3.3	1.0	-	-	-	6.0	5.3	1.3		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.8	14.3	13.9	19.8	0.3	-	-	-	0.5	-	-	-		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8.0	0.2	0.5	14.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7		
10.	Karnataka	150.5	25.0	7.3	141.1	1.2	0.2	2.9	-	1.1	0.5	31.6	2.5		
11.	Karnataka	90.6	5.7	14.3	69.0	1.8	-	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.3	7.1	0.5		
12.	Madhya Pradesh	226.0	60.4	77.2	58.5	4.9	0.3	-	-	0.2	7.0	19.4	2.6		

		(Rs. Crores)													
S.No	State	IDBI	IFCI	ICICI	SIDBI	IRBI	RCTC	TDICI	SCICI	IFCI	LIC	UTI	GIC		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
13.	Maharashtra	652.8	174.4	293.9	155.3	20.9	0.5	3.0	126.8	3.7	175.3	925.9	59.3		
14.	Manipur	0.4	-	-	2.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
15.	Meghalaya	1.9	0.3	0.2	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16.	Mizoram	0.4	-	-	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
17.	Nagaland	0.5	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
18.	Orissa	101.9	31.5	41.9	29.0	-	-	0.3	-	-	10.6	3.6	3.0		
19.	Punjab	90.0	48.0	19.0	58.9	2.2	-	-	-	0.5	1.3	5.1	0.8		
20.	Rajasthan	131.7	54.4	60.8	57.5	2.2	-	-	-	0.7	11.2	15.9	5.0		
21.	Sikkim	2.1	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22.	Tamil Nadu	239.5	57.6	109.7	158.8	16.1	0.2	2.8	-	5.9	66.1	39.6	14.7		
23.	Tripura	-	-	-	1.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	259.9	106.3	76.6	102.3	6.9	0.5	0.3	-	7.9	23.0	110.6	2.0		
25.	West Bengal	113.3	17.0	23.2	66.2	12.0	0.1	0.4	-	0.7	10.2	135.3	8.6		
26.	Union Territories	48.5	27.0	26.6	51.3	6.7	0.5	0.1	1.4	2.6	84.4	145.1	1.6		
Total:		3109.7	923.1	1172.0	1350.8	104.8	3.9	13.0	131.7	28.3	582.3	165.9	175.1		

Review of Export Incentives

3793. SHRI VIRENDER SINGH: : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reviewed the entire gamut of export incentives and propose to introduce a two tier system comprising primary and secondary export products and value added products; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The new Import & Export Policy effective from 1.4.92 is being formulated.

HAL Exports

3794. SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited participated in the Asian Aerospace exhibition held in Singapore;

(b) if so, whether HAL was successful in attracting any export enquiries and offer for joint ventures;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of export mad by HAL during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) While there has been no specific offer of joint-ventures, HAL's delegation and interacted with and responded to enquiries from a number of foreign countries and foreign companies in the aeronautical field.

(c) These enquiries, inter-alia, covered supplies of aircraft spare parts, ground support equipment, computer software, repairs/overhaul services and sub-contract work for precision machining, forgings and castings.

(d) HAL's exports covered a range of supplies including sub-contract work. The value of exports during the last three years is as under:-

1989-90	- Rs. 3.90 crores
1990-91	- Rs. 14.56 crores
1991-92	- Rs. 12.80 crores

(up to Feb., 1992)

[*Translation*]

Special Funds for Roads Construction to Madhya Pradesh

3795. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the borders of Madhya Pradesh touches the borders of maximum number of States;

(b) whether the construction costs of inter-state highways and bridges are shared by the State in the ratio of 50:50; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to provide 1/3rd amount of total cost per work to Madhya Pradesh as special central assistance for the construction of inter-State routes/bridges keeping in view the specific geographical position of the State:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In respect of projects financed under

the Central Aid Programme for State Roads of Inter-State or Economic Importance, 100% loan assistance is provided by Govt. of India in respect of inter-State projects and 50% loan assistance for inter-State projects. For inter-State projects, 100% loan provided by the Government is to be shared by the respective State on pro-rata basis.

(c) Does not arise.

Visit of NCC Cadets to Canada

3796. SHRI RATILAL VARMA:
DR. RAKESH CHAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI DVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team of NCC Cadets visited Canada recently;

(b) if so, the number and name of the participants; and

(c) the programmes in which the group participated?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 42 NCC cadets and 8 Officers visited Canada. Their names are given in the Statement attached.

(c) The visit was undertaken as part of an ongoing India-Canada Youth Exchange Programme. The participants lived with Canadian families, along with their Canadian counterparts, and worked on projects related to agriculture, environment and small scale enterprises.

STATEMENT

OFFICERS

1. Mr. Mrigendra Singh
2. Mr. MDS Mann
3. Mr. N. Janardhanan
4. Mrs. Beena Salvaraj
5. Mr. I. S. Sewhag
6. Mr. Prabhat Joshi
7. Mr. CK Rath
8. Miss Baradha Gopaldaswamy

GIRL CADETS

9. Lalitha R.
10. Polly Vauquiline
11. Prerana Chaturvedi
12. Sonia Jayaram
13. Marry Kharkrang
14. Sudha D. Prabhu
15. Veena Basavaraj
16. Sunita Baliaan
17. Supriy V. Kollai
18. Amrit Kaur Sandhu
19. Himani Chaudhary
20. Rupali Khot
21. Hetal Dave

22. Ravinder Bawa
 23. A. S. Bama Rani
 24. Deepa LV
 25. Yashhika Hatwal
 26. Devki S. Poduval
 27. Shatrupa Das Gupta
 28. Nandini K.
 29. Harshada Singh

45. Rose Sanjeeb
 46. Shailender Singh
 47. Viji Joseph
 48. Michael Jude Vincent Lazaro
 49. PA Ponnappa
 50. Raghavendra Singh Jhala.

[*English*]

Funds for Roads Damaged In Tamil Nadu

BOY CADETS

30. ER Sainath
 31. Sarit Tiwari
 32. Somak Mukhopadhyay
 33. K. Subir Singh
 34. Liby T. Johnson
 35. Rtesh Babbar
 36. Gregory Errol Mitchell
 37. Homytar Dotiwala
 38. S. Selva Kumar
 39. EP Banaji
 40. S. Siraj Ahmed
 41. Pradeep Bhaskaran

3797. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPRT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has urged the Union Government for grant of financial assistance for repair of National Highways in the State which were damaged by recent rains and floods; and

(b) if so, the funds provided/proposed to be provided by the Union Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the current financial year (1991-92), a total of Rs. 80.00 lakhs has been released to Tamil Nadu for repairs of National Highways damaged by the recent rains and floods.

[*Translation*]

Surplus Staff in D. T. C.

42. Isaac Joseph
 43. Nishant Verma
 44. Govind Sharma

3798. SHRI NTISH KUMAR: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is surplus staff in the Delhi Transport Corporation; and

(b) if so, the category-wise number of surplus staff as on December 31, 1991?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TITLER): (a) and (b) As per current norms, DTC has a surplus of 2396 employees in the category of conductors as at the end of December, 1991.

[English]

Sick Textile Units

3799. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of textile units have become sick during the last three years and a large number of labourers have been affected as a result thereof;

(b) if so, the plans/efforts made to revive such sick textiles units so far ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure healthy working of these mills in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Steps taken by Government to revive these mills include creation of a Nodal Agency to determine viability of a sick mill, setting up of a Textile Modernisation Fund for modernisation assistance and setting up the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to draw revival packages.

World Bank Aided Projects

3800. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:
SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE:
SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI:
SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the World Bank aided ongoing projects in the country, State-wise;

(b) the quantum of the assistance given in each case;

(c) whether some of these projects have been discontinued due to the non-availability of funds in time from the World Bank;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government for the continuation of these projects; and

(f) the details of the newly sanctioned World Bank aided projects, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a), (b) and (f). A list of World Bank aided projects and the quantum of assistance in each case is given in the statement attached.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Project Name	Loan/Credit Amount:
Ramagundam II	300.0
Central Power Transmission	250.7
AP Composite II	131.0/140.0
National Water Mgmt.	114.0
Watershed Dev-Rainfed Areas	31.0
National Sericulture	30.0 147.0
Hyderabad Water & Sew	10.0 79.9
Family Welfare Training	11.3 113.3
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
AP Cyclone Emerg Recons	40.0 170.0
ICDS I (Orissa & AP)	10.0 96.0
Technical Education II	307.1
Shrimo & Fish Culture	85.0
BIHAR	
Subernarekha	127.0
Bihar Tubewells	
National Agric Extent III	85.0
Jharia Coal	248.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
States Road	170.0 80.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Technician Education I	25.0 235.0
Population Training (VII)	10.0 86.7
Richard Power Transmission	250.0
Nat. Capital Power Supply	485.0
Northern Region Transmission	485.0
Vocational Training	30.0 350.0
Technical Education II	307.1
GUJARAT	
Gujarat Medium	172.0
Narmada Gujarat Dam	200.0 100.0
Narmada Gujarat Canal	150.0
National Agric Exten II	49.0
National Soc 1 Forestry	165.0
Watershed Devel. (Plains)	7.0 55.0
Combined Cycle Power	485.0
Cambya Basin Petroleum	242.5

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Western Gas	295.0
Petroleum Transport	340.0
Gujarat Rural Roads	119.6
National Highways	200.0
Gujarat Urban	62.0
Vomtional Training	30.0 250.0
Tachnical Education I	25.0 235.0
Population Training (VII)	10.0 86.7
Gas Flaring Reduction	450.0
Petrochemicals	12.0 233.0
Indust Pollution Control	124.0 31.6
HARYANA	
Haryana II	150.0
National Agric Exten II	49.0
Watershed Devel. (Hills)	13.0 75.0
Rihand Power Transmission	250.0
Northern Region Transmission	485.0
Petroleum Transport	340.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
National Highways	200.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Population Training (VII)	10.0 86.7
Technical Education II	307.1
JAMMU & KASHMIR.	
National Agric Exten II	49.0
National Seciculture	30.0 147.0
Watershed Devel (Hills)	13.0 75.0
Northern Region Transmissio	485.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Population Training (VII)	10.0 86.7
KARNATAKA	
National Water Mght.	114.0
Upper Krishna Irr II	165.0 160.0
Watershed Dev-Rainfed Areas	31.0
National Agric Exten II	49.0
Karnataka Social Forestry	27.0
National Sericulture	30.0 147.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Karnataka Power	330.0
Karnataka II	260.0
Population III	70.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Technical Education I	25.0 235.0
KERALA	
Kerala Socil Forestry	31.8
Kerala State Power	176.0
Kerala Water Sup San	41.0
Population III	70.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Technical Education I	25.0 235.0
MAHARASHTRA	
Narmada Gujarat Dam	200.0 100.0
Maharashtra Composition III	160.0
Watershed Dev-Rainfed Areas	31.0
Central Power Transmission	250.7
Trombay IV	135.4
Chandrapur Thermal	300.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Maharashtra Power	400.0
Private Power Util's I	98.0
Western Gas	295.0
Nhava Sheva Port	250.0
States Road	170.0 80.0
Bombay Water Sub & Swe III	40.0 145.0
Bombay Urban	138.0
Bombay/Madras Pop	57.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Priv Power Util's II (BSES)	200.0
Gas Flaring Reduction	450.0
petrochemicals	12.0 233.0
Industrial Pollution Control	124.0 31.6
Maharashtra Rural WS/Env San	109.9
Technician Education II	307.1
Maharashtra Forestry	124.0
MADHYA PRADESH	
Madhya Pradesh Major	220.0
Narmada Gujarat Dam	200.0 100.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Watershed Dev-Rainfed Areas	31.0
National Agric Extension I	39.1
Korba II	400.0
Central Power Transmission	250.7
Indra Sarovar Hydro	17.425 L 17.596 SF Cr. 18.316 Cr.
Dudhichua Coal	151.0
Coal Mining & Quality Improvement	340.0
Madhya Pradesh Fertilizer	203.6
MP Urban	24.1
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Family Welfare Training	11.3 113.3
Technician Education i	25.0 235.0
Dam Safety Ass Rehab	23.0 130.0
ORISSA	
National Aric Extent I	39.1
Watershed Devel (Plains)	7.0 55.0
Talcher Thermal	375.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Dam Safety Ass & Rehab	23.0 130.0
ICDS I (Orissa & AP)	10.0 96.0
Shrimp & Fish Culture	85.0
PUNJAB	
Punjab Irrigation II	15.00 150.0
National Agric Extern III	85.0
Watershed Devel (Hills)	13.0 75.0
Northern Region Transmission	485.0
Petroleum Transport	340.0
National Highways	200.0
Vocational Training	30 250.0
Population Training (VII)	10.0 86.7
Technical Education II	307.1
RAJASTHAN	
National Agric Exten I	39.1
National Social Forestry	165.0
Watershed Devel (Plains)	7.0 55.0
Rihand Power Transmission	250.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Combined Cycle Power	485.0
Northern Region Transmission	485.0
Oil Indian Petroleum	140.0
Petroleum Transport	340.0
State Road	170.0 80.0
Vocation Training	30.0 250.0
Technical Education I	25.0 235.0
Dam Safety Ass & Rehl	23.0 130.0
HIMACHAL PRADESH	
Technician Education II	307.1
ASSAM	
Technician Education II	307.1
TAMIL NADU	
Periyar Vaigai	17.5 17.5
National Water Management	114.0
National Sericulture	30.0 147.0
National Highways	200.0
Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Sewerage.	36.5 36.5

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Madras Water Supply and Sanitation	53.0 L 16.0 C
Tamil Nadu Urban	300.2
Bombay/Madras Population	57.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
T. N. Intinutrition- II	95.9
Dam Safety Ass & Rehab.	23.0 130.0
T. N. Agric. Develop.	20.0 92.8
Indust. Pollution Control	124.0 31.6
Technician Education II	307.1
UTTAR PRADESH	
Upper Ganga	125.0
Himalayan Watershed	46.2
National Agric. Extension - I	39.1
National Agric. Extension - II	9.0
National Agric. Extension - III	85.0
National Social Forestry	165.0
Central Power Transmission	250.7
Rihand Power Transmittion	250.0
Combined Cycle Power	485.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Nat. Capital Power Supper	485.0
U. P. Power	350.0
Dudhichua Coal	151.0
National Highways	200.0
States Road	170.0 80.0
Cooperative Fertilizer	152.0
Uttar Pradesh Urban	20.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Family Welfare Training	11.3 113.3
Technical Education - I	25.0 235.0
Indust. Pollution Control	124.0 31.6
WEST BENGAL	
West Bengal Minor	99.0
National Sericulture	30.0 147.0
Farakka - II	300.8
Coal Mining & Quality Imp.	340.0
National Higways	200.0
Calcutta Urban - III	147.0

<i>INDIA: Projects by State</i>	<i>Andhra Pradesh (US \$ Million)</i>
Population - IV West Bengal	51.0
Vocational Training	30.0 250.0
Technical Education - II	307.1
Shrimp and Fish Culture	85.0

[*Translation*]

Smuggling of Narcotic Drugs at Bombay and Delhi Airports

3801. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:
: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the incidents of smuggling of the narcotic drugs and other intoxicants detected by the customs officials at Bombay and Delhi airport since January, 1992 so far; and

(b) the details of the seizures made during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI REMESHWAR THUKUR): (a) and (b). Available report indicate that the Customs authorities have detected only one incident of such smuggling at Bombay airport since January, 1992. In this case, 1500 'Ritalin' tablets reported to be psychotropic substances were seized. No such detection by Customs authorities at Delhi airport has been reported during the same period.

[*English*]

Improvement in Condition of Tea Gardens

3803. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the condition of the gardens in the country is not satisfactory;

(b) the steps taken by that Tea Trading Corporation of India to improve their condition during the current year;

(c) the result achieved therefrom; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make the tea gardens more productive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) By and large the condition of the gardens in the country is satisfactory. Average yield of tea per hectare in India is 1652 kgs compared to 936 kgs in Sri Lanka, 1081 kgs in Indonesia and 824 kgs in Bangladesh.

(b) to (d). Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. (TTCI) is managing five gardens in the country. TTCI have recently got prepared a detailed plan for rehabilitation.

The Government is operating a number of developmental scheme through tea Board for improving the production and productivity of tea gardens in the country. Sick tea units and units with low productivity can avail

the financial assistance and technical expertise from Tea Board which is available under various scheme.

Development of N. H. in Kerala

3804. SHRI THAYIL ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for the development of National Highways submitted by the Government of Kerala to the Union Government during the last three years;

(b) the details of proposals out of them approved by the Union Government and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) the reasons for not clearing the remaining proposals;

(d) whether the construction work of any of the sanctioned projects is being delayed; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). During the last three years (1989-90 to 1991-92), 67 proposals in respect of National Highway works included in the Annual Plans were received from Kerala State. Out of these, 49 schemes costing Rs. 174.14 crores were approved, 12 proposals were returned to the State being deficient, and 6 projects are in different stages of processing.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. Execution of some of the sanctioned projects is delayed due to land acquisition and contractual problems, or other site difficulties.

Efficiency in Nationalised Bank

3805. SHRI SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the efficiency in banks has decreased after the nationalisation and the number of Complaints regarding corruption have also increased;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Since nationalisation, the banking industry has undergone a structural transformation with the expansion of branches of commercial banks specially in rural and semi-urban areas. Will there has been substantial mobilisation of savings by way of deposits and reorientation of flow of credit to hitherto neglected sectors and weaker sections of society, certain weaknesses have also crept into the system.

The performance of public sector banks is monitored by Government and RBI on continuing basis. The banks have taken several measures to increase their efficiency strengthening of their internal system of supervision and control. Action plans have also been drawn up by banks to improve their profitability.

With a view to curb corruption in public sector banks, RBI and Govt. have been impressing upon the banks from time to time the necessity of taking a serious view of the irregularities committed by the staff involved in case of corrupt practices and of inflicting befitting punishment to them. The banks have also set up vigilance cells for looking into complaints regarding corruption in accordance with the laid down procedure. Wherever necessary, the Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation also Look into the cases of

corruption.

(b) the market value of the seized silver at present; and

[*Translation*]

(c) the number of persons arrested in these Cases ?

Seizure of Silver in Delhi and Bombay Airports

3806. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of Finance please to state:

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The date-wise quantity of silver seized by the Customs officials at the airports of Delhi and Bombay since January, 1992 and its value are given below:—

(a) the date-wise quantity of silver seized so far by the Customs officials at the airports of Delhi and Bombay since January, 1992;

<i>Date of seizure</i>	<i>Quantity (in kgs)</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in thousands)</i>
Bombay Airport		
3.1.92	0.600	4.2
19.1.92	0.995	9.2
21.1.92	1.000	5.0
4.2.92	1.500	12.0
6.2.92	2.380	19.0
13.3.92	1527.403	1,14,55.5
15.3.92	10.000	75.0
Delhi Airport		
20.2.92	10.200	80.3

(c) Five persons have been arrested in connection with these seizures.

(a) whether the Union Government have received and received any request from the Government of Uttar Pradesh for extending the time limit for repayment of Central loans outstanding against the State Government; and

Repayment of Loans by Government of Uttar Pradesh

3807. SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(b) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHAN-TARAM POTDUKHE): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Uttar Pradesh in January, 1992 requested for deferment of payment of loan and interest due to the Government of India in February and March, 1992 totalling to Rs. 641.93 crores, to 25th March, 1992.

(b) The Government of India, agreed to rephrasing as following:—

- (i) The loan and interest Liability totaling to Rs. 182.86 crores payable in February, 1992 was allowed to be paid on 25.3.1992.
- (ii) Out of the total Central loan and interest liability of Rs. 295.66 cores due on 1.3.1992, Rs. 138.42 crores was allowed to be paid on 25.3.1992.
- (iii) For the remaining amount of Rs. 320.65 crores, i. e. Rs. 0.84 crores due in February and Rs. 319.64 crores due in March, 1992 the State Government was asked to pay on due dates of their payments.

[English]

Liquidated Companies

3808. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of the companies which

went into liquidation in 1989-90, 90-91 and 91-92, State wise;

(b) the number of companies out of them which have transferred their shares; and

(c) the number of appeal cases pending under section (iii) of the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Under-Writing Losses in General Insurance Corporation Subsidiaries

3809. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidiaries of General Insurance Corporation are showing under-writing losses for the last three years:

(b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise:

(c) the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by the Government to check such losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The underwriting losses suffered by the four subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India during the past three years are as under:—

(In Crores of Rupees)

<i>Name of the Company</i>	<i>988-89 (For 15 months)</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
National	(-) 20.27	(-) 40.06	(-) 8.82
New India	(-) 30.05	(-) 29.29	(-) 54.15
Oriental	(-) 20.78	(-) 29.51	(+) 5.33
United India	(-) 35.74	(-) 22.63	(-) 27.42

In all these years, the four subsidiary companies have made overall profits, not withstanding underwriting losses.

(c) Over the years the traffic on road has considerably increased resulting in greater number of accidents. With the increased awareness of the legal rights available to the accident victims and increased compensation awarded by the Courts and tribunals, the subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India had to pay increasing quantum towards settlement of claims and payment of compensation resulting in adverse underwriting experience in the motor insurance business.

(d) The position is constantly reviewed by the subsidiaries of the GIC to ensure that underwriting losses are kept to the absolute minimum. In the last financial year, one of the subsidiary companies namely Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. has shown underwriting profits. Strict instructions have been issued by all the four companies to its field formations to ensure that vigil is exercised in motor portfolio, in particular.

Marine Engineering College

3810. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of Shankarlal Committee and Rajwar Committee regarding the development of Marine Engineering College;

(b) whether the Government propose to start any more Marine Engineering Training College in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) The recommendations of the Shankarlal Committee were accepted by the Government and implemented. The Rajwar Committee was appointed by the Government in 1987 to formulate a long term perspective plan for Indian Shipping Industry and did not make any specific recommendation for development of Marine Engineering Training.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Exports of Agricultural Commodities

3811. SHRI CHANDRA JEET
YADAV:

SHRI HARI KISORE SINGH:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of progressive increase/decrease in the exports of agricultural commodities during 1988, 1989, 1990 and 1991;

(b) the commodities which have shown higher export earnings and those which have registered fall in earnings during these years;

(c) the major factors affecting fall in the export of these commodities; and

(d) the strategy contemplated by the Government to improve the exports of agricultural commodities in the nineties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Yearwise details of agricultural commodities, as also the growth achieved in exports as compared to previous year's export, during the period 1987-88 to 1990-91 are given below:

Year	Export (Rs. Crores)	% Growth in exports over previous years' exports
1987-88	1801.61	
1988-89	1921.47	(+) 6.65%
1989-90	2578.71	(+) 34.21%
1990-91	2768.39	(+) 7.36%

(Source: DGCI&S)

(b) and (c). Export of all major agricultural commodities consistently registered higher export earning except in the case of sugar, wheat and spices. Export of sugar and wheat depended largely on surpluses available after accommodating the domestic demand. Export of spices, in quantitative terms, have been steadily increasing since 1987-88 with a minor decline in 1990-91. The major constraints affecting the export of spices being; (a) increased domestic consumption; (b) availability of better and remunerative prices in the country; (c) low productivity level in India leading to higher cost of production; and (d) fall in international prices.

(d) The Government in produced a package o trade policy aimed at strengthening of export incentives, eliminating substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. The system of advance licensing as an instrument of export promotion has also been strengthened. Government have divided to allow established exporters to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and allow established exporters to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts and credit export proceeds to such accounts. Besides, Government have taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilat-

eral discussion with selected countries, inter-action with national organisations of trade and industry, etc.

Disbanding of DGQA

3812. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to disband Directorate General of Quality Assurance Organisation and the Department of Defence Production;

(b) if so, the details of such proposals; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-implementation of cadre review of Group 'C' & 'D' employees in DGQA Organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Cadre Review proposal in respect of Group 'C' & 'D' employees of DGQA Organisation as formulated by the Deptt. of Defence Production & Supplies has not been found acceptable to Ministry of Finance.

[*Translation*][*English*]**Financial Assistance for Co-operative Spinning Mills****White Paper on Structural Adjustment Loan**

3813. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

3814. DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHARREDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of co-operative spinning mills which have sought financial assistance from the Union Government;

(a) whether the Government propose to issue a white paper on the structural adjustment loans (SAL) from the World Bank;

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to provide financial assistance to these mills;

(b) if so, when and

(c) whether financial institutions do not provide loans to the spinning mills; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) As per the information made available, National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) has received 19 proposals of Co-operative Spinning Mills from the State Governments, seeking financial assistance during 1991-92.

(c) The Letter of Development Policy on Structural Adjustment Loans (SAL) has been laid on the table of both the House of Parliament. Other documents relating to SAL have been placed in the Parliament Library for perusal of the Hon'ble Members.

(b) Out of the 19 proposals NCDC has sanctioned/or in the process of sanction, financial assistance to 14 units during 1991-92, involving an amount of Rs. 4671.06 lakhs. Two proposals from Karnataka were rejected by NCDC because sufficient cotton was not available and one proposal from Maharashtra was rejected as co-operative linkages with members were not existing. Two more proposals from Maharashtra are under consideration.

[*Translation*]**Production of Rubber and Tea**

3815. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to increase the production of rubber and tea during the current year; and

(b) the extent to which the success has been achieved?

(c) No, Sir.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Steps taken to increase

the production rubber of and tea are as follows:-

- (1) Expanding the area under rubber and tea.
- (2) Phased replanting of old and uneconomic holdings.
- (3) Producing more from existing plantations.

(b) Production of natural rubber is expected to reach 3,65,000 tonnes during 1991-92 as against 3,29,615 in 1990-91. Similarly the production of tea is expected to reach 741.72 million kgs. during 1991 as against a production of 714.67 million kgs. during 1990.

[English]

Construction of State Roads/Bridges in Madhya Pradesh

3816. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI

SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of State roads/bridges in Madhya Pradesh repaired/constructed with Central assistance during last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on the construction and maintenance of those roads and bridges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). During last three years, i. e. 1988-89 to 1990-91, no new work has been sanctioned under Centrally assisted Programme of Economic or inter-State Roads in Madhya Pradesh. However, an expenditure of Rs. 171.06 lakhs has been incurred during these last three years on the following approved works:-

1. Construction of Tandla limited road.
2. Construction of Jock River Bridges on Arange Nawapara Khatiya.
3. Construction of road from Banki Darri including Bridge on Ahirou River 11.50 Km.
4. Umri Kanwar Chorela Road length 13. 60 Km.
5. Udotgarh Kenjare road length 5.20 Km.
6. Machhand Ucha Madhogarh road length 7.00 Km.
7. Berod Magrol Parwati Adcodate to Tikoria length 3.26 Km.
8. Construction of Pali Peerghat Khimlasa Kanjia road length 38.5 Km. 43 culverts - 7 M. B.
9. Widening strengthening & Reconstruction on Gondia Balaghat Ukwa Birsa Road.

[Translation]

Amount Spent on Propagation of Hindi in Banks

3817. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge amount is spent for propagation of Hindi in nationalised banks;

(b) if so, the amount spent under this 'head' by the end of the year 1991;

(c) whether there is misuse of the funds earmarked for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Reserve Bank of India have reported that nationalised bank do not make separate allocation for implementation of the official language (Hindi) policy. The expenditure on this item is included under establishment and other administrative expenditure.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Waiving of Bank Loans of 1984 Riot Affected Persons

3818. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to write off the bank loans of riot affected people of 1984;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) There is no proposal to write off the bank loans to 1984 riot-affected borrowers.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have advised all scheduled commercial banks including foreign banks as under:

- (i) The banks should make a review of the credit facilities granted to all the November, 1984 riot-affected borrowers. The review should take into account their repaying capacity, the operations in their accounts, the nature and type of the securities available, the present condition of the securities, other assets, if any, owned by them and all other relevant factors.

- (ii) On the basis of the review, banks should decide the case of each loanee on merits and afford such reliefs as may be considered reasonable. The reliefs may include further extension of time for repayment of dues, entering into compromise arrangement and, in cases, where there are no reasonable chances of recovery of dues, write off of the amounts due from the borrowers concerned.

Further, consequent to the decision of the Government of India to grant relief in deserving cases by charging interest upto 31st December, 1989 on eligible loans taken by November, 1994 riot-affected borrowers at 6% per annum, RBI has in September, 1990 circulated to all commercial banks the guidelines on "Central Interest Subsidy Scheme for November, 1984 Riot Affected Borrowers."

Assistance of Defence Laboratories to Industries

3820. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to provide assistance of defence laboratories and scientists to the industries in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Raksha Mantri while addressing 5th Congress on High Technology, New Delhi on 21 Nov 1991 had stated that where needed, our industries can use Defence Laboratories as a carrier to introduce new technologies and the quality culture in their products as the French and

American industries have done. This step has benefitted these countries by transferring military technology culture to civil industry.

(b) Civil industry can avail the technologies and expertise available at the defence laboratories not only for producing items required for defence but also for using the know-how for producing civil products as well. The availability will of course depend upon the present load experienced by the particular laboratory.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Indo-German Advisory Group

3821. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have set up any Indo-German Advisory Group to evolve formula for aid ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Non-Encashment of Letter of Credit.

3822. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH
DRONA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the exporters to the erstwhile Soviet Union are facing difficulties due to non-encashment of letters of credit;

(b) whether the Government have rejected the plea of exporters for encashment letter of credit;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to remove the difficulties of exporters and to arrange for the outstanding payments to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the Reserve Bank of India was constrained to hold in abeyance operations of the accounts in India of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR. Consequently, reimbursement of payments to exporters was stopped on 27.12.91. This resulted in some degree of uncertainty in the export climate to Russia. Subsequently the following arrangement were worked out to facilitate payments in respect of trade commitments already made by Indian exporters. The Reserve Bank of India agreed to settle the replenishment claims from authorised dealers in India, maintaining the accounts of the Bank for Foreign Economic Affairs of USSR, in respect of (i) goods shipped upto 31st December, 1991; (ii) goods shipped after 31st December, 1991 but not later than 31st March, 1992, against Letters of Credit already opened by banks in the erstwhile Soviet Union and advised to the Indian exporters upto 31st December, (iii) payment due to India project exporters upto 31 December, 1991 and duly certified for payment by the employers.

[*Translation*]

Restructuring of Central Board of Excise and Customs

3823. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Excise and Customs is being restructured:

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed restructure scheme:

(c) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the extent to which this restructuring is likely to benefit the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

[*English*]

ASEAN Summit

3824. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a summit of Association of South East Asian Nations was held at Singapore during the last week of January, 1992;

(b) if so, whether the issue of setting up of Free Trade Zone was taken up in the summit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). At the summit, the ASEAN countries agreed to the establishment of a Free using the common effective preferential tariff scheme as the main mechanism. The time frame for establishment of the Free Trade Area is fifteen years beginning 1st January, 1993 with the ultimate effective tariffs ranging from 0-5%.

(d) Government has taken note of this development.

[*Translation*]

Export of Foodgrains

3825. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the different kinds of the foodgrains and their quantity exported during the last two years country-wise; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Rice, wheat and other cereals like Jowar, Bajra, Ragi etc. were exported from India during the last two years. A statement showing the quantity exported during 1989-90 and 1990-91 country-wise and foreign exchange earned therefrom is attached.

STATEMENT

The quantity of rice, wheat and other generals exported during 1989 1990-91 country-wise and the amount of foreign exchange earned
There from are as under:-

Commodities	Countries	1989-90		1990-91		(Value in Rs. lakhs)
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
RICE	Ton	421737	42652.06	505029	46157.23	
	Australia	565	81.64	640	96.96	
	Austria	41	7.49	200	38.81	
	Bahamas	35	4.85	-	-	
	Baharaini	11618	1324.27	8847	1152.48	
	Bangladesh	22	0.80	-	-	
	Belgium	472	76.48	1263	201.83	
	Bhutan	-	-	277	11.32	
	Brazil	-	-	20	4.68	
	Bulgaria	-	0.04	-	0.04	

(Value in Rs. lakhs)					
Commodities	Countries	1989-90		1990-91	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
Burundi		-	-	-	0.01
Canada		3419	549.58	3556	544.80
Catri REP		76	9.28	3	0.52
Chinese Taipei		20	3.20	20	3.51
Czechoslovakia		5857	338.30	1160	131.40
Denmark		41	6.66	485	77.56
France		918	118.14	1928	243.15
German F Rep		5021	419.55	2109	306.00
Greece		83	9.77	42	4.80
Hong Kong		98	16.00	187	31.41
Israel		53	9.91	27	4.96
Italy		53	7.86	210	31.09

(Value in Rsa. lakhs)

Commodities	Countries	1989-90		1990-91	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Japan	5	0.97	12	2.39
	Kampuchea D R	5000	195.80	-	-
	Kuwait	31096	3816.92	11528	1307.97
	Lebanon	-	-	20	4.21
	Liberia	2	00.32	-	-
	Malawi	9	1.53	3	0.50
	Turkey	143	20.17	72	8.27
	Uganda	-	-	-	-
	U. Arab EMTS	24842	3010.02	19877	2564.69
	U.K.	18711	2053.54	28426	3840.71
	U.S.A.	11806	1812.37	11745	1985.75
RICE					
(CONTD)					

(Value in Rsa. lakhs)

Commodities	Countries	1989-90		1990-91	
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value
1	2	3	4	5	6
	USSR	124100	9881.32	266395	16875.11
	Vietnam SOC REP	20	3.43	-	-
	Yemen REP	400	44.55	259	31.38
	Zaire REP	40	5.04	-	-
	Zimbabwe	12	1.86	-	-
WHEAT	Ton	11766	3214.11	139470	3113.47
	Afghanistan			1300	98.80
	Bangladesh			2071	207.87
	Bhutan			479	14.14
	Hong Kong	-	-	-	-
	Iran			89640	1671.52
	Korea DP RP	23115704	52.95	1868264	510.17

		1989-90			1990-91		
Commodities	Countries	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
	Egypta RP			20000	3.40	3.40	
	France	11766	214.03	-	-	-	
OTHER CEREALS							
	Baharain IS	2	0.05	1	0.04	0.04	
	Bangladesh			94	5.61	5.61	
	Belgium	17	0.62	83	5.61	5.61	
	Canada	-	-	-	-	-	
	Chine Taipei			450	14.96	14.96	
	Dyisouti	18	0.75	-	-	-	
	Isreal			18	0.69	0.69	
	Italy	-	-	-	-	-	
	Japan	1	0.07*	-	-	-	

Commodities	Countries	1989-90			1990-91		
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value
		3	4	5	6	5	6
1	2	3	4	5	6	5	6
	Kenya	174	8.24	50	1.91		
	Kuwait	305	11.45	243	6.78		
	Nethland	3	0.67	-	-		
	Maghitiquis		1	0.08			
	Oman	4	0.18	10	0.40		
	Qatar	16	0.1	-	-		
	Sauri Arab	3969	129.25	3927	154.65		
	Singapore	23	0.84	-	-		
	Spain	17	0.61	18	0.69		
	U Arab EMTS	1149	32.90	1098	35.99		
	U.K.	235	9.48	305	13.12		
	U S A	21	0.67	32	1.36		

Commodities	Countries	1989-90		1990-91		Value
		Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
		1	2	3	4	
	Yemen REP			979		37.05
	Malaysia	475	56.17	89		11.68
	Mali	-	-	2		0.22
	Mauritius	10	1.11	10		1.11
	Mozambique	-	-	21		2.42
	Netherland	2482	334.27	1170		158.72
	Norway	286	37.39	166		26.10
	New Zealand	30	4.79	163		22.70
	Oman	16500	1634.46	14041		1500.62
	Portugal	-	-	3		0.57
	Qatar	1129	146.65	2104		288.83
	Reunion	82	11.50	212		37.58

		1989-90			1990-91			(Value in Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	Value		
Commodities	Countries	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	Qty	Value	
	Saudi Arbs	154988	16330.12	125549	14328.50			
	Senegal	-	-	-	-			
	Seychelpes	61	7.78	480	68.17			
	Sierra Leone	-	-	20	2.94			
	Singapore	412	58.44	676	105.15			
	Somalia							
	Spain	46	7.98	42	6.38			
	Sri Lanka	82	7.40	124	13.96			
	Sudan			620	38.64			
	Sweden	177	27.20	106	13.16			
	Switzerland	379	48.77	119	23.38			
	Tanzania REP	20	2.60	1	0.10			
	Thailand	20	3.70	-	-			

[English]

Subsidy to Coffee Grower

3826. SHRIK. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the amount of loan and subsidy to coffee growers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) The Coffee Board had proposed an increase in the existing scales of finance under their loan and subsidy schemes as part of the VIIIth Plan proposals. Scheme-wise details of Coffee Board's VIIIth Plan are yet to be finalised to be finalised and a decision on any increase will be taken only at that time.

Illegal Heroin Laboratories

3827. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNAHAN-DIQUE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether scores of illegal heroin laboratories are in clandestine operation in the opium belt of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Narcotics Control Bureau have adequate staff to curb the trade; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor effectively the illegal opium production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) During the last five years, 19 make-shift laboratories engaged in production of heroin were unearthed and

destroyed in Uttar Pradesh by various enforcement agencies.

(b) Various enforcement agencies under the State and Central Government are responsible for taking action against drug traffickers. The Narcotics Control Bureau was created by the Central Government as an agency under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. One of its main function is to coordinate action taken by various other agencies in drug abuse control matters. It is also having a small contingent of striking force located in few important cities in the country which includes Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) Periodic surveys are conducted by various agencies in order to identify illicit cultivation of opium poppy. Whenever, illicit cultivation is noticed, it is promptly destroyed. Vigil is also maintained over the licit cultivation of opium with a view to preventing its diversion to illicit channels.

Construction of Roads in Border Areas

3828. SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the four Border Area Roads along the Meghalaya- Bangladesh Border under the Sensitive Border Area Road Programme handed over by the state Government to the Border Road Organisation, has been completed;

(b) the total amount originally sanctioned on each road item-wise.

(c) the actual amount spent till date in each case; and

(d) the terms and conditions between the State Public Works Department and the executing agency on entrustment of the Roads?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) The road from Lynghat to Dawki has been completed in all respects; the other three roads are yet to be completed.

(b) and (c). The original sanction was for a consolidated amount of Rs. 20 crores. The expenditure incurred upto January, 1992 is about Rs. 21.5 crores.

(d) The Govt. of Meghalaya entrusted the construction, improvement and maintenance of these four roads for the BRDB, subject to the following condition;—

- (i) The improvement/construction of the roads shall also include bridges and culverts.
- (ii) Maintenance costs of the roads would be borne by BRDB during the construction period.
- (iii) Local Casual Labourers will be employed by BRO to the maximum extent.
- (iv) Subject to other conditions being equal, preference will be given to local contractors while awarding the works.
- (v) An Executive Engineer of Meghalaya Govt. will be engaged by the BRO for liaison work.

Naval Armament Depot

3829. **SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the development of Naval Armament Depot, Cohin; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Banking Services in North-Eastern Region

3830. **KUMARI UMA BHARTI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering any action plan for extending banking services in the north eastern region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Under the 1985-90 branch licensing policy 569 centres were allotted to different banks for opening branches in North Eastern region. Of these, the banks have opened 349 branches and 220 licences are pending. Since the non-opening of branches at the allotted centres will result in the continuance of the spatial gap in banking facilities, the validity period of licences pending has been extended upto 31.3.1992. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has set up a Task Force at its Regional Office at Guwahati to monitor the progress of the utilisation of pending licences. Requests for substitution of centres are being entertained by RBI for those centres where the State Government is not in a position to provide infrastructural facilities in the near future. Under the extant licensing Policy (1990-95), RBI has allotted 26 localities in urban areas for opening branches in North Eastern States. Regarding semi-urban centres, RBI had advised the banks to submit their consolidated proposals for opening of branches during the period 1990-91 to 1992-93. The proposals have

since been received and are being processed by RBI. Requests for rural branches have to be given to the lead bank of the district for onward transmission to RBI through the State Government.

The position of branch net work in North Eastern region as on 30th June, 1991 together with average population per bank office (APPB) for each state is given below:—

Name of State	No. of branches	APPBO in thousands
Assam	1208	16
Arunachal Pradesh	67	9
Manipur	85	16
Meghalaya	156	8
Mizoram	72	6
Nagaland	70	11
Tripura	176	11

[English]

Committee on Implementatroi of Legal Aid Scheme

3831. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Committees for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes were constituted in 1980;

(b) if so, the term of reference of this Committee;

(c) whether any criteria for nomination/selection on of members of the said Committee was laid down;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Committee was entrusted with the work to see implementation of scheme on a uniform basis in the country with emphasis to economically backward areas;

(f) if so, the details of progress made in this regard, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Committee is required to formulate and implement comprehensive legal aid schemes, monitor schemes for legal aid advice in the State and Union Territories and

initiate measures for ensuring proper working of the Legal Aid Schemes.

(c) and (d). No criteria has been prescribed for nomination of members but the Committee is generally constituted by the Government on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India. The Committee presently comprises of Chief Justice of India as its Patron-in-Chief, with full advisory capacity and a Judge of the Supreme Court of India as its Executive Chairman. The other members including a Judge of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice of Rajasthan High Court, a Judge of Madras High Court and Secretaries to the Government of India, representing the Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Law with Special Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs as its Member Secretary.

(e) to (g). Yes, Sir. Legal Aid & Advice Boards have been set up in all the States and Committees for Legal Aid have been constituted by the State Board at High Court and District level and in a few States at Taluka level, except the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram because of their traditional tribal customs and law. However, Legal Aid Programmes in these States are being monitored by the Law and Judicial Department of their respective Governments.

Steps are being taken to set up Legal Aid and Advice Boards in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep.

The Legal Aid & Advice Boards set up in the States and in the Union Territories have several Legal Aid Programmes which include training of Para Legals, setting up of Legal Aid Clinics, organising Legal Aid Camps, disseminating information regarding Social Legislations so as to make the people aware of their rights and responsibilities and settlement of disputes through the Lok Adalats. Rural/Urban Entitlement Centres have also been set up for assisting Social Action Groups to identify and locate exploitation and injustice or denial of rights and to organise the poor and to educate them on how to combat exploitation and injustice.

Legal Aid and Advice has been provided to 14,74,963 persons since inception of the Committee. These include 2,55,376 belonging to Scheduled Castes community, 1,56,619 belonging to Scheduled Tribe Community, 61,484 belonging to Backward Classes, 1,40,155 women and 6,456 children. The number of persons benefited through Legal Aid, Statewise, is given in the Statement placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT
Number of Persons provided Legal Aid
and Advice in Law Courts

(Based on the information available with CILAS as on 31.12.1991)

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Backward Class	Women	Children	Total
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4,867	2,715	1,307	3,114	2,452	164	14,619
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	381	64	25	37	1	-	508
3.	Assam	995	4	-	4	2	-	1,005
4.	Bihar	1,809	-	-	-	-	-	1,809
5.	Goa	29	1	-	204	79	-	313
6.	Gujarat	6,939	2,678	1,532	-	2,496	128	13,773
7.	Haryana	2,616	146	4	100	441	19	3,326
8.	Himachal Pradesh	166	230	9	32	147	1	585
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,167	300	28	147	1,798	128	6,568
10.	Karnataka	17,569	5,015	1,541	19,694	6,385	50	50,254

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Backward Class	Women	Children	Total
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Kerala	444	-	-	-	2	-	446
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1,49,947	1,08,689	1,11,949	-	-	-	3,70,585
13.	Maharashtra	35,148	7,557	4,324	-	7,7749	428	55,206
14.	Manipur	40	-	10	-	42	12	104
15.	Meghalaya	80	-	-	-	-	-	80
16.	Mizoram	-	16	662	11	26	-	715
17.	Nagaland	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
18.	Orissa	31,385	16,800	14,889	-	14,931	263	78,268
19.	Punjab	1,552	1,948	247	1,235	499	24	5,505
20.	Rajasthan	4,781	4,008	7,121	445	2,925	79	19,359
21.	Sikkim	104	7	16	-	23	-	150
22.	Tamil Nadu	4,07,613	67,555	7,852	-	82,188	1,102	5,66,310
23.	Tripura	1,650	-	-	-	-	-	1,650

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	Backward Class	Women	Children	Total
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Uttar Pradesh	91,549	28,899	4,425	39,774	8,875	2,947	1,70,469
25.	West Bengal	15,008	3,419	501	129	1,312	31	20,400
26.	Delhi	19,465	1,087	15	—	5,146	26	25,739
27.	Pondicherry	117	3,893	13	2,547	1,737	1,048	9,355
28.	Supreme Court Legal Aid Committee		345	147	11	899	6	57,860
	Grand Total	854,873	2,55,376	1,56,619	61,484	1,40,155	6,456	14,74,963

[*Translation*]**Amount allocated to Orissa under Legal Aid Scheme**

3832. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Orissa during the last three years under the legal aid scheme;

(b) the number of persons given assistance under this scheme; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to streamline the scheme so that poor and needy persons are benefited in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGRAAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The amount released to the Orissa Legal Aid and Advice Board by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Scheme (CILAS) as grant-in-aid for implementation of specific Legal Aid Programmes during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as under:—

Financial Year	Amount released by CILAS
1988-89	1,40,000
1989-90	2,50,000

Income Range	No. of Individual Assesseees.
1. Upto Rs. 22,000	7,41,436
2. Between Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 1 lakh.	48,08,500

Financial Year	Amount released by CILAS
1990-91	2,00,000

(b) 20,560 persons were given assistance under the Legal Aid Scheme by the Orissa Legal Aid and Advice Board during the calender years 1989, 1990, and 1991.

(c) The Legal Aid Programmes are being monitored and overseen by the Orissa Legal Aid and Advice Board and also by the members of the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes at their meetings held from time to time with a view to ensure that the poor and needy persons are provided free legal aid.

[*English*]**Incometax Payers during 1990-91**

3833. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) the total number of individual income-tax payers during 1990-91; and

(b) their break-up in various tax brackets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). There were 57,55,998 individual income-tax assesseees during the financial year 1990-91. The break-up is as under:

Income Range	No. of Individual Assesseees.
3. Between Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh.	1,98,819
4. Above Rs. 5 lakh	7,243

Joint Sector Trading Companies

3834. SHRI HARI PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up joint sector trading companies is State to deal with export promotion;

(b) whether there is also a proposal to set up a Boards of Trade at State level;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the foreign exchange likely to be earned by these companies; and

(e) the employment potential for Indians?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The State Government have been requested to consider setting up joint sector trading companies to promote exports, and also Boards of Trade as the Central level.

(d) and (e). It is not possible to estimate the likely earnings, etc., from the proposed joint sector companies. Board of Trade is only an advisory body.

[Translation]

Export of Sugar

3836. DR. RAMESH CHAND THOMAS:

SHRI RATILAL VERMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of sugarcane in the country during 1990-91:

(b) the quantity of sugar exported during the above period:

(c) the countries to which sugar has been exported; and

(d) the target fixed for the export of sugar during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) Total sugar cane production during 1990-91 has been provisionally estimated at 240287 thousand tonnes.

(b) and (c). During 1990-91, a quantity of 65,000 tonnes of sugar was exported to EEC, USA, Srilanka, Maldives and Nepal.

(d) No target for export of sugar during 1992-93 has been fixed so far.

[English]

Hire-Purchase act

3837. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to enforce the Hire-Purchase Act, 1972;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government intends to enforce the Hire-Purchase Act, 1972 after carrying out certain amendments. An amending Bill is pending in the Rajya Sabha since 1989. However in view of the representations received, certain clauses in the Amending Bill are being re-examined by the Government.

Prosecution for Evasion of Excise Duty

3838. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of excise duty evasion of above rupees 500 crores in respect of which decision to launch prosecution was taken during each of the last three years;

(b) the number of cases, out of these, in respect of which the decision has not been implemented;

(c) the amount involved in each of the cases referred to in part (b) above.

(d) the reasons for not launching the prosecution in these cases; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No cases was adjudicated in any of the last 3 years finding Central Excise duty evasion of Rs. 500 crores or more and requiring consideration of prosecution.

(b) to (e). Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Retirement age of High Court Judges

3839. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that a large number of cases are pending in various High Courts for the past so many years;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase the age of retirement of High Court Judges upto 55 years for the speedy disposal of cases and to avoid the time gap between the retirement of the High court Judges and the filing up of vacancies; and

(c) if so, the details of the proposal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal to increase the age of retirement of High Court Judges which is presently 62 years. How

ever suitable advance action is invariably taken in the matter of filling up vacancies to reduce the gap between the date of retirement and the appointment against the vacancy.

Petition against introduction of new buses under STA Permits

3840. SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the association of private bus operators have moved the High Court of Delhi challenging the introduction of the scheme to licence 3000 private buses under the STA permits;

(b) if so, the details of the points taken up in their application;

(c) whether the Court has given any decision in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following objections have been raised by the Association:—

- (i) The STA is not empowered to frame any scheme and limit the number of permits to be granted to 3000.
- (ii) Limit can only be to the total number of stage carriage permits for a city to be imposed by the State Government by notification in official gazette.
- (iii) STA/RTA is not empowered to frame any scheme inviting applications for stage carriage permits (Section 72 of M.V. Act) and appli-

cation may be made at any time and STA/RTA shall not ordinarily refuse to grant such application (Section 80 of M.V. Act).

- (iv) The Act do not provide for or envisage furnishing of security by way of deposit either for production of bus or otherwise;
 - (v) Under Section 71 (3) (d) (ii) STA/RTA has to consider and attach due weightage to experience and performance of existing operators of Stage Carriage Services;
 - (vi) Application for grant of permit can be refused only by assigning valid reasons and permits cannot be sought to be discharged by draw of lots.
 - (vii) The STA/RTA is not empowered to fix specific routes and it only has to decide to grant or refuse permit for any route as specified and applied for.
 - (viii) STA/RTA is not empowered to impose any condition for free or concessional passes;
 - (ix) STA/RTA cannot impose condition that 'route once granted shall be subject to rechange later on'.
 - (x) Before granting these permits, STA may consider the long pending applications of some operators, who have been pending applications of some operators, who have been plying their buses under DTC since long.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.

Fourth Pay Commission's Recommendations regarding Bilingual Stenographers

3841. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fourth Pay Commission had recommended for merger of the bilingual Stenographers in the Official Language Wing (Legislative Department) with Central Secretariat Stenographer Service;

(b) if so, whether these recommendations are being implemented; and

(c) if not, the steps taken/proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No further action is contemplated.

Effect of Relaxation of Cabotage Law

382. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign shipping lines have commenced a dialogue with the Indian Port authorities for tapping fully the advantages of the relaxed Cabotage Law for the benefit of Indian shippers;

(b) if so, whether the Government have assessed its benefits to the shippers; and

(c) the extent to which the cabotage law

relaxation has hurt the domestic shipping lines to tranship cargo along the coastal ports of the country particularly on the east coast starting from Calcutta Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) No Shipping line has taken the advantage of this relaxation. Therefore, the impact on the domestic shipping lines cannot be assessed.

Disinvestment of Land Holdings in Cantonments

3843. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plan to disinvest upto 10% of its land holdings in the various cantonments;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the manner in which the sale of this land is to be made;

(c) whether this land will be used for commercial or residential purposes by the buyers; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to meet the situation in the event of expansion of these cantonment areas by way of providing accommodation for the Defence personnel particularly in the border areas or for stationing of the troops?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (c). The Government have no plan to disinvest 10% of the Defence land holdings in Cantonments. However, the Government are examining the possibility of generating additional resources to augment the Capital Works Budget

by disposing of lands which may be permanently surplus to Defence requirements, on realisation of market value.

(d) As Defence lands are declared permanently surplus only after taking into account present and future requirements, such contingencies are not likely to arise.

Toll collections for Road Projects

3844. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have proposed setting up of joint ventures with the help of the private sector to raise funds for financing road construction projects;

(b) if so whether they have also called for setting up a revolving fund for toll-based projects and redeploying to collections and other funds generated through advertisements and road-side amenities;

(c) the name of the States sponsoring the move for such ventures to finance road construction;

(d) whether the Government have issued any directions to the State Governments in the matter of toll collections; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) In so far as National Highways are concerned, no proposal has been received from any State to set up joint ventures for financing toll based projects.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). In so far as State roads are concerned, the State Governments have

already been requested to explore the possibility of involving private sector in development and maintenance of State roads.

Foreign Direct Investment from Japan

3845. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign direct investment (FDI) from Japan is declining;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to step up India's exports to Japan and to identify the potential areas of growth and expansion of trade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir; rather the investment from Japan to India has been on the rise.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Besides recent policy liberalisations in trade, these include periodical review of bilateral trade, exchange of delegations, participation in international fairs, exhibitions at Japan, etc.

Software Exports to Europe

3846. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the European Commission (EC) has proposed to set up jointly a centre in India to promote software exports to Europe; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). India and the European Commission have, under a Memorandum of Technical Cooperation, signed in October, 1990 agreed to set up a software Engineering Centre in India with the objective of increasing software exports to Europe and to build capabilities in India in the field of software Engineering so as to improve the competitive edge of the Indian Software Industry. The National Centre for Software Technology has been identified as the implementing agency to set up this Centre.

Import of Silk Fabrics

3847. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of policy for import of fabrics including Silk fabrics under Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate (DEEC) duty free import licensing to ensure that the imported fabrics is actually used in the export of garments;

(b) whether the Government are aware that both in Calcutta and Delhi large scale imports of silk fabrics have been made and sold in domestic markets; and

(c) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Under Duty Exemption Scheme of the Import & Export Policy 1990-93 (Vol. I) the import of fabrics including silk fabrics is allowed only for manufacture and export of resultant products or for replenishment.

(b) and (c). The import under the above scheme is allowed with actual users condi-

tion. The Government is not aware of any misuse.

[*Translation*]

Complaints about Wasteful Expenditure In NTC

3849. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding the wasteful expenditure in National textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Government receives from time to time general and specific complaints about wasteful expenditure in National textile Corporation.

(c) Wherever specific complaints of wasteful expenditure have been made, they have been looked into and appropriate action taken, wherever necessary.

[*English*]

Ordnance Factory, Saintala

3850. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned till date for the construction of ordnance factory at Saintala (Badamal) in Orissa;

(b) the total estimated cost of the said project; and

(c) when the project is likely to be completed and start production?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). It would not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(c) Phase I of the project is scheduled/ anticipated to be completed by June – 1993 and production is likely to commence in 1993.

Revision of Price Index

3851. SHRI GANGADHARA SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several trade union organisations have raised objection to the fact that the price indices do not reflect the increase in prices of various items correctly;

(b) if so, whether the government propose to revise the method of preparing price indices; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The current series of consumer price index numbers (CPI) for industrial workers with base 1982=100 was released in October, 1988, restructuring and modifying the earlier series with base 1960. This series has been constructed based on methodology decided by the Technical Advisory Committee on Statistics of Prices and Cost of Living (TAC on SPCL) under the chairmanship of the Director-general, Central Statistical Organisation, with professionals from concerned ministries as members. Detailed discussions and consultations were held with the representatives of trade union

organisations before the release of this series. A fresh Working Class Family Income & Expenditure survey is proposed to be conducted during 1992–93 to shift the base of the price index to 1992–93.

Nhava sheva Port

3852. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA
KHANDURI:
SHIR SHARAD YADAV:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMANT:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether allegations have been made regarding serious financial irregularities in Jawahar Lal Nehru (Nhava Sheva) Port;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount involved therein; and

(d) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). In the Audit Report on the Annual Accounts of Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1990–91, certain Audit objections were raised. These relate to short levy of shortage charges in respect of bulk cargo; avoidable expenditure due to incorrect estimation in respect of container freight station; improper certification of certain bills; avoidable project expenditure; wrong payment to a contractor in respect of main civil works etc. Audit observed that this has resulted in loss of revenue to the Port amounting to about Rs. 7.67 crores.

(d) The Audit objection was examined by the Jawaharlal Nehru Port authorities

who found that the objections were mostly technical in nature, and they have informed the Audit accordingly.

Import of Newsprint by S.T.C.

3853. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has tied up import of 7,500 tonnes of newsprint from rupee-payment area countries;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations are going on for purchase of 5000 tonnes on rupee payment basis;

(c) the extent to which the S.T.C. has finalised a deal; and

(d) the countries from where the newsprint is proposed to be imported and the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). Recently, STC has finalised a deal with M/s. Exports, Moscow for import of 5,500 MTs newsprint for payment in non-convertible Indian Rupees, on the following main terms and conditions:—

- The Contract Price to be Rs. 13,500 PMT CIF, firm and final.
- The quality of newsprint paper to be in accordance with the sellers' Standard Brand.
- Payment to be based on the actual weight indicated in the Bill of Lading.
- Payment to be effected in Indian rupees by Draft free of interest drawn on the Bank in the Buyers'

country requiring payment to the Sellers not later than 45 days from the date of the corresponding Bill of Lading.

C.B.I. Raids on premises of Bank Employees

3854. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI HARI KISHROE SINGH:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has raided the residential premises and offices of some bank employees on February 20, 1992;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount and documents seized; and

(c) the action taken against the persons involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has reported that it has carried out searches at the residential/office premises of former Chairman and Managing Director of New Bank of India and 14 others (including 6 bank officials). According to the CBI it will not be in the public interest to disclose at this stage the details of the discoveries/detections/seizures made by it.

(c) CBI has registered R.C. No. 1 A/92-SIU(X) dated 31.1.92 against former Chairman & Managing Director and 6 officials of New Bank of India and others. Show-cause letters have been issued by the Bank to the concerned officers. Financial powers of two officers have also been withdrawn. One offi-

cer had already been placed under suspension and another officer dismissed from bank's service in connection with other cases.

South African Markets

3855. SHRI GANGADHARA
SANIPALLI:
DR. V.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to tap markets of South Africa; and

(b) the estimated potential of these markets for Indian goods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Since commercial sanctions have not so far been lifted, no concrete steps to tap the South African market can be taken.

(b) It is estimated that traditional Indian goods worth US \$ 20 million are exported annually to South Africa from Mauritius, Hong Kong and Singapore. An unspecified value of goods find their way through Europe. On establishment of direct Indian trade links with South Africa this quantum of market could be taken over by Indian exporters.

Besides, the presence of a sizeable ethnic population and the sheer size of the South African market — US\$ 18 billion at the moment, are factors which point to an optimistic view of the Indian share in the South African market, if and when trade sanctions are lifted.

Rupee—Rouble Exchange Rate

3856. SHRI GANGADHARA

SANIPALLI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry is seriously hit by the Rupee—Rouble exchange rate controversy with the erstwhile Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the loss suffered by the industry as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to solve the matter at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The impact of the Rupee—Rouble Exchange rate is more on India's outstanding debt to the former USSR and not specifically on the textile industry as such.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Two rounds of inter-Governmental negotiations were held with the former USSR for seeking a revision of the Rupee—Rouble Exchange rate which is based on the November, 1978 Protocol. The negotiations have been inconclusive so far.

Road Accidents

3857. PROF. RAM KAPSE:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI VIRENDER SINGH:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of road accidents in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Details are

given in Statement - I.

(b) Details are given in Statement - II.

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Central Government and State Governments are detailed in Statement - III.

STATEMENT-I

Number of Road Accidents in India (State-wise) During 1989-91.

All India/States/ U.T.s	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4
ALL INDIAN STATES			
Andhra Pradesh	13423	16042	17232
Arunachal Pradesh	239	233	204 (E)
Assam	1956	1762	1899
Bihar	9552	9552 (R)	9776 (E)
Goa	1813	2205	2168
Gujarat	23823	25495	27140
Haryana	5358	5096	4867
Himachal Pradesh	1060	1123	1269
Jammu & Kashmir	3615	2326	3927 (E)
Karnataka	20902	21992	22438
Kerala	16762	20247	21556 (E)
Madhya Pradesh	20265	23492	25096 (E)

All India/States/ U.T.s	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	59045	56982	59418 (E)
Manipur	430	472	369
Meghalaya	646	540	450 (E0)
Mizoram	98	80	74
Nagaland	263	237	61
Orissa	5737	6069	6171 (E)
Punjab	1622	1621	1565
Rajasthan	9593	10456	11046
Sikkim	105	115	137
Tamil Nadu	32962	34634	32522
Tripura	449	408	371
Uttar Pradesh	13696	16318	15960
West Bengal	15846	16375	16041 (E)

<i>All India/States/ U.T.s</i>	1989	1990	1991
1	2	3	4
UNION TERRITORIES:			
A & N Islands	124	144	86
Chandigarh	277	250	294
Dadra & N Haveli	61	79	50
Daman & Diu	66	91	67
Delhi	7192	7697	8065
Lakshadweep	5	2	Nil
Pondicherry	663	662	724
Total:	267648	282797	291043

R= Repeated Figures

E= Estimated Figures

STATEMENT-II

Number of Persons killed and Persons Injured in Road Accidents in India (State-wise) during 1989-90.

All India. States/U. T.s.	1989		1990		1991*	
	Persons killed	Persons Injured	Persons killed	Persons Injured	Persons killed	Persons Injured
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
ALL INDIA STATES						
Andhra Pradesh	4458	14207	5211	17355	5672	5672
Arunachal Pradesh	59	307	97	578	36 (E)	36 (E)
Assam	895	2459	904	2551	867	867
Bihar	2183	2347	2751 (E)	2347 (R)	2304 (E)	2304 (E)
Goa	169	1644	174	1687	180	180
Gujarat	3509	25673	3722	25673 (R)	3979	3979
Haryana	1819	4616	1969	4452	1916	1916
Himachal Pradesh	469	2008	465	2225	414	414
Jammu & Kashmir	491	3889	371	2393	672 (E)	672 (E)
Karnataka	3655	23734	3901	25938	3979	3979
Kerala	1737	23000	1793	26996	1709 (E)	1709 (E)

1	1989			1990			1991*		
	Persons killed			Persons Injured			Persons killed		
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Madhya Pradesh	2709	18243	2793	19368	3089 (E)				
Maharashtra	5785	36145	5427	32787	9884 (E)				
Manipur	129	583	106	765	87				
Meghalaya	98	679	133	524	104 (E)				
Mizoram	38	166	38	101	28				
Nagaland	42	192	64	209	39				
Orissa	1171	6918	1193	6428	1300 (E)				
Punjab	819	994	1133	1322	1019 (E)				
Rajasthan	3023	10681	3465	11554	3736				
Sikkim	38	197	26	155	34				
Tamil Nadu	6299	26640	6663	29523	6406				
Tripura	136	599	113	745	102				
Uttar Pradesh	6130	10236	7639	12571	7936 (E)				

All India, States/U. T. s.	1989			1990			1991*		
	1	2	Persons killed	3	Persons Injured	Persons killed	4	Persons Injured	Persons killed
West Bengal		2094	4933	2600	7048	2559 (E)			
<i>UNION TERRITORIES:</i>									
A & N Islands	15		129	17	182	5			
Chandigarh	76		214	80	191	104			
Dadra & N Haveli	10		90	18	119	9			
Daman & Diu	9		58	16	88	7			
Delhi	1583		7378	1670	7883	1820			
Lakshadweep	Nil		5	Nil	2	Nil			
Pondicherry	82		707	106	667	107			
Total:	49730		229671	54658	244428	60103			

R = Repeated Figures

E = Estimated Figures

* Details of Persons injured not available.

STATEMENT – III

The Steps taken/being taken include:—

1. The M.V. Act, 1988 and the Rules framed thereunder provide for stricter requirements in respect of issuance of driving licences, and stringent penalties for offences.
2. Formal training in a driving school is made a pre-requisite for issuance of licence to drive transport vehicles.
3. Maximum safe laden weights have been prescribed for trucks including light commercial vehicles.
4. Maximum speed limits have been prescribed for all vehicles except light motor vehicles.
5. Uniform intervals for checking the fitness of vehicles have been prescribed throughout the country.
6. It is prescribed that road safety devices would be fitted in the vehicles viz. direction indicators with blinker system for vehicles, special labels on carriages carrying dangerous or hazardous goods.
7. A National Road Safety Council has been set up for formulation of road safety measures. State Governments were also requested to set up State level road safety council.
8. Strict and rigid enforcement of traffic rules and regulations.
9. Regular special drive against rash and negligent driving, driving without driving licences, drunken driv-

ing, defective headlights, over-speeding, over-loading etc.

10. Regular prosecution of violation through issue of notices.
11. School children are regularly imparted necessary training/education in the schools about the rules of the roads and related safety aspects by the road safety cell of Delhi Traffic Police.
12. Introduction of blinkers/signals at accident prone areas.
13. Prosecution through Radar Guns.
14. More police presence in accident prone areas.
15. Special morning drives and night mobile patrolling.
16. Use of Doordarshan/AIR/Press for giving wide publicity on road safety.
17. Painting of bus boxes, yellow boxes.
18. Special night checking on Highways.
19. Special drive against buses, HTVs, TSRs, Taxis etc.
20. Painting competitions and other road safety activities are being organised by Road Safety Cell to inculcate the sense of road safety among various road users and children.

[*Translation*]

Expenditure on Republic Day Parade

3858. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of expenditure incurred on

the main function organised at Delhi (Rajpath) for the Republic Day this year and the preparations made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): The arrangements in connection with the Republic Day Parade in Delhi are made by the concerned Central Ministries and Departments, State Governments, Union Territory Administrations, Central Public Sector Undertakings, local bodies and other agencies. As the expenditure on various items, borne by the concerned agencies, is not collected and exhibited under one head, it is not possible to assess the total expenditure.

[English]

Capital Inflow from NRIs

3859. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken any steps for more capital inflow from the Non-Resident Indians and to generate momentum for development of Indian economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). The Government have announced in October, 1991 a liberalised investment policy; NRIs can now invest upto 100% equity in 34 high priority industries, will full benefits of repatriation. Till now RBI have approved 7 cases involving an investment of Rs. 290 lakhs. Besides, they can also invest upto 100% on non-repatriation basis in housing development, real estate development and infrastructure such as construction of roads and bridges. The upper limit on portfolio investment has also been

raised from 5% to 24%, with the ceiling for individual NRI remaining at 1%.

Export of Surplus Goods

3860. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantum of Surplus agricultural products and industrial goods available in the country at present;

(b) whether any efforts are being made to export these Surplus goods; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) It is difficult to precisely estimate the quantum of surplus agriculture products and industrial goods available in the country at present as it depends on a large number of factors like domestic production, domestic demand, competitiveness in international markets in terms of quality and prices, global production and demand, etc.

(b) The endeavour of the Government is to encourage generation of surplus for export and provide environment conducive for export of the same.

(c) Several changes in trade policy were introduced in July/August, 1991, aimed at strengthening export incentives, eliminating a substantial volume of import licensing and optimal import compression. Barring essential imports of sensitive items like POL fertilizers etc. all other imports of raw materials and components were linked to export performance. REP licences were replaced by Exim-scrips. The advance licences as an instrument of export promotion has been strengthened, by reducing discretionary controls and delays. The procedure for import of capital good has been strengthened. The

EPZ and 100% EOU Schemes have been revamped. A number of export and import items have been decanalized. Exporters have been allowed to open foreign currency accounts in approved banks and to raise external credits, pay for export related imports from such accounts and credit export proceeds to such accounts. These steps have been further strengthened by the partial convertibility of Rupee and reduction in import tariff rates. Besides the Government has taken other steps which include reducing controls through licensing, simplification of procedures for export, activation of Board of Trade, bilateral discussions with select countries, interaction with national organisations of Trade and Industry, etc.

Commercial Loans

3861. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEYA:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of arrears of commercial loans given by the nationalised banks and other financial institutions to companies/individuals during the year 1991-92, bank-wise;

(b) the details of such companies/individuals who have to repay loans of more than rupees five crores; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to recover the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) have reported that information on arrears of commercial loans given during 1991-92 as also the details of Companies/individuals that have arrears of more than Rs. 5 crores

is not compiled by them. However the information on total balance outstanding in respect of Public Sector Banks to borrowers enjoying working capital limits of Rs. 10 crore or more as on 27th Sept., 1991 stood at Rs. 20074.5 crores. According to the forms of Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, which all banks are required to follow, and in accordance with the practices and usages customary among bankers, the banks are given statutory protection from disclosing the quantum of bad and doubtful debts as well as the sticky advances for which provision is made to the satisfaction of their statutory auditors.

(b) In accordance with the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks and financial institutions and also the provisions of Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983 and practices and usages customary amongst bankers, banks and financial institutions cannot divulge information relating to their individual constituents.

(c) The possibility of certain loans going bad is inherent banking operations. However, banks do take measures for monitoring loans and recover overdue loans. This includes post disbursement supervision and follow up, reporting systems and periodical reviews. Public Sector banks have also instituted a system of classification of loans into certain defined categories according to the health of advance at a given point of time for the purpose of their effective monitoring and follow up. Whenever conduct of an individual account reveals irregularities, steps are taken to regularise the advances and, if they fail, loans are recalled and various measures taken to recover the dues including resorting to legal proceedings against the borrowers, as well as the guarantors, if any.

[*Translation*]**Lack of Space in Delhi Courts**

3862. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEY:
SHRI B.L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the courts located in Trans-Yamuna area of Delhi are working in small premises and people are facing great difficulties as a result thereof; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for providing better accommodation for these courts.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Courts located in Trans-Yamuna area at Shahdra are, at present, functioning in S.S. Light Railway Station Building which is small premises having limited facilities. For providing better accommodation for these courts, a new building for the District Courts Complex at Shahdara is being put up by the Delhi Administration and the construction is in progress.

[*English*]**Construction of Kozhikode Bypass**

3863. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any plan for the construction

of Kozhikode bypass from Pantheerankav to Ramanattukara on National Highway No. 17;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite its sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Kerala P.W.D. has sent a detailed estimate on 6.12.1991 amounting to Rs. 13.95 crores for construction of Kozhikode bypass on NH-17 from Pantheerankav to Ramanattukara (Phase I) including construction of Arapuzha and Neelithodu bridges. Technical details of the project are under finalisation in consultation with the State P.W.D. Construction of Phase-I of the bypass is included in Annual Programme 1991-92.'

Indira Vikas Patra

3864. SHRI V.S. VIJAYA
RAGHAVAN:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have any proposal to introduce 'Indira Vikas Patra' of higher denominations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Repair of Defence Roads in Assam

3865. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the roads are taken over by the Defence Authority in the State of Assam for repairs and maintenance;

(b) if so, the names of the roads;

(c) whether the conditions of such roads in the districts of Cochar, Karimganj and Haila Kandi are in very bad shape;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken for the maintenance/repairs of these roads?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the roads entrusted for repairs and maintenance are:—

1. Samthaibari—Gurubhasa—Hatisar
2. Silchar—Lailapur—Aizwal
3. Jawai—Badarpur—Agartala
4. Silchar—Jiribam—Badarpur

(ii) Roads entrusted only for repairs:

1. Lumding—Lanka

2. Udharband—Jatinga—Mahur

(c) and (d). No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Market Development Assistance Scheme

3866. SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRI ANNA JOSHI:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to the handloom organisations under the Market Development Assistance Scheme for handloom cloth during 1990–91 and 1991–92, State-wise; and

(b) the number of units benefited under the Scheme during the above period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The State-wise details of assistance provided by the Union Government in 1990–91 and 1991–92 to the handloom organisations and the number for units benefited are given below:

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount		Released		Number of Units Benefited	
		1990-91	1991-92	1991-92	1990-91	1990-91	1991-92
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60.3	562.96	411	437		
2.	Assam	34.78	-	5	-		
3.	Gujarat	123.50	20.93	47	1		
4.	Haryana	20.00	-	2	-		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	10.65	1.13	10	10		
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	121.11	-	61	-		
7.	Karnataka	82.93	-	1	-		
8.	Kerala	145.12	-	351	-		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	136.21	-	2	-		
10.	Nagaland	-	0.32	-	1		
11.	Orissa	280.35	280.98	326	662		
12.	Punjab	11.50	43.85	1	1		

S. No.	Name of the State	Amount		Released		Number of Unis Benefited	
		1990-91	3	1991-92	4	1990-91	1991-92
1	2		3		4	5	6
(Rs. in Lakhs)							
13.	Rajasthan	23.25		-		1	-
14.	Tamil Nadu	1869.61		2745.04		1196	1178
15.	Tripura	17.40		-		2	-
16.	Uttar Pradesh	361.95		292.00		3	3
17.	West Bengal	69.59		335.49		577	577

L.F.C. investments

3867. SHRI PRATAPRAOL
BHONSLE:
SHRI VISHAWANATH SHAS-
TRI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level delegation of the International Finance Corporation has visited India in recent past;

(b) whether this visit has paved the way for fresh investments in the private sector;

(c) if so, the names of private companies to be benefited by these investments; and

(d) the details of IFC missions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Yes, Sir. A delegation led by Sir William Ryrie, Executive Vice President of the International Finance Corporation visited India from January 27 to February 8, 1992.

(b) and (c). The delegation discussed with the Government and the private sector general areas in which IFC would like to concentrate. While IFC expects to further increase its level of investments in India, there was no agreement on any specific investment proposal.

(d) IFC has a South Asia Regional Mission located in New Delhi and a branch of this Mission in Bombay.

[*Translation*]

Export of Diamonds and Jewels

3868. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange earned by the export of diamonds and jewels during each of the last two years; and

(b) the facilities provided/proposed to be provided by the Government to diamond and jewel industry to earn more foreign exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Exports of gem and jewellery (including diamonds) in the last two years, according to the Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council (GJEPC), are as follows:

Year	Exports (Value in Rs. Crores)
1989-90	5479.37
1990-91	5336.83
1991-92 (Apr.-Jan. '92)	5440.33

(b) Exporters of gem and jewellery items are provided access to raw materials through impress and replenishment licences. A number of schemes are also notified in Chapter XXI Part II of the Import-Export Policy to increase export of gold and silver jewellery. Exporters are also assessed for participation in fairs and exhibitions and for sending delegations for market surveys.

Recodification of Companies Act

3869. SHRI ANKUSHRAO
RAOSAHEB TOPE:
DR. V. RAJESHWARAN:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered simplification and revamping of the Companies Act to ensure rapid economic growth in view of the liberalisation policy introduced recently by the Government; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter of deregulation, decentralisation and removal of controls from the Companies Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The general approach of the Government in making changes in Company Law is to provide for investor protection, rationalisation and streamlining of the provisions of the Act and for better management of Companies. The Government is endeavouring to introduce a Bill as early as possible.

[English]

Exports to European Countries by Garment Industry

3870. SHRI ANKUSHRAO
RAOSAHEB TOPE:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH
BHADANA:
SHRI R. DHANUSKODI
ATHITHAN:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-
GAVA:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the European Economic Commission has abolished the restrictions on the import of synthetic fabrics and garments from India;

(b) if so, when;

(c) if not, whether EEC has imposed quota restrictions for the import of synthetic textiles/fabrics/garments from India;

(d) if so, the quota fixed in each case by EEC for import from India;

(e) the states from where the synthetic fabrics has been exported to EEC;

(f) the quantum of fabrics likely to be exported from these States during the year 1992 and 1993, State-wise; and

(g) the distribution policy of quota to various dealers for export purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Under the provisions of the Indo-EEC Textiles Agreement, export of woven fabrics of synthetic fibre falling under category 3 has been brought under quota restriction since September '91. For 1992, a quantity of 19,552 tonnes has been fixed for export to EEC.

Nine garment categories are under quantitative restraint in EEC. There is a common quota for a particular garment category whether the garment is made out of cotton, wool or synthetic fibre. Hence no separate quota is fixed exclusively for garments made out of synthetic fibres.

(e) State-wise export figures are not maintained.

(f) During 1992, the quantitative ceiling of 19,552 tonnes for EEC is likely to be fully utilised. There is no finality as yet about 1993 quota level.

(g) Exports of synthetic fibre fabrics to EEC countries are governed by the provisions of the Textile Export Entitlement Distribution Policy. Exports of synthetic fibre garments to EEC are governed by the provisions of the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy.

Rupee-Rouble Exchange Rate

3871. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rupee-rouble exchange rate has become highly unrealistic;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to rework rupee-rouble exchange rate;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Two rounds of inter-Governmental official discussions have been held to discuss revision of the Rupee-Rouble exchange rate which is based on the November, 1978 Protocol. The discussions have been inconclusive so far.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Legal Aid Scheme

3872. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to States and the persons benefited under the free-legal-aid Scheme during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(b) whether this scheme has not been successful and poor people are facing problems in getting benefits under this scheme;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) The amount of grants-in-aid released by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) for implementation of various Legal Aid Programmes under the Legal Aid Scheme to the poor, year-wise and State-wise, during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 is given in Statement-I laid on the Table of the House.

The State-wise information with regard to persons benefited during the calendar years 1989, 1990 and 1991 is indicated in Statement-II laid on the Table of the House.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) In view of the reply to part (b), the question does not arise.

(d) The Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes and State Legal Aid & Advice Boards are constantly reviewing and improving the system to ensure that the objective of giving legal-aid is best achieved.

STATEMENT-I

Grants-in-aid released by the Committee for Implementing Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) for the implementation of various Legal Aid Programmes under the Legal Aid Scheme to the Poor, year-wise and State-wise during the financial years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Grant-in-aid released by CILAS during the financial year		
		1889-89	1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,000	63,000	90,000
2.	Assam	1,25,000	1,30,000	1,00,000
3.	Bihar	55,000	35,000	35,000
4.	Gujarat	93,005	1,00,000	1,00,000
5.	Haryana	2,000	1,15,000	55,000
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	50,000
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Nil	5,000	Nil
8.	Karnataka	1,00,000	2,55,000	2,00,000
9.	Kerala	60,000	60,000	2,20,000
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Nil	1,10,000	1,00,000
11.	Maharashtra	1,80,000	50,000	45,000

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Grant-in-aid released by CILAS during the financial year				
		1899-89	1989-90	1990-91		
1	2	3	4	5		
12.	Manipur	25,000	Nil	17,000		
13.	Orissa	1,40,000	2,65,000	2,00,000		
14.	Punjab	Nil	Nil	50,000		
15.	Rajasthan	1,10,000	10,000	1,10,000		
16.	Tamil Nadu	2,00,000	3,65,000	4,00,000		
17.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	50,000		
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil	1,05,000	1,05,000		
19.	West Bengal	1,12,120	1,10,000	1,00,000		
20.	Andaman & Nicobar	Nil	50,000	1,00,000		
21.	Delhi	5,98,200	7,35,500	7,90,000		
22.	U.T. of Lakshadweep & Minicoy Islands.	Nil	Nil	1,00,000		

STATEMENT-II

Statement showing number of persons benefited from free legal aid by State Legal Aid and Advice Board during the period from 1989 to 1991.

(Based on the information available with CILAS)

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union territory	Number of persons					Total No. of persons
		Year					
		1989	1990	1991	(columns (3+3+5))		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2,636	1,315	Not available	3,951		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Not available					
3.	Assam	1,005	Not available		1,005		
4.	Bihar	Not available					
5.	Goa	64	53	43	160		
6.	Gujarat	1,655	1,421	708	3,784		
7.	Haryana	467	459	202	1,128		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Not available					
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	945	277	635	1,857		
10.	Karnataka	2,963	2,989	1,186	8,138		

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union territory	Number of persons					Total No. of persons
		Year					
		1989	1990	1991	(columns (3+3+5))		
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	Kerala	Not available				—	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	59,389	26,842	30,179		1,16,410	
13.	Maharashtra	7,821	—	—		7,821	
14.	Manipur	—	8	—		8	
15.	Meghalaya	Not available				—	
16.	Mizoram	221	Not available			221	
17.	Nagaland	Not available				—	
18.	Orissa	6,908	6,696	6,956		20,560	
19.	Punjab	335	Not available			335	
20.	Rajasthan	2,380	1,926			4,306	
21.	Sikkim	Not available				—	
22.	Tamil Nadu	61,404	49,329*	48,022		1,58,755	

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union territory	Number of persons					Total No. of persons (columns (3+3+5))
		Year					
		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	
1	2	3	4	5	6		
23.	Tripura	Not available					
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,033	1,681	1,17,699		1,21,413	
25.	West Bengal	Not available					
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Legal Air Board has recently been set up					
27.	Delhi	2,583	2,581	288		5,452	
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Steps are afoot to set up Legal Aid Board					
29.	Lakshadweep	-do-					
30.	Pondicherry	1,313	1,392	1,513		4,218	
	Grand Total	1,54,122	96,969	2,08,431		4,59,522	

[English]

U.S.S.R. Collaboration

3873. DR. R. SHIDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the erstwhile USSR financial collaboration in various State Governments and Union Government owned public undertakings;

(b) the extent of such financial associations in these projects;

(c) whether the impact of these participation is examined in the light of political development in USSR; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). From 2-2-1955 to 31-12-1991, the USSR Government signed 18 agreements with the Government of India for providing credits aggregating to roubles 9995.36 million. No such agreement was signed directly with State Governments. These credits were used for public sector projects in the steel, power, coal and oil sectors. The total disbursement from 2-2-1955 to 31-12-1991 was roubles 2136.11 million. Until April 1977, the credits were repayable in 12 years with interest payments at 2.5 per cent per annum. For agreements signed after April 1977, the credits were repayable in 20 years inclusive of a grace period of three years with an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum.

The USSR credits were denominated in roubles but repayment of principal and interest were made in non-convertible Indian rupees which were utilised by the Soviet authorities for purchase of Indian goods for export to the USSR within the framework of the Indo-Soviet trade plan in force.

(c) and (d). With the dissolution of the USSR it is not yet clear whether unutilised credit will still be available.

Import of Tube Lights

3874. DR. R. SRIDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tube lights and its accessories are imported; and

(b) if so, the details of the brands and the countries from which these are imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In terms of Import & Export Policy for 1990-93, as amended, the item 'tube lights and its accessories' is covered by the Negative List and no licences has been issued for its imports.

Raids conducted by Income Tax Department in Gujarat

3875. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESHWARI:
SHRI SUK DEO PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Income Tax Department in Gujarat during 1991 and 1991 (upto February 29);

(b) whether some cases of income tax evasion by Managing Directors of newspapers were detected during these raids;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) The action taken so far against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) The number of searches conducted by the Income Tax Department in Gujarat during the financial years 1990-91 and 1991-92 (upto 29 February, 1992) were 477 and 178 respectively.

(b) to (d). Yes, Sir. In the course of searches, substantial tax evasion has been detected in the case of one Managing Director of one group of newspapers of Ahmedabad, who has surrendered additional income of Rs. 1.86 crores for the current year under section 132(4) of the Income-tax Act and paid an instalment of Rs. 53 lakhs as additional advance tax in December 1991. Further follow-up actions on the material found in the course of the search have been taken up.

Appointment of Commission Agents by Cotton Corporation of India

3876 **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of commission agents appointed by Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) for purpose of cotton from framers for exports;

(b) the rate of commission provided to the commission agents by the CCI;

(c) the commission allowed from foreign countries to the agents;

(d) whether commission earned by them from foreign countries is to be declared to the Government;

(e) the number of complaints received by the Government regarding commissions being deposited in foreign countries;

(f) whether any investigations has been conducted by the Government in the matter;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India has not appointed any Commission agents for purchase of cotton from farmers for exporters.

(b) to (h). Does not arise.

Payment of Cash Compensatory Support Claims to Exports

3877. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have stopped payment of CCS claims to the exporters for exports made before July 2, 1991;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Government Borrowings from Banks

3878. **SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has suggested that the Government should restrict borrowings at low interest from the banks; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange Earnings from Exports

3879. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the items which registered an upward trend to exports on account of liberalised trade policy;

(b) the countries with which exports have registered an upward trend during the past six months; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange earned during the past six months as compared to the corresponding period in the preceding year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The trade data is compiled on financial year basis. The principal commodities which registered an increase in exports during the period April–December, 1991, the latest period for which commodity and country break up is currently available, as compared to the corresponding period of April–December, 1990 include: Agricultural and allied products, Chemical & related products, Marine Products, Ores & Minerals, Gems & Jewellery, Engineering Goods, Electronics and Computer Software, Textiles, Handicrafts, Carpets, etc.

(b) The principal countries in respect of which India's exports registered an increase

during April–December, 1991 as compared to April–December, 1990 include: Republic of Korea, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Malaysia, Hongkong, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Netherlands, Canada, Italy, Singapore, Thailand, USA, Belgium, Japan, Switzerland, French, Morocco, UK, Federal Republic of Germany, Sweden, Yugoslavia, etc.

(c) India's exports to the General Currency Area amounted to Rs. 30914 crores during April–January 1991–92 as compared to Rs. 21427 crores during April–January 1990–91 thereby registering a growth of 44.3%. In dollar terms, India's exports to General Currency Area increased by 5.7%, India's exports to Rupee Payment Area amounted to Rs. 3785 crores during April–January 1991–92 as compared to Rs. 4809 crores during April–January, 1990–91 thereby registering a decline of 21.3%. In dollar terms, India's exports to Rupee Payment Area declined by 42.3%.

Common High Court

3880. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any proposal for a common High Court Act; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGA RAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Export of Sarees from Varanasi

3881. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) The number of sarees exported from Varanasi during the last three years and the foreign exchange earned therefrom, year-wise;

(b) the efforts made for the development of this industry; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to provide yarn to artisans/craftsmen at subsidised rates and other basic facilities to this industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Export of silk textiles products from the country during the last three years is as under:—

1988—89	Rs. 331 crore
1989—90	Rs. 401 crore
1990—91	Rs. 441 crore

However, Government of India does not maintain statistics regarding exports against production from a particular place.

(b) For development of handlooms, there are a number of Schemes. These include Design Support by Weavers Service Centre, Varanasi. There are several on-going plan schemes such as Modernisation, Workshop-cum-Housing Scheme, Project Package Scheme which can be availed of by the handloom industry at Varanasi.

(c) There is no scheme to subsidise supply of yarn to artisans and craftsmen.

Supply of yarn to handloom weavers in the organised sector is, however, made through National Handloom Development Corporation, Apex Societies, State Handloom Development Corporations and Primary Handloom Societies.

Ex-Servicemen Rehabilitation Centres in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

3882. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHR LALIT ORAON:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Rehabilitation centres in in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar for the welfare of ex-servicemen, warwidow and disabled ex-servicemen;

(b) whether the process of rehabilitation in these States has been analysed during last three years;

(c) if so, the achievements made during this period, and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to expedite the work particularly in the districts where there is more number of ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (d). No Rehabilitation Centres are run in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar by the State Governments. However, in Uttar Pradesh there are two Training-cum-Production Centres, one at Lansdown (Pauri Garhwal District) and another at Ranikhet (Almora District) being run by the Regional Centre of Garhwal Rifles and Kumaon Regimental Centre, respectively. The centre at Lansdown in imparting training for stitching, knitting and Hindi/English typewriting for widows of ex-Servicemen and their dependents, while at Ranikhet widows and their

dependents are trained and employed in weaving shawls and tweed. No such centre exists in the State of Bihar.

The Central Government has provided reservation of 10% and 20% for Groups 'C' and 'D' posts, respectively. The reservation of Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Public Sector Undertakings, including Nationalised Banks, is 14 1/2% and 24 1/2% respectively. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has also provided reservation of 3% in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts. No reservation in Government jobs exists in the State of Bihar.

Apart from the reservation provided by the Central and State Governments, several self-employment schemes are also in operation in the States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, major among them being SEMFEX-I, SEMFEX-II and SEMFEX-III (introduced recently with effect from 15th October, 1991).

Each Zila Sainik Board maintains the

statistics of registration for employment assistance, employment provided through Central Government, State Governments and private agencies and the number of persons on the live registers who are yet to be provided employment. The figures of employment provided to ex-Servicemen in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh during 1988, 1989 and 1990 and self-employment assistance to ex-Servicemen under SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II in these States during 1989, 1990 and 1991 are given in the attached Statement. The progress made in regard to rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen is reviewed from time to time.

Continuous efforts are being made to provide employment to the maximum number of ex-Servicemen and to promote self-employment by providing loans to them under various Schemes in these States. Training courses are also being organised for ex-Servicemen to enhance their employability/self-employability.

STATEMENT

Number of Ex-Servicemen Registered, Provided Employment and who were on the Live Registers in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, during 1988-90.

	1	2	1988		1989		1990	
			Bihar	U.P.	Bihar	U.P.	Bihar	U.P.
1.			2697	14396	2096	15220	2448	11098
2.								
(a)			280	1951	336	1403	417	1196
(b)			37	952	91	619	226	685
(c)			19	737	35	841	10	966
			336	3640	462	2863	653	2847
3.			11260	63087	13301	48179	13053	48134

N.B: The complete figures for 1991 are not available as the reports and returns from all agencies have not so far been received.

*Self-Employment Assistance Provided under SEMFEX-I and SEMFEX-II Schemes.**(No. of persons)*

STATE	1989	1990	1991	Total
Bihar	45	71	37	153
Uttar Pradesh	144	48	250	442

[English]

Scholarship in Sainik Schools

3883. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRIMANI BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether income slabs for payment of scholarship in Sainik Schools vary from State to States;

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

(c) whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in income slabs throughout the country;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) to (e). The eligibility criteria for scholarships (other than Defence scholarships) in Sainik Schools is laid down by the concerned State Governments. Accordingly, it varies from State to State. It is not possible to introduce uniformity in this regard as the payment of such scholarship is the responsibility of the State Government.

C&AG Report about Grey Iron Foundry

3884. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:
SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Comptroller and Auditor General in his report No. 8 of 1991 presented on August 6, 1991 for the year ended 31 March, 1990 has pointed out about the management of the Grey Iron Foundry;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR): (a) to (e). The Comptroller & Auditor General, in his Report No. 8 of 1991 for the year ended 31-3-1990, has made some observations regarding working of the Grey Iron Foundry (GIF), Jabalpur, mainly relating to the following:—

- (i) Delay in completion of the capacity augmentation project sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.78 crores.
- (ii) Non-achievement of the planned levels of production even after completion of the augmentation project;
- (iii) High rejection rate.
- (iv) Avoidable imports an open market procurement of castings due to non-attainment of the capacity by the Foundry.
- (v) Higher cost of production of some major items in the Foundry compared to trade costs.

2. The above observations were inves-

tigated in details and the findings are, briefly, as follows:-

Delay in completion of the Augmentation project was mainly, on account of delay in the procurement of plant and machinery, which was on account of time taken for selection of machines, import clearance, release of foreign exchange etc.

Non-achievement of augmented capacity was primarily, due to inadequate manpower because of the embargo on fresh recruitment.

The high rejection rate or the high cost of production in GIF was due to technological limitations of the planned facilities and also higher overhead costs associated with the various staff welfare measures.

As a result of sustained internal R&D efforts, it has been possible to reduce rejections and thereby bring down the unit cost of production. However, it has not been possible to increase the capacity utilisation significantly due to decline in the workload from Vehicle Factory, Jabalpur. Efforts are being made to secure orders from the non-defence sector.

Amount spent on Diet in Sainik Schools

3885. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of money spent on the diet of a student in Sainik Schools per day;

(b) the year in which it was fixed;

(c) whether the Government propose to raise it;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (A) The diet charge for the students of Sainik Schools, as fixed by the Sainik Schools Society, is Currently Rs. 10 per day per student.

(b) 1985.

(c) to (e). With effect from the first day of the 1992-93 academic session, the diet charge has been increased to Rs. 11.25 per student per day.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Benches of High Courts

3886. SHRI NAVAL KISHORE RAI:
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI DHARMABIKSHAM:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from the State Governments for setting up benches of the High Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for setting up benches in each High Courts under its policy of decentralisation of Judiciary;

(d) if so, the details thereof, courtwise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) ;and (b). The Government have decided to establish Benches of Gauhati High Court in the Capitals of Tripura, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh after necessary infrastructural facilities have been provided by the concerned State Governments.

Demands for establishing Benches of Allahabad, Madhya Pradesh and Madras High Courts were referred to the Jaswant Singh Commission and recommendations of the Commission were sent to the concerned State Governments for views/comments in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts. Recommendations of the Commission on the general question of having Benches of High Courts away from their principal seats were sent to the Government of Karnataka for views and comments on their earlier proposal for establishing a Bench of the High Court at Hubli-Dharwar. No specific, complete proposal has been received from these State Governments, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts.

The proposal of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration for having a Bench of the Calcutta High Court at Port Blair has not been agreed to on account of insufficient institution of cases in the High Court from the Union Territory. Proposal received from the

Government of West Bengal and the Calcutta High Court for establishing a Bench of the High Court in North Bengal is engaging the attention of the Government. No proposal has been received from any other State Government.

(c), (d) and (e). No, Sir. The recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission on the broad principles and criteria to be followed in assessing the expediency and desirability of setting up a Bench of the High Court away from the principal seat and the factors to be kept in view in selecting the venue of the Bench has been sent to all the State Governments and the High Courts for information and guidance.

Import/Export of Garments

3887. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of garments exported and imported during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the amount of foreign exchange earned through the exports of garments during 1991-92; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the garments export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). The details of garment exported during 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as follows:

	1990-91	1991-92 (upto Jan. '92)
(i) Quantity (in thousand Pcs)	615000	537071
(ii) Value (In Rs. Crores)	4640	4441
Import of garments is not allowed		(Provisional)

(c) Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of garments like modernisation of Garment industry by allowing import of garment manufacturing machinery at concessional duty, organising buyer seller meets and participation in fairs, providing adequate encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exports through Garment Quota Policy etc.

[English]

Conversion of Public Undertakings Into Public Limited Companies

3888. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:
SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to convert a number of Public Sector Corporations under his Ministry including Delhi Transport Corporation into Public Limited Companies and to convert the existing loans given to those Corporations and interest accrued thereon into equity;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c). The proposals in respect of the following Public Sector Undertakings under the Ministry of Surface Transport are under consideration:—

Delhi Transport Corporation

There is a proposal under consideration for Delhi Transport Corporation to be converted into Public Limited Company and to work out an inter-connected package for the

rehabilitation of DTC in order to ensure its long term viability.

Dredging Corporation of India

(i) As a consequence of the decision of the Government to partially disinvest the share of selected Public Sector Undertakings in favour of Mutual Funds/Financial Institutions upto 20% of the paid-up capital, action has been taken to convert the Dredging Corporation of India into a Public Limited Company within the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. However, no decision has been taken to convert the existing loans given to DCI and the interest accrued thereon into equity.

(ii) As a result of the partial disinvestment 402300 shares of face value of Rs. 10/- each of DCI have been sold to a Mutual Fund.

(iii) The shares have been sold in pursuance of the general policy of the Government to disinvest the shares of selected Public Sector Undertakings to Mutual Funds/Financial Institutions.

Shipping Corporation of India

(i) It has been decided by the Government to dis-invest Government's share holding in the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. As per this decision, so far 10.34% of equity shares of Government in the SCI have been sold to the Financial Institutions and Mutual Funds. In view of the decision to have wider holding of shares, the SCI will have to be converted into a Public Limited Company.

(ii) In the case of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. Government had converted loans to the extent of Rs. 191.04 crores granted upto 31.3.1990 into equity in March, 1991. Government have also decided in March 1991 to provide funds to SCI during the year 1990-91 in the ratio of 3:1 of loans

and equity. As per this decision, further loans to the extent of Rs. 21.07 crores granted to SCI during 1990-91 are being converted into equity. However, this has no relation to the decision to disinvest part of the Government's share holding.

(iii) The dis-investment of the Government's share holding in the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. and consequent conversion of the Company into a Public Limited Company is part of the overall policy of the Government to dis-invest Government's share holding in selected Public Sector Enterprises.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Aided Projects In Uttar Pradesh

3889. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the existing foreign aided projects in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the amount spent on these projects during the last three years and

(c) the details of the new foreign aided projects likely to be launched in the State

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). A list of projects and the amount spent during the last three years is at statement-I.

(c) A list of projects which are being evolved by the Government of U.P. in consultation with the Government of India and others concerned for external assistance is at statement-II. However, the project which would be finally tied up, extent and timing of commitment would depend on detailed project preparation and donor preferences and commitment availability.

STATEMENT-I

Figures in Donor currency

1.	2	3	4	5	Disbursement/Utilisation			8
					88-89	89-90	90-91	
	Name of the Project	Agency	Amount of commitment Million					
1.	Integrated Water Management	EEC	ECU 45.6	5.26*	11.40*	14.00*	(* Rs. Crores)	
2.	South Bhagirathi Phase II	EEC	ECU 8.4	-	8.222	-		
3.	Bhimtal Integrated Water Management	EEC	ECU 4.4	-	-	4.33		
4.	Sikaline Land Reclamation	EEC	ECU 35.5	-	-	-		
5.	Doon Valley Integrated Water-Shed Management.	EEC	ECU 22.5	-	-	-		
6.	Electronic Push Button Telephone.	Italy	US \$ 17.00	-	2.28@	3.21@	(US \$)	
7.	Import of Cows by NDDB	FRG	DM 6.00	-	0.10	-		
8.	Indra Combined Cycle Power Plant	FRG	DM 484.90	-	-	52.91		
9.	U.P. East III	Netherland	Dfl. 16.70	4.58	3.84	0.91		
10.	U.P. Sub Project IV	Netherland	Dfl. 17.00	6.34	5.02	2.34		

Figures in Donor currency

1.	2	3	4	Disbursement/Utilisation			8
				5	6	7	
Name of the Project		Agency	Amount of commitment Million	88-89	89-90	90-91	
11.	U.P. Sub Project V	Netherland	Dfl. 5.21	-	-	-	
12.	U.P. Sub Project VI	Netherland	Dfl. 25.00	-	-	-	
13.	U.P. Tubewells	Netherland	Dfl. 90.00	-	13.90	-	
14.	Kanpur Electricity	U.K.	& 9.60	-	-	-	
15.	Anpara Thermal	Japan	JY 24100.00	-	11468.00	4741.00	
16.	Anpara Thermal II	Japan	JY 14295.00	-	-	-	
17.	Anpara Transmission	Japna	JY 19318.00	-	-	-	
18.	Anpara Thermal III	Japan	JY 49801.00	-	-	-	
19.	Tourism Development	Japan	JY 9244.00	-	-	75.00	
20.	Basti Hospital	OPEC	US \$ 6.50	-	-	-	
21.	ICDS	Norway	-	-	20.58	-	Rs. Crores
22.	Non-formal Education	Norway	-	-	1.08	-	Rs. Crores.

Figures in Donor Currency.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Agency	Amount of Commitment Million.	Disbursement/Utilisation								
				88-89	89-90	90-91	1	2	3	4		
1.	Upper Canga	World Bank	125.00	10.3	8.8	20.4						
2.	Himayyan Watershed	"	46.2	4.2	3.6	6.0						
3.	NAEP I	"	39.0	1.4	4.3	7.0						
4.	NAEP II	"	49.0	5.4	5.2	5.1						
5.	NAEP III	"	85.0	3.9	12.5	6.8						
6.	National Social Forestry	"	165.0	31.7	23.8	41.6						
7.	General Power Transmission	"	250.7	13.1	44.8	35.9						
8.	Rihand Power Transmission	"	250.0	40.6	39.2	18.0						
9.	Combined Cycle Power	"	485.0	209.9	78.1	100.0						
10.	Rat Cap. Power Supply	"	485.0	63.5	57.4	64.7						
11.	U.P. Power	"	350.0	25.3	1.3	18.9						
12.	Dudhichua Coal	"	151.0	9.5	26.8	8.1						
13.	National Highway	"	200.0	14.3	10.2	12.1						

Figures in Donor Currency.

S. No.	Name of the Project	Agency	Amount of Commitment Million.	Disbursement/Utilisation			
				88-89	89-90	90-91	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	States Road	World Bank	250	0.0	0.0	4.0	
2.	Cooperative Fertilizer	"	152.0	0.0	6.2	9.8	
3.	U.P. Urban	"	148.8	9.2	13.4	15.1	
4.	Vocational Training	"	280	0	0	0	
5.	Tech. Edu I	"	260	0	0	0	
6.	Industrial Pollution Contract	"	155.6	0	0	0	
7.	Population VI	"	124.6	0	6.0	14.5	
8.	Road Improvement	ADB	198.0				
9.	Second Road Project	ADB	250.0	-	-	-	
10.	Unchahar Thermal Pwr Ext.	ADB	160.0	-	16.0	-	

STATEMENT-II*Likely Projects in U.P.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Likely Donor</i>
1.	Procurement of Static Var Compensators (SVC) for UPSEB	France
2.	U.P. Forestry Project	U.K.
3.	Integrated Watershed Management Project	Netherlands
4.	Surface Water Storage Structures in Bundelkhand	-do-
5.	U.P. Sub Project VII	-do-
6.	U.P. Sub Project VIII	-do-
7.	Anpara Therma Project IV	Japan
8.	U.P. Sodic Lands reclamation Project	World Bank
9.	U.P. Primary Education	-do-
10.	Strengthening the family Welfare Programme in U.P.	US Aid

[English]

Apex Cooperative Banks

3890. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Apex Cooperative Banks in each State;

(b) the number of branches of each Apex Bank, State-wise;

(c) the total amount of deposits and loans advanced by each Apex Bank during each of the last three years; and

(d) the amount of profit/ loss made by each Apex Bank during the above period and the reasons for the losses, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The total number of Apex Cooperative Banks in each State and their total number of branches is given in Statement-i.

(c) The total amount of deposit and loan advanced by the Apex Bank during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 (latest available) is given in Statement -II.

(d) The State-wise amount of profit/loss

made by Apex Banks during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 (latest available is given in Statement-III. According to National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, losses could be attributed to mounting trend

of overdues, low lending rates and inadequate margins, high cost of management, injudicious management of funds, politicisation in Co-operatives, lack of democratisation and professionalisation of management.

STATEMENT-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. T.	Number of Apex State of Coop. Banks SCBs	(SCBs)	Number of Apex State Land Deve- lopment Banks (SLDBs)	Number of branches of SLDBs
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	10	1	22
2.	Assam	1	55	1	21
3.	Bihar	1	18	1	187
4.	Goa	1	23	-	-
5.	Gujarat	1		1	182
6.	Haryana	1	5	1	74
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	80	1	18
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	9	1	33
9.	Karnataka	1	29	1	177
10.	Kerala	1	12	1	42
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	18	1	45
12.	Maharashtra	1	38	1	301

Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Number of Apex State of Coop. Banks SCBs*	(S.C.Bs)	Number of Apex State L and Devs- type Banks (SLDBs)	Number of branches of SLDBs
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Manipur	1	9	-	-
14.	Meghalaya	1	25	-	-
15.	Mizoram	1	8	-	-
17.	Orissa	1	20	-	-
18.	Punjab	1	5	1	55
19.	Rajasthan	1	11	1	53
20.	Chandigarh	1	4	-	-
21.	Tamil Nadu	1	38	1	181
22.	Tripura	1	29	1	3
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1	41	1	276
24.	West Bengal	1	33	1	26
25.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	1	26	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
Sl. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Number of Apex State of Coop. Banks SCBs	(SCBs)	Number of Apex State Land Deve- lopment Banks (SLDBs)	Number of branches of SLDBs
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	26	-	-
27.	Delhi	1	16	-	-
28.	Pondicherry	1	14	1	-
	Total	28	230	19	1729

STATEMENT II

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Amount of Deposits						Amount of Advances			
		SCB			SLDBs			SCBs		SLDBs	
		1988-89	1989-90	1989-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	20824	20824	17.39	16.52	58435	58405	7994	9886		
2.	Assam	11674	13264	-	-	11275	13482	107	190		
3.	Bihar	17821	17821	15.03	NA	21697	21697	1375	4		
4.	Goa	3442	4199	-	-	2125	-	2939	-		
5.	Gujarat	50272	52883	0.03	0.03	61124	40277	3478	3457		
6.	Haryana	14389	14389	-	3.21	44167	44167	3790	4572		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	11129	133303	-	-	1290	636	278	185		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	NA	NA	0.01	-	NA	NA	467	442		
9.	Karnataka	27478	24288	4.92	4.52	52355	17244	9090	7639		
10.	Kerala	17280	23074	1.68	1.50	35150	27143	4435	5207		
12.	Maharashtra	153400	181135	-	-	415241	423229	9044	10395		
13.	Manipur	621	621	-	-	421	421	-	-		

S. No.	Name of State/U. T.	Amount of Deposits					Amount of Advances				
		SCBS		SLDBs			SCBS		SLDBs		
		1988-89	1989-90	1989-89	1989-90		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
14.	Meghalaya	3004	3004	-	-	682	682	-	-		
15.	Nagaland	1286	NA	-	-	718	718	-	-		
16.	Orissa	4287	4653	-	-	12486	8038	621	54		
17.	Punjab	28425	33070	-	0.11	41643	67519	6790	6618		
18.	Rajasthan	9634	9634	330.00	187.36	19242	18242	29922	2819		
19.	Chandigarh	524	524	-	-	11	11	-	-		
20.	Tamil Nadu	31622	38724	0.25	0.65	91374	134004	2839	2486		
21.	Tripura	1455	1865	-	-	996	1017	17	50		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	66144	71429	10.49	12.47	114051	33470	11096	13314		
23.	West Bengal	17078	17078	0.01	0.01	7379	7379	1302	2583		
24.	Andaman & Nicobar	835	835	-	-	793	793	-	-		
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	1511	1768	-	-	756	922	-	-		

S. No.	Name of State/U.T.	Amount of Deposits					Amount of Advances				
		SCBS		SLDBs			SCBS		SLDBs		
		1989-90	1989-89	1989-90	1989-89		1989-90	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
26.	Delhi	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-		
27.	Mizoram	NA	NA	-	-	NA	NA	-	-		
28.	Pondicherry	151	2547	-	-	6870	6761	96	63		

STATEMENT-III

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. N.	State/U. T.	Amount of Profit/Loss					
		State Coop. Banks (Profit +)/			State Land Development Banks Loss (-)		
		1988-89	1989-90	1988-89	1988-89	1989-90	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	327	401	(-) 923	(-) 1768		
2.	Assam	19	NA	(-) 56	NA		
3.	Bihar 301	281	(-) 813	(-) 1509			
4.	Goa 49	70	-	-			
5.	Gujarat	133	157	(-) 682	(-) 254		
6.	Haryana	360	570	(+) 298	(+) 260		
7.	Himachal Pradesh	134	246	(+) 3	(+) 3		
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	1	5	(+) 0.30	(+) 0.20		
9.	Karnataka	53	79	(-) 406	(-) 1281		
10.	Kerala	20	65	(+) 74	(+) 54		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. N.	State/U.T.	Amount of Profit/Loss					
		State Coop. Banks (Profit (+))			State Land Development Banks Loss (-)		
		1988-89	1989-90	4	1988-89	1989-90	6
1	2	3	4	5	6		
11.	Madhya Pradesh	418	353	(+) 69	(+) 61		
12.	Maharashtra	456	593	(+) 11	(+) 22		
13.	Manipur	12	16	-	-		
14.	Meghalaya	4	6	-	-		
15.	Nagaland	NA	22	-	-		
16.	Orissa	57	61	(+) 11	(+) 76		
17.	Punjab	459	3853	(+) 450	(+) 625		
18.	Rajasthan	137	105	NA	(+) 129		
19.	Chandigarh	NA	1	-	-		
20.	Tamil Nadu	544	963	(-) 734	(+) 161		

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. N.	State/U.T.	Amount of Profit/Loss					
		State Coop. Banks (Profit (+))			State Land Development Banks Loss (-)		
		1988-89	1989-90	4	1988-89	1989-90	6
1	2	3	4	5	6		
21.	Tripura	36	2	(-) 9	(-) 13		
22.	Uttar Pradesh	235	139	(+) 443	(+) 715		
23.	West Bengal	28	89	(+) 47	(+) 43		
24.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	21	22	-	-		
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	23	28	-	-		
26.	Delhi	125	17	-	-		
27.	Mizoram	5	93	-	-		
28.	Pondicherry	21	15	(+) 1	(-) 9		

[Translation]

Export of Readymade Garments

3891. SHRI S.N. VEKARIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme has been chalked out for the purpose of the export of ready-made garments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a state-wise quota has been fixed for the export of these garments; and

(d) if so, the details of the quota fixed for Haryana and Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Exports of garment categories covered by quota restrictions in terms of the bilateral agreements entered into by India with the importing countries concerned are governed by the Garment Export Entitlement Distribution Policy. The Policy lays down various guidelines for allocating quotas to eligible exporters. Government have taken a number of steps to boost export of garments like modernisation of Garment industry by allowing import of garment manufacturing machinery at concessional duty, organising buyer seller meets and participating in fairs, providing adequate encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exports through Garment Quota Policy etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Progress of Ongoing Projects in Rajasthan

3892. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pace of work on the ongoing projects of inter-State road bridges in Rajasthan is slow; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to expedite the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Presumably, the Member is referring to the seven inter-State bridges in Rajasthan approved under Central Loan assistance programme for State Roads of inter-State or Economic Importance during 7th Plan. Since these bridges fall on State Roads, the Government of Rajasthan are primarily responsible for their execution and for taking steps to expedite the works.

Construction of Bye-passes in Rajasthan

3893. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals under consideration of the Government for constructing bye-pass on National Highways passing through Rajasthan; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). Land

for bypasses at Jaipur and Mahuwa is in process of being acquired by the State Government. Construction of these bypasses can be taken up only after the full land is in possession. Land acquisition for Udaipur bypass has been completed very recently, and detailed project for this bypass to be constructed in stages is being prepared by the PWD.

[English]

Berths at Cochin Port

3894. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of berths in Cochin at present;

(b) whether the Government propose to construct any additional berths at Cochin Port;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the estimated cost thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) In Cochin Port, there are 13 berths, viz., one fertilizer berth, three tanker berths, seven general cargo berths and two coal berths.

(b) One container berth is already under execution and is nearing completion.

(c) and (d). The project relating to provision of one container berth with full fledged container handling facilities is estimated to cost Rs. 53.11 crores. This is an A.D.B. assisted project. Most of the contracts relating to this project have since been completed and the expected date of completion is May, 1992.

[Translation]

Utilisations of Powerloom Capacity.

3895. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 50 percent of the installed capacity of powerloom is utilised at present;

(b) if so, the reasons for not utilising its full capacity;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any concrete steps to encourage it in view of the possibility of the expansion of this industry;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reason therefor;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main reason for not utilising the capacity is the high rise in yarn prices, power cut, non-availability of working capital loans etc.

(c) and (d). Government is aware of various issues pertaining to the powerloom sector and has initiated action to upgrade the quality of fabric produced in powerlooms through modernisation of looms, training, etc.

(e) Does not arise.

Textile Production

3896. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH
SHAKYA:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an increase in the production of textiles by the powerlooms installed in decentralised sector during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total quantity of textiles manufactured in this sector during the year 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(c) whether the export of the textiles manufactured in this sectors have also raised the exports during the recent years;

(d) if so, the textiles exported during the year 1990-91 and the value thereof;

(e) the incentives proposed to be given by the Government to increase production in this sector during forthcoming years; and

(f) the target fixed for the production of textiles by powerlooms for the years 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There has been an increase in production of textile in the production of textile in the powerloom during the last three years

(b)	(in million Sq. mtr)
1988-89	9372
1989-90	9788
1990-91	10988

(c) Yes, Exports of Textile manufacturers in this sector have risen during the recent years.

(d) The value of export is Rs. 5253.30 million in 1990-91.

(e) Government has initiated action to increase production through modernisation of powerlooms, training etc.

(f) No. Target is separately fixed for production of textiles by powerlooms.

State Financial Corporation

3897. DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some State Financial Corporations have become sick or are financially weak;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make them viable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) has reported that none of the State Financial Corporations (SFCs) has a negative network, as on March 31, 1991. Seven SFCs can, however, be deemed to be financially weak, based on a weighted average index of their overdue financial performance on the basis of criteria relating to return on equity, recovery ratio, capital adequacy, overdue affected portfolio and plough back. A list of such SFCs is enclosed. (Statement).

(c) An Action Plan for revitalisation of SFCs, inter-alia envisaging restructuring of top management of SFCs, recapitalisation

of SFCs having low capital adequacy requiring SFCs to follow prudential norms in their business operations, upgradation of their accounting policies and standards and reorganising the resources pattern of SFCs for their viable growth has been drawn up by IDBI and its implementation is likely to assist in improving the viability of the financially weak SFCs.

STATEMENT

List of the State Financial Corporations which can be deemed as "Weak"

1. Assam Financial Corporation
2. Bihar State Financial Corporation
3. Himachal Pradesh State Financial Corporation
4. Jammu & Kashmir State Financial Corporation
5. Kerala State Financial Corporation
6. Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation
7. Orissa State Financial Corporation

Booth capturing and Rigging During Punjab Elections

3898. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received

by the Government and Election Commission regarding rigging in Lok Sabha and Assembly elections held in Punjab on February 19, 1992;

(b) whether these complaints have been received from the candidates;

(c) the action taken by the Government on these complaints and;

(d) the political parties which contested elections and the parties which boycotted the elections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (b). The Election Commission received 256 complaints regarding rigging in Lok Sabha Assembly Elections held in Punjab on 19th February, 1992 and 12 of these were from contesting candidates.

(c) Action on such complaints received during the course of election, is required to be taken by the Elections Commission and not by the Government. After the elections are over, these matters can be agitated only through the election petition. The Election Commission did not find any substance in 8 complaints, 2 complaints were not specific; hence no action can be taken and the remaining 15 complaints were received after the poll or declaration of results and therefore, no action was taken.

(d) A statement showing the political parties which contested the election is attached. Other parties did not contest the Punjab elections.

*Lok Sabha**Punjab Legislative Assembly**National parties (As on 19.2.92)*

1. Bharatiya Janata Party
2. Indian National Congress
3. Janata Dal
4. Lok Dal
5. Communist Party of India
6. Communist Party of India (Marxist)

State Parties:

1. Bahujan Samaj Party
2. Shiromani Akali Dal

Registered Party:

1. Bhartiya Krishi Udyog Sangh

National parties (as on 19.2.92)

1. Bharatiya Janata Party
2. Indian National Congress
3. Janata Dal
4. Lok Dal
5. Communist Party of India
6. Communist Party of India (Marxist)

State Parties:

1. Bahujan Samaj Party
2. Shiromani Akali Dal

Registered Parties:

1. All India Shiromani Baba Jiwan Mahajabi Dal
2. Akhil Bharti Manav Seva Dal
3. Bhartiya Krishi Udyog Sangh
4. Indian People's Front
5. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist)
6. Punjab People's Party
7. United Communist Party of India.

*[English]***Registration of Companies**

3899. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN:
DR. C. SILVERA:

Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of companies were registered during the year 1991

under the Companies registered during the year 1991 under the Company Act, 1956;

(b) if so, the details of the Public and the Private Limited Companies registered during the said period, month-wise;

(c) the criteria laid down for such registration;

(d) the authorised capital of these companies;

(e) whether the Government have allowed unlimited liability to some of the registered companies; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM). (a) and (b). During 1991, a total number of 25, 148 companies were registered as against 21,686 in 1990, registering an increase of about 16%. The monthwise details of Public Limited, Private

Limited and companies with unlimited liabilities registered during 1991 is given in Statement-I.

(c) Any two or more persons, in case of a private company, and any seven or more persons, in case of a public company, may form an incorporated company for any lawful object. The promoters are required to seek availability of the proposed name of the company and thereafter, are required to file printed copy of Memorandum & Articles of Association, declaration of compliance and other documents with the Registrar of Companies of the State in which registered office is situated, along with the prescribed fee, for incorporation of a company.

(d) The authorised capital of the companies registered during year 1991 was Rs. 5,883 crores.

(e) and (f). Yes Sir. During 1991, 20 companies with unlimited liability were registered in the country. The details of such companies under different industrial categories is given in Statement-II

STATEMENT- I

<i>Month</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Unlimited</i>	<i>Total</i>
January	136	1970	5	2111
February	161	1952	0	2113
March	152	1980	5	2137
April	180	2265	4	2449
May	163	1982	1	2146
June	118	1628	1	1747
July	164	2181	0	2345
August	189	1876	0	2065

<i>Month</i>	<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>	<i>Unlimited</i>	<i>Total</i>
September	187	1676	0	1863
October	174	1931	3	2106
November	174	1752	3	1929
December	200	1937	0	2137
TOTAL	1998	23130	20	25148

STATEMENT-II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Industrial Activity</i>	<i>No. of Companies</i>
1.	Dealing with shares, debentures or other securities of corporate sector	5
2.	Renting or leasing of Machinery and equipment	5
3.	Commission Agents	5
4.	Wholesale Trade	1
5.	Manufacture of Machine Tools, their parts and accessories	1
6.	Community Services	3
	TOTAL	20

[Translation]

Export of Cotton Fabrics

3900. SHRI JANARDAN MISRA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to promote the export of cotton fabrics;

(b) if so, whether the Government pro-

pose to take any specific steps in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be implemented; and

(d) if not, manner in which the Government propose to promote the export of cotton fabrics?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (d) Government have taken

a number of steps to boost export of textile items, including cotton fabrics like modernization of textile industry by allowing import of textile machinery at concessional duty, organising buyer seller meets and participation in fairs, providing adequate encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exports through Textile Quota Policy etc. As a result of the measures taken, cotton fabric exports have recorded substantial growth during 91- January 92 amounted to Rs. 1274 crores which is 46% higher than the exports of Rs. 871 crores during the corresponding period of 90-91. The recently introduced Liberalized Exchange Rate Management System is expected to boost exports further.

[English]

Prices of Equities /Debentures In securities Market

3901. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a boom in the prices of equities/debentures in the securities market due to the excess speculations activities by the Mutual Funds and Financial institutions;

(b) if so, the details of shares/debentures purchased or sold on delivery or non-delivery (forward transactions) by these Financial Institutions/ Mutual Funds during each of the last three years, company and institution-wise; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to unload the outstanding positions maintained by these financial institutions in the securities market to control the rising trend particularly in the interest of the small investors in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). Mutual Funds and Financial Institutions do not indulge in speculative activities and it is, therefore, not correct to attribute the boom in share prices to their activities. The Securities and Exchange Board of India monitors the activities of Mutual funds.

Development of Handloom Sector for Exports

3902. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have assured protection to handloom sector from the operational difficulties as reported in the Economic Times dated January 28, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of the programme worked out with special reference to Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and other States;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government ensure maximum exports of handlooms and retain the maximum of mill cloth for domestic centres and cash on preference abroad for handlooms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) & (c). In order to preserve the unique role of handlooms and also to improve the solid-economic conditions of the handloom weavers, Government including Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh:-

(i) The Hank Yarn Obligation Scheme to ensure production of hank yarn for the handloom sector;

- (ii) Loan assistance towards share capital participation in weavers cooperative spinning mills for production of yarn for the handloom sector;
- (iii) Assistance to the National Handloom Development Corporation for their yarn supply operations and development activities;
- (iv) Janata Cloth Scheme;
- (v) Welfare measures under Thrift Fund Scheme and Workshed-cum - Housing Scheme;
- (vi) Assistance for setting up of Pre-loom and Post-loom processing facilities;
- (vii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;
- (viii) Scheme of decentralised training to train weavers on improved technology ;
- (ix) Design support and provision of technological inputs through a number of Weavers' Service Centres in the country;
- (x) A number of fiscal concessions to the handloom sector to remove the cost handlooms vis-a-vis the powerlooms;
- (xi) Providing Market Development Assistance to the handloom organisations;
- (xii) Special rebate on sales of handloom goods at the national Handloom Expos;
- (xiii) Assistance for setting up of

marketing complexes by national and State Handloom Agencies; and

- (xiv) Assistance for National Design Collection Programmes for the promotion of unique weaves and designs through Exhibition-cum -sales.

In addition to the above a few new schemes have been introduced during the year 1991-92. They are (i) Integrated Handloom Village Development Scheme; (ii) Margin for Destitute Weavers; and (iii) New Project Package Scheme. The Thrift Fund Scheme has been revised and has been expanded to include weavers outside the cooperative fold also. The unit cost for Workshed-cum-Housing has been upgraded and provision for electrification and land cost included in the unit cost.

Among several measures taken to intervene effectively and to prevent deterioration of condition of handloom weavers, some of the steps with reference to Andhra Pradesh are outlined below:-

(a) Additional target of 5 million square metres of Janata Cloth was allotted to Andhra Pradesh and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 127 lakhs was advanced. The allocation was initially restricted to districts of Guntur, Krishna and Prakasam but as per the request of Government of Andhra Pradesh they have also been allowed to use part of the additional target in other parts of the State. This is in addition to the initial target of 52 million square metres.

(b) For non-janata cloth, APCO was given an additional allocation for Market Development Assistance to enable it to procure cloth worth Rs. 2 crores.

(c) A new scheme called 'Margin Money for Destitute Weavers' has been introduced

in the country so as to cover on an average 200 weavers per district. Keeping in view the indigent conditions of weavers in Andhra Pradesh eight additional societies in the 4 district were sanctioned. This will provide long term organisational support to weavers and provide reasonable protection to them from the vagaries of market.

(d) In order to improve the marketability of the products and upgradation of skill of weavers, decentralised training was sanctioned for 300 weavers. The trainees would also be provided with improved accessories.

(e) A Group Insurance Scheme to cover 12,000 weavers in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Prakasam has been sanctioned and the sheer of Government of India released.

(f) Government of Andhra Pradesh has restored the earlier position which provided for priority in procurement for Government supplies to the handloom sector and handloom agencies.

(g) Government of Andhra Pradesh has arranged distribution of ex-gratis of Rs. 5,000 per family of deceased weaver through non-government agencies. 72 families have been provided such assistance.

(h) 2455 weavers have been sanctioned loans @ Rs. 1,000/= by commercial banks.

(i) Weakness if primary societies has been one of the problems. Apart from the scheme meant for destitute weaves referred to above, Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken steps to hold fresh elections for weavers cooperative societies all over the State so as to revitalise them.

(d) Indian texture and clothing exports are the single biggest commodity exported from the country, accounting for about 25% of all Indian exports. The total handloom

exports constitute 10% of the overall textile and clothing exports in the country. Considering the need to earn foreign exchange, it may not be possible to retain mill cloth for domestic market. Government have however been taking a number of steps to boost exports of handloom products. Under the new quota policy, 3% of textiles quota and 2% of garments quota has been reserved for handlooms.

Loans under PL 480

3903. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been receiving grants under PL: 480 and other programmes from USAID & UNDP;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating sums received and utilised during the last three years;

(c) whether any independent evaluation has been made about the impact of these grants; and

(d) if so, the details thereof indicating improvements proposed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The grants received and utilised under PL: 480 (Title II) of USAID are as follows:-

<i>Indian Fiscal year</i>	<i>value of the commodity received including onfreight</i>
---------------------------	--

US \$ (thousand)

Cooperative for American Relief Every where Programme (CARE)

1989-90	62601
1990-91	78268
1991-92 (upto Dec., '91)	49445

Indian Fiscal year *Value of the commodity received including onfreight*

US \$ (thousand)

Catholic Relief Supplies (CRS)

1989-90	16071
1990-91	21793
1991-92 (upto Dec., '91)	13090

UNDP does not provide any grant assistance but extends only technical assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Cargo Handling Agencies at Major Ports

3904. SHRI LOKANATH CH-
 OUDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE
 TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cargo handling agencies working in major ports:

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to bring forward a uniform pattern of working in respect of cargo handling agencies at all major ports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
 MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT
 (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) There are
 mainly seven different kinds of cargo han-
 dling agencies working at Major Ports. These
 are:

(1) Port Trust.

(2) Dock Labour Board.

(3) Shipping Companies/Steamer
 Agents.

(4) Stevedores.

(5) Clearing and Forwarding
 Agents.

(6) Transport operators.

(7) Private handling contractors.

(b) and (c). Yes. Sir. Proposals for
 merging Dock Labour Boards with the Port
 Trust have been received from two Ports.

**Modernisation of British India Corpora-
 tion Limited, Kanpur**

3905. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
 DRASEKHARA MUR-
 THY:
 SHRI V. SREENIVASA
 PRASAD:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased
 to state:

(a) whether the Government have made
 a provision of Rs. 53 crore for the moderni-
 sation of the British India Corporation group
 of companies during the Eight Year Plan
 period;

(b) whether the losses in the BIC mills
 during the last one year have gone up and
 the production capacity of the mills have
 fallen considerably;

(c) if so, whether the Government pro-
 pose to restructure the management with
 experienced one before investing Rs. 53
 crores in BIC mills; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) The Minister of Textiles has proposed a provision of Rs. 53 crores towards modernisation of the British India Corporation Limited group of Companies as a part of its proposals for the 8th Five Year Plan.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The main reasons for the low performance of the BIC group of companies have been severe working capital constraints, obsolete plant and machinery, non-availability of essential raw material, heavy interest burden, high cost of production, etc. There is no proposal under consideration at present to restructure the management of the BIC group of companies, as the interests of the Government are adequately represented.

[Translation]

Investment by LIC

3906. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total assets of the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) the sectors in which it has made investment and the amount invested in each sector;

(c) the profit earned by it on the investments during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(d) the amount earned by it on account of cancellation of new policies which expired for non-payment of investments;

(e) whether there is any proposal to restructure the LIC; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) LIC's total assets as on 31.3.1991 was Rs 29, 518.98 crores.

(b) Sector-wise investment of LIC (other than loans on policies and loan on personal security) as on 31.3.1991 is as follows:

	<i>(Rs. in crores)</i>
(i) Public Sector	19,979.76
(ii) Co-op. Sector	1,444.47
(iii) Private Sector	165.21
(iv) Joint Sector and others	3,310.21
TOTAL:	24,899.65

(c) LIC is a long-term investor and does not engage in request purchases and sale of assets. However, as a part of market operations, it has realised profit on sales made for the last 3 years as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. in crores)</i>
1988-89	31.22
1989-90	21.18
1990-91	54.74

(d) There is no earning on cancellation of new policies if they lapse before payment of premium consecutively for 3 years, since the expenses incurred by the Corporation in the first year in connection with these policies are much higher than the premiums thereunder.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Mutual funds by financial institutions

3907. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the financial institutions given permission to open mutual fund;

(b) the details of pending applications in this regard;

(c) whether the Government have formulated any policy in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether all institutions have been given permission in this regard on the same terms and conditions;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) The following financial institutions have been given permission to launch mutual funds;

(i) Life Insurance Corporation of India,

(ii) General Insurance Corporation of India,

(iii) National Housing Bank.

(b) No application from any financial institution is pending with Government in this regard.

(c) to (e). Government have in February

1992, issued a comprehensive set of prudential guidelines for the development and regulation of all mutual funds which invest primarily in the capital market and for investors protection. The regulatory frame work under this guidelines includes inter-alia, autorisation of mutual funds by the Securities and Exchange Board of India on the bases of certain eligibility criteria, restriction on their business activities and disclosure and accounting requirements.

(f) to ((h). All above institutions have been given permission to launch mutual funds on the bases of Government guidelines relating to eligibility criteria, investment objectives, disclosures and accounting standards, distribution policy etc.

[English]

Commission to Agents Under National Savings Scheme.

3908. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rates of commission paid to the agents who secure the National Savings Schemes Bonds business to the Post Offices at present;

(b) whether the Government are aware that most of the agents offer half of the commission to the customers intending to invest in the National Savings Scheme;

(c) whether the Government propose to allow the same margin of commission to the persons making investment under the Scheme directly with the Post Officers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The rate of commission payable

to small savings agents on deposits in National Savings Scheme, 1987 mobilised through them is 1% of such deposits.

(b) No information is available regarding the extent to which this practice is prevalent.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The commission is paid to agents for canvassing and services rendered by them to the investor.

[Translation]

Export of sugar

3909. SHRI SURYA NARYAN
YADAV:
SHRI DILEEP BHAI SANG-
HANI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of sugar export during the current year and proposed to be exported to be exported during 1992-93;

(b) the extent of foreign exchange earned therefrom;

(c) the names of the countries to which sugar is exported and proposed to be exported; and

(d) the names of the States exporting sugar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (c). During 1991-92, (upto 21.2. 92), a quantity of Rs. 323.15 crores, Exports were made to USA, EEC, Nepal, Srilanka, Jordan, Indonesia, Libya,

Yemen, Egypt and Turkey. No target for export of sugar during 1992-93 has been fixed so far.

(d) States are not involved in the exporting of sugar.

[English]

Irregularities in newsprint import

3910. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of irregularities in import of newsprint and in giving export quota for textiles and garments committed by the STC have been noticed by the Government during the current year, so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the persons involved therein; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Some Irregularities have been alleged in the import of newsprint through M/s, Meteor Paper Ltd., London alleging that the newsprint was of Romanian Origin (i.e. Rupee Payment Area) but that the origin was declared as of Hungarian Origin, and the payment was consequently released by STD in US Dollars. In the second case of import of glazed newsprint from M/s. Finanpap, Finland, the main allegation is that the purchase had been made at a higher rate by STC, when the international price was supposedly lower.

The Government is looking into these alleged irregularities and "fact finding enquiries" in these cases are being made.

Shipping Industry

during the above period in acquiring ships from foreign shipyards?

3911. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships acquired the Government during the last three year and their total tonnage;

(b) the number of ships acquired by the Indian shipyards during the same period;

(c) the break up of the above yardwise and tonnage-wise; and

(d) the extent of foreign exchange spent

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) In the Central Government Sector 12 ships having tonnage of 6392 DWT have been acquired during the last three years for Andaman & Nicobar Administration and Lakshadweep Administration.

(b) Out of the 12 ships, 9 ships were built at Indian Shipyards during the last three years.

(c) The break up of the 9 ships built at Indian Shipyards are as under:-

<i>Name of the Yard</i>	<i>Tonnage</i>
Alack Ashdown	410 DWT
CIWTC Rajabagan Dockyard	50 DWT
Goa Shipyard Limited.	220 DWT
Hooghly Dock Ports & Engineers Limited	30 DWT
Shalimar Works	400 DWT

(d) The Government have utilised loan assistance of 10.4 Million Dutch Guilders as foreign exchange in acquiring ships from foreign shipyards during the above period.

ram stretch of West cost canal of Kerala have been examined by the Government to develop it as national Waterway and a tourist potential;

Development of West Costa Canal of Kerala

3912. SHRIMATISUSEELAGOPALAN:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the finding of the hydro-graphic survey of Kollam Thiruvananthapu-

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) funds allocated for this scheme during the Seventh plan, and the amount actually spent during that plan period; and

(d) the details of proposals for this scheme during the Eight Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b). The hydrographic survey and techno-economic feasibility study of Kollam -Thiruvananthapuram stretch of West Coast Canal have revealed that this stretch of the canal poses many problems for the development of the waterway to National Waterway standards. It has, therefore, been decided not to declare this stretch as National Waterway.

(c) No funds were allocated for this scheme during the 7th Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Visit of foreign delegates

3913. **SHRI RATILAL VERMA:**
DR. RAMESH CAND TOMAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHLIA:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries whose trade delegations visited India between July, 1991 to January 15, 1992;

(b) the details of the discussions held with these delegations; and

(c) the outcome of the discussion held with each of the delegations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The delegations from European Economic Community, USA, Czechoslovakia, Romania, China, South Korea, Thailand, Zambia, India between July, 1991 to January 15, 1992.

(b) and (c). Various issues such as bilateral trade and commercial interests, Uruguay Round of Negotiations etc. were discussed during the visit of these delegations. Apart from identification of items of mutual interests, these discussions have helped in arriving at a fuller understanding of concerns of each other.

Green Line bus service in Delhi

3914. **SHRI NITISH KUMAR :**
DR. ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DTC has removed a large number of its buses from the routes and introduced greenline service thereon;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some commuters have challenged this in the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade practices Commission;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e). One Shri Ashe Khan has challenged before the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission the introduction of Green Line Service from Mandi House to Babar Pur and back, and instead requested for the operation up for hearing on 12/3/92, but hearing was postponed, and in

the meantime the M.R.T.P.C.directed the DTC not to convert existing buses operating as regular bus service into so-called Green Line Service till further orders. The next hearing is fixed for 8.4.1992.

Price Index

3915. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the comparative rate of increase in inflation and price indices during the period June to January in each of the years 1985-86, 1987-88 and 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-WARTHAKUR): (a) The information is given in the Statement.

S. No.	State/U.T.	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Manipur	1	Nil	1	Nil
15.	Meghalaya	3	1	2	4
16.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	1	1
17.	Nagaland	7	1	4	4
18.	Oissa	23	14	76	57
19.	Punjab	26	34	79	55
20.	Rajasthan	24	20	66	37
21.	Tamil Nadu61	47	192	95	
22.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	2	2
23.	Uttar Pradesh	40	64	227	118
24.	West Bengal	30	36	154	39
25.	U. T> of Chandigarh	12	Nil	25	29
26.	U.T. of Delhi	29	27	120	77
27.	U.T. of Pondicherry	2	Nil	2	2
	Total:	584	557	2274	1235

Scheme for the Welfare of Textile Workers

3916. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Madhya Pradesh has requested the Union Government to formulate a scheme of the welfare of the workers of the textile mills which are closed due to the negligence to the management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any requested are pending with the Union Government for permission to close the textile mills; and

(d) if so, the scheme by which interests of the workers of those mills will be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) and (b). Referring to the Chief Minister, Madhya Pradesh has requested the Central Government that the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) of the Government of India should be suitably amended to cover the workers who become unemployed because of the sudden closure of the mills by Management or in the alternative some arrangements be made so as to assist some textile workers with some amount of assistance till such time they are able to get themselves employed.

(c) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Performance of CCBs and RRBs in Andhra Pradesh

3917. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA

RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average profit/loss incurred by each of the Central Cooperative Banks and Regional Rural Banks in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years and upto 31 December, 1991; and

(b) the steps taken to check the losses of the above banks in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The amount of profit/loss incurred each of the Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) for the years 1988-89 (latest available) and the similar information in respect to each Regional Rural (RRBs) functioning in Andhra Pradesh during the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 (latest available) is given in *Statement - I and II* respectively.

(b) The losses incurred by the CCBs arise on account of various factors like low business turnover, high cost of management, low operating margins, lack of diversification of loan portfolio, failure to manage funds prudently and low recovery. CCBs are under the administrative control of the State Governments/ Union Territories. CCBs are inspected by the State Government, and NABARD also conducts their statutory inspections and suggests remedial measures. The performance of the RRBs is monitored by NABARD and the Government of India at regular intervals. The increase in establishment expenses on account on revised pay and allowances to RRB staff as per the national Industrial Tribunal Award has accentuated the viability problems of these institutions. The Government of India, NABARD and RBI are seized of the problems and appropriate measures are under consecration to improve their functioning and viability.

STATEMENT - I

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of Central Co-operative Banks</i>	<i>Year 1988—89</i>	<i>Year 1989-90</i>
Adelabad	529	686
Anantpur	425	703
Chittoor	NA	NA
Cuddapah	108	NA
Eluru (West Godavari)	40	25
Guntur	244	637
Hyderabad	27	392
Kakinada	249	749
Karimnagar	NA	NA
Khamman	44	44
Krishna	NA	NA
Kurnool	NA	NA
Mehboobnagar	324	628
Medak	NA	NA
Nalgonda	545	619
Nizamabad	176	NA
Prakasam	30	153
Srikakulam	NA	376
Visakhapatnam	NA	NA
Vizinagram	NA	NA
Warangal	228	228

STATEMENT- II

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>Name of the Regional Rural Banks</i>	<i>Year 1988-89</i>	<i>Year 1989-90</i>	<i>Year 1990-91</i>
Nagarjuna Gr. Bank	- 472.18	- 441.20	196.44
Rayalseema Gr. Bank	81.48	73.91	157.69
Sri Visakha Gr. Bank	- 64.51	105.29	29.92
Sree Anantha Gr. Bank	6.81	18.95	33.70
Shri Venkateshwara Gr. Bank	- 32.73	- 41.11	- 33.51
Sri Saraswathi Gr. Bank	- 27.42	- 24.28	9.50
Sangameshwra Gr. Bank	- 24.11	- 17.02	- 17.09
Manjira Gr. Bank	44.15	46.50	30.48
Pinakini Gr. Bank	3.12	12.51	30.48
Kakathiya Gr. Bank	-54.98	- 42.44	- 10.79
Chaitanya Gr. Bank	- 12.05	- 9.71	- 1.26
Shri Sathavahana Gr. Bank	4.73	0.38	6.46
Golconda Gr. Bank	- 2.37	- 3.30	0.07
Srirama Gr. Bank	4.45	4.75	15.93
Kanakadurga Gr. Bank	0.04	-0.09	0.03
Godavari Gr. Bank	0.86	7.55	7.67
Net Profit /loss	- 553.61	- 530.79	453.42

Export of Iron-ore to Japan

3918. SHRI SOBHANA DREESWARA
RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COM-
MERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate at which the export of iron ore to Japan by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation and Kudremuch Iron Ore Company Ltd. has been made during the last two years and is being made the current year; and

(b) the actual average cost of its production and the transport and shipment costs, per tonne?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The rates at which iron ore has been exported to Japan by MMTC and KIOCL during the last two years and the current are given below:

(Price in US\$ FOB per Dry Long Ton)

<i>Grad</i>	<i>Price Basis(Fe)</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>	<i>1991-92</i>
<i>By MMTC</i>				
<i>Ex-Madras</i>				
Doni Fines	65%	15.86	18.39	19.84
Doni Lumps	65%	19.70	22.84	24.20
Basic Grade	65%	19.70	22.84	24.20
High Grade	67%	21.35	24.75	26.22
<i>Ex-Paradeep</i>				
Basic Grade	65%	17.45	20.23	21.43
<i>Ex-Vizag</i>				
Bailadila Fines	65%	16.71	19.38	20.91
Bailadiala Lumps	67%	22.10	25.47	26.93

(Price in US\$ FOB per Dry Metric Ton)

By KIOCL

Ex-New Mangalore

Normal Conc	67%	13.40	15.54	16.77
High Silicious	64%	--	14.59	15.75
Pellets	66%	--	30.29	30.61

(b) Data on cost production of iron ore is not disclosed by producers for reasons of commercial confidentiality.

Production and Consumption of Natural Rubber

3919. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the natural rubber produced in the country is in excess of the domestic consumption;

(b) whether it is expected to increase further during the current year; and

(c) if so, the plans drawn up by the Government to encourage domestic use of rubber for various purposes such as using rubber in laying of roads etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Production and consumption of rubber during 1990-91 were 329,615 tonnes and 364,310 tonnes respectively. Estimated production and consumption during 1991-92 are 365,000 tonnes and 380,000 tonnes respectively.

(c) Rubber Board is taking various measures to increase the domestic use of rubber. The required technical advice to entrepreneurs for setting up new rubber goods manufacturing units, training in rubber products manufacture etc. are arranged. Board is trying to popularise the concept of rubberisation of roads.

Selection Boards

3920. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware

of the growing discontentment in the Army with regards to the existing system of Selection Boards; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps the Government have taken or propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): (a) and (b). There is no discontent in the Army against the existing system of Promotion Boards.

[*Translation*]

NTC Showrooms in Uttar Pradesh

3921. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation has received any request to open some show rooms in the country particularly in hilly districts of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the steps taken /proposed to be taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

[*English*]

Projects/Scheme from Kerala

392. SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects and schemes submitted by Government of Ker-

ala pending clearance with the union Government;

(b) the present position of each case;

(c) the time by which these are likely to be cleared; and

(d) whether these are likely to be include for execution under the Annual Plan of 1992-93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). The information is given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

References about various road bridge schemes from Kerala pending with the Government are mentioned below along with their position;

(i) 5 schemes for declaration new National Highways and 7 scheme under Economic and inter-State Importance Programme were for the Government of Kerala. These schemes can be considered only after the finalisation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

(ii) 85 schemes have been proposed by the State Government for being financed under the Central Road Fund Scheme. These schemes can be processed only after the augmentation of Central Road Fund takes place.

(iii) 6 schemes of road/bridge works of National Highways received from the State Govt. are under various stages of examination. They are likely to be approved during 1992-93.

2. In addition to above, the Government

of Kerala had earlier proposed a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for modernisation of 240 jetties in Kerala for passenger ferry service at a cost of Rs. 577.00 lakhs, since the sufficient outlays were not available in the Annual Plan 19992 and the 8th Five Year Plan was not finalised, the Central Govt. could not consider for sanction of the scheme. The State Government was requested to take up this scheme reducing the number of jetties by prioritisation. The revised scheme is yet to come from the State Government. A provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been made in the Annual Plan 1992-93 under Centrally Sponsored Scheme to meet the matching expenditure as Central Share.

[*Translation*]

Subsidiaries of Industrial Finance Corporation of India

3923. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Industrial Finance Corporation of India has established some of its subsidiary companies/agencies;

(b) if so, the names and dates of setting up of those companies and agencies; and

(c) the amount of grants and share-capital invested therein so far by Industrial Finance Corporation of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) has reported that it has established the Subsidiary Companies as detailed below;

<i>Name of subsidiary company in existence as on 31.12.91</i>	<i>Date of Incorporation</i>
(i) Risk Capital and Technology Finance Corporation Ltd. (RCTC). This took over the business of the Risk Capital Foundation which was registered in 1975 under the societies Registration Act, 1960.	12.1.98
(ii) Himachal Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (HIMCON)	10.2.77
(iii) Rajasthan Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (RAJCON)	16.3.78
(iv) Madhya Pradesh Consultancy Organisation Ltd. (MPCON)	23.3.79

(c) The details of amount of grants and Share Capital invested by IFCI upto 31.3.91 in these companies are given below:

(Rs in lakhs)

	<i>Grants</i>	<i>Share Capital</i>
RCTC	717.44	500.00
HIMCON	1.49	7.65
RAJCON	1.71	10.20
MPCON	1.55	10.20

[English]

Imports and Exports

3924. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of exports and imports

In Rupee Terms

	<i>April - December, 1990</i>	<i>April - December, 1991</i>	<i>%Change</i>
<i>Exports</i>	23189	30332	+ 30.8

separately, during the period April - December, 1991 in dollars and rupees terms;

(b) the break - up between General Currency Area and Rupee Payment Area;

(c) the rate of change as compared to the corresponding period during 1990 in dollars and in rupees;

(d) the names of importing countries whose import from India showed a higher than average rate of increase; and

(e) the names of items whose total export value showed a higher than normal rate of increase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHITRAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The details regarding value of exports & imports, by General Currency Area (GGA) and Rupee Area (RPA) countries, and the rate of change during April - December, as compared to April - December, 1990 are as under:-

(Rs. Crores)

<i>In Rupee Terms</i>		<i>(Rs. Crores)</i>	
	<i>April - December, 1990</i>	<i>April - December, 1991</i>	<i>%Change</i>
G.C.A.	18785	27133	+ 44.4
A.P.A.	4404	3199	+ 27.4
<i>Imports</i>	<i>31724</i>	<i>34238</i>	<i>+ 7.9</i>
G.C.A.	29472	32516	+ 10.3
R.P.A.	2252	1722	- 23.5

<i>In Dollar terms</i>		<i>(US \$ Millions)</i>	
	<i>April - December, 1990</i>	<i>April - December, 1991</i>	<i>%Change</i>
<i>Exports</i>	<i>13129</i>	<i>12644</i>	<i>+ 3.7</i>
G.C.A.	10636	11310	+ 6.3
A.P.A.	2494	1333	+ 46.45
<i>Imports</i>	<i>17962</i>	<i>14272</i>	<i>+ 20.5</i>
G.C.A.	16687	13554	+ 18.8
R.P.A.	1275	718	- 43.57

(d) The principal countries whose imports from India showed a higher than average increase (above 30.8%) during April-December, 1990, include Belgium, France, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Italy, Netherlands, Switzerland, Australia, Iran, Japan, Korea Republic of, Malaysia, Singapore, Hong Kong, Thailand, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Canada, USA, etc.

(e) The principal commodities whose

export value showed a higher than normal rate of increase (above 30.8%) during April - December, 1991 as compared to April-December, 1990, include Agricultural I & allied Products, Ores & Minerals, Gems & Jewellery, Chemicals & Related Products, Electronics & Computer Software, Textiles, Capers, etc.

Fraud in UCO Bank

3925. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI BARE LAL JATAV:

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER-
JEE:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the United Commercial Bank, Mandavi through misuse of the letter of credit facility;

(b) whether the allegation has been enquired into; and

(c) if so, the outcome of the enquiry and the details of the remedial and punitive action taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Reserve Bank of India has advised the bank, *Inter-alia* to conduct a thorough probe into the matter and fix staff accountability at all levels. UCO Bank has placed six officers under suspension. The Bank has also referred the matter to CBI for investigation.

Supply of Cotton/Cotton Yarn to NTC Units

3926. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cotton/cotton yarn supplied during the last three years to National Textile Cooperation units, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether some units of National Textile Corporation situated in West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Orissa are at the verge of closure and thousands of workers in these units are likely to be retrenched; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to supply cotton/cotton yarn to all the units of N.T.C. in the country fully, particularly to West Bengal and Eastern Zone units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) NTC purchases only cotton and cotton yarn mainly from institutional suppliers like CCI, MSCMS, State Federations, Cooperative Societies etc. for manufacture of both cloth and market yarn.

The purchases are made by the individual Subsidiaries. Details of source wise purchases for the last 3 years are given below:-

(Figures in bales)

Sources	Sept. 88 to August, 89	Sept. 89 to August, 90	Sept. 90 to August, 91
Cotton Corporation of India	268405	410223	372327
Maharashtra Cotton Federation	411168	533161	381882
Other cooperatives	227842	194480	115139
Private Traders	164959	98803	76404
	1072374	1236672	945752

(b) and (c). No, Sir. However, NTC (WBAB&D) Ltd. has been facing liquidity crunch. As a special case NTC (Holding Company) has financed the said Corporation during the year 1991 -92.

[*Translation*]

**Scheduled Castes /Scheduled Tribes in
New India Assurance and Oriental
Insurance Companies**

3927. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Class I, II, III and IV scheduled castes and scheduled tribes employees /officers working in New India Assurance Company and oriental Insurance Company, State-wise;

(b) whether reservation rules have not been folioed in these companies while making appointments; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure the implementation of the reservation rules in making appointments and by what time these steps are likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The desired information relating to New India Assurance Company Ltd. and the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. is furnished in the enclosed Statement Statements-I and II, respectively.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

No. of Class I, II, III, IV, SC/ST Employees/ Officers working in New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Statewise.

S. No.	State/U.T.	Class-I				Class-II				Class-III				Class-IV				
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
1.	Andhra Pradesh			33	33									172				94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			Nil	Nil									1				2
3.	Assam			26	12									58				32
4.	Bihar			18	20									64				43
5.	Goa			Nil	3									2				2
6.	Gujarat			50	39									178				131
7.	Haryana			12	18									39				9
8.	Himachal Pradesh			5	3									11				4
9.	Jammu & Kashmir			1	6									12				6
10.	Karnataka			26	26									129				42
11.	Kerala			15	26									57				57
12.	Madhya Pradesh			26	31									173				72
13.	Maharashtra			114	69									427				221

STATEMENT

Changes in inflation and Wholesale Price Indices during June to January of 1985-86 1987 and 1988-89:

S.NO.	Month	Month-average Wholesale Price indices (Base 19 82=100)				Annual Rate of inflation (Per cent)			
		1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89	1985-86	1987-88	1988-89	1988-89
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	June	125.1	139.1	152.2	4.9	6.1	9.4		
2.	July	126.0	140.7	154.4	4.2	5.9	9.7		
3.	August	126.1	144.3	154.5	3.5	8.1	7.1		
4.	September	125.0	144.3	154.3	3.4	8.2	6.9		
5.	October	125.3	144.8	156.0	3.2	8.0	7.7		
6.	November	125.1	146.1	155.7	3.2	9.0	6.6		
7.	December	125.3	146.0	154.9	4.1	9.7	6.1		
8.	January	125.8	147.7	155.8	4.0	10.1	5.5		

STATEMENT -II

No. of Class I, II, III, IV, SC/ST Employees/Officers working in Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd., Statewise.

S.No.	State/U.T.	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	29	118	49
2.	Bihar	15	13	76	31
3.	Goa	-	1	4	1
4.	Gujarat	32	18	183	108
5.	Haryana	17	13	39	25
6.	Himachal Pradesh	18	4	20	9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	5	3	14	2
8.	Karnataka	26	42	127	100
9.	Kerala	8	12	59	54
10.	Madhya Pradesh	14	43	154	53
11.	Maharashtra	44	27	211	121
12.	North Eastern States	26	43	95	56
13.	Orisa	15	8	32	23
14.	Punjab	19	29	83	48

S.No.	State/U.T.	Class-I	Class-II	Class-III	Class-IV
15.	Rajasthan	22	18	98	74
16.	Tamil Nadu	50	28	177	121
17.	Uttar Pradesh	42	70	121	65
18.	West Bengal	14	15	76	40
19.	U.T. of Chandigarh	10	1	21	12
20.	U.T. of Delhi	52	23	154	132
21.	U.T. of Pondicherry	1	3	9	2
	Total	471	443	1881	1126

[English]

**Voluntary Retirement Scheme for
Employees of Hindustan Shipyard
Limited**

3928. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have introduced a voluntary retirement scheme for the employees of Hindustan Shipyard Limited;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make the scheme more attractive as in the case of other Government organisations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following are the details of the voluntary retirement scheme introduced in Hindustan Shipyard Limited:

I. Eligibility;

I. All employees, who have completed 10 years of service or completed 40 years of age eligible to seek voluntary retirement.

II. Benefits under the Scheme:

A. An employee whose request for voluntary retirement is accepted will be entitled to the following benefits:

I. Payment of the balance in the provident fund account of the employee as per the

P.F. Rules applicable to him.

2. Encasement of leave excluding special sick leave as per the Leave Rules applicable to the employees retiring on normal superannuation.

3. Gratuity as per Gratuity Act Gratuity as per Gratuity Scheme as applicable to employees.

4. One month's notice pay for staff and workmen and 3 months notice pay for officers as per the respective service conditions.

5. An ex-gratia payment equivalent to one and a half month's emoluments (Basic pay plus D.A.) for each completed year of service or the monthly emoluments (Basic plus D.A.) at the time of voluntary retirement multiplied by the balance months of service left before normal date of retirement, whichever is less.

6. The employee and his family would be entitled to travel to the place where he intends to settle in India by the entitled class under T.A. Rules.

B. Employees having less than one year service left opting for voluntary retirement will be entitled for all the above benefits except notice pay stipulated at II (A) (4) above.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) HSL has implemented the Model Voluntary Retirement Scheme prescribed by the Government for Public Sector Under takings in toto. Any liberalisation made in general would also automatically applicable to the employees of Hindustan Shipyard Limited.

**Reappraisal of Indian Economy by
Internationale Credit Rating Agencies**

3929. SHRI R. SURENDER FEDDY:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether international credit rating agencies propose to re-appraise the Indian Economy;

(b) if so, whether any agency has completed the re-assessment; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). As a part of the normal credit rating exercise several international credit rating agencies continuously monitor the performance of the Indian economy. The outcome of any such recent assessment of our economy has not been communicated to us. However, as indicated in the Economic Survey, 1991-92, the short-term liquidity crisis on India's external sector has been overcome, the country's foreign exchange reserves have registered a substantial improvement, and the international confidence in Indian economy has been restored.

Loan Melas

3930. SHRI H.D. DEVEGOWDA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loans disbursed in each State under "Loan Melas" scheme since the commencement of the scheme and the amount recovered so far;

(b) whether there is any proposal to waive of the loans which are not-recovered under the scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) For the scheme of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) credit camps may be organised at the village level where the cases of beneficiaries upto the stage of sanction can be finalised. The data reporting system under the scheme does not generate information about the total amount of loans disbursed under such credit camps. The banks can also organise the credit camps of their own in order to provide assistance to weaker sections. As per available data with Reserve Bank of India the percentage of recovery of Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) loans in respect of public sector banks was 41.5 percent as at the end of June 1991.

(b) and (c). The recovery of dues from the borrowers and the amount to be written-off in each case by banks is a part of their normal banking operations and Government does not issue any directive in this regard.

**Reimbursement of Medical Bill to
Officers of Indian Investment Centre.**

3931. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether full reimbursement of the medical bill is allowed to the lower, middle and senior level Executive Officers of the Indian Investment Centre;

(b) whether the subordinate staff are CGHS beneficiary; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESH-

WAR THAKUR): (a) to (c). According to the Indian Investment Centre all classes of employees of Indian Investment Centre have the option to either join Central Government Health Scheme or Reimbursement Scheme. The Reimbursement Scheme is subject to an annual ceiling depending upon the category of employee and production of medical bills and prescriptions. At present, 62 employees are covered under Central Government Health Scheme and 48 have opted for Reimbursement Scheme.

Trade Relation with Finland

3932. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to improve trade relations with Finland; and

(b) the details of the areas identified for expansion of trade relation with that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Bilateral institutions such as an Indo-Finnish joint commission at the official level and a Joint Business Council at the level of industry and business periodically review the development of bilateral trade between India and Finland. Besides, trade promotion measures such as market surveys and exchange of business delegations also facilitate bilateral trade.

Items like industrial machinery, electronic components, computer software, organic chemicals and pharmaceuticals, medicals equipment and forest based goods have been identified as products having potential for expansion of trade between the two countries.

Export of Garments

3933. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for Indian garments has been increasing in several countries;

(b) if so, the achievement made in 1991-92 in export of these garments and the higher target fixed if any, for 1992-93;

(c) if so, whether the Government propose to increase the export of garments during 1992-93; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) There is an overall increase in export of garments from India. This indicates that the demand for Indian garments is increasing.

(b) The achievement in 1991-92 (April 91 - Jan 92) in garment exports is Rs. 4441 crores (Provisional). The target for 1992-93 is yet to be finalised.

(c) and (d). Though specific target for 1992-93 is yet to be finalised, Government have taken several steps to boost export of garments like modernisation of Garment industry by allowing import of garment manufacturing at concessional duty, organising buyer seller meets and participating in fairs, providing adequate encouragement to manufacturer-exporters and non-quota exports through Garment Quota Policy etc.

Indo-maldives Joint Collaboration

3934. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in which Indo-Maldives joint collaborations have been set up; and

(b) the programme drawn up to expand trade relations between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) There are at present no Joint Collaborations between the two countries.

(b) Under the bilateral Trade Agreement of 1981, India has offered to supply various essential commodities to the Maldives. At Economic and Technical Co-operation, held in New Delhi on March 2-3, 1992, it was agreed that an Indian Trade Exhibition would be held in 1992-93 to boost commercial and economic exchange Possibilities for joint collaboration in deep sea fishing, tourism and hotel industry and setting up of export-oriented units in Maldives were also identified.

Export of Gold and Silver Jewellery

3935. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the export of gold and silver jewellery;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the countries to which export is being made; and

(c) the total amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting gold and silver jewellery during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Government has notified various schemes to increase the export of gold and silver jewellery in the Current Import-Export Policy in Chapter XXI-Part II. The principal markets for gold and silver jewellery and UAE, Ku-

wait, UK, Dubai and USA.

(c) The total amount of foreign exchange earned by exporting gold and non-gold jewellery (including silver jewellery) during the last three years are as follows:

(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	Gold and non-gold jewellery (Including silver jewellery)
1988-89	171.13
1989-90	296.44
1990-91	179.26
1991-92	379.26
(Apr-Jan)	523.91 (Prov.)

(Source: GJEPC)

Sanctioned Strength of Posts of Judges in High Courts

3936. SHRI DHARMABIKSHAM: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sanctioned posts of Judges and Additional Judge of High Courts particularly in Andhra Pradesh High Court as on date, Court-wise;

(b) the date since when these posts are vacant, Court-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to increase its strength to meet the requirements for early disposal of pending cases in these Courts;

(d) the back-up of existing Judges/

Addition Judges by made of appointment i.e. promotion from the bench or nomination from the Bar;

(e) the number of posts filed up during the year 1991; and

(f) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to fill up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY
AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN

KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) and (d) and (e).
Statement I giving the requisite information
is attached.

(b) Statement II giving the requisite in-
formation is attached

(c). Creation of 55 posts of permanent /
Additional Judges in different High Courts
has been agreed to.

(f) For filling up the vacancies of Judges
in High Courts the process of consultation
among the Constitutional authorities con-
cerned has been expedited.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength (Permanent/Additional)	Judges in position (Permanent/Additional)	Source of appointment		No. of appointments made in 1991
				Bar	Service	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
1.	Allahabad	70	68	48	20	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	26	24	16	8	2
3.	Bombay	54	47	32	15	3
4.	Calcutta	46	36	24	12	-
5.	Delhi	30	26	17	9	6
6.	Gauhati	16	13	7	6	4
7.	Gujarat	30	28	18	10	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	8	7	6	1	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	10	10	5	5	2
10.	Karnataka	30	24	15	9	3
11.	Kerala	24	20	12	8	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	30	22	14	8	-

S.No.	High Court	Sanctioned strength (Permanent/Additional)	Judges in position (Permanent/Additional)	Source of appointment		No. of appointments made in 1991
				Bar	Service	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
13.	Madras	28	24	18	6	-
14.	Orissa	14	13	8	5	-
15.	Patna	35	32	22	10	7
16.	Punjab & Haryana	32	29	19	10	11
17.	Rajasthan	25	24	14	10	3
18.	Sikkim	3	2	-	2	-
Total		511	449	295	154	55

STATEMENT-II

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies Permanent	Additional	Date from which these are lying vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Allahabad	2	-	12.2.92 (P)	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	2	14.2.92 (p)	
3.	Bombay	2	5	26.11.82 (A)	
				29.11.82 (A)	
				30.12.90(A)	
				03.10.91 (A)	
				03.10.91 (A)	
				03.10.91 (A)	
				03.10.91 (A)	
4.	Calcutta	9	1	23.11.91 (P)	
				01.01.92 (P)	
				01.01.91 (P)	
				07.01.91 (P)	

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies Permanent	Additional	Date from which these are lying vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
				18.03.91 (P)	
				25.04.91 (A)	
				01.07.91 (A)	
				12.11.91 (P)	
				09.01.92 (P)	
				10.01.92 (P)	
				12.01.92 (P)	
				01.03.92 (P)	
5.	Delhi	-	4	03.09.91 (A)	
				23.01.92 (A)	
				23.01.92 (A)	
				23.01.92 (A)	
6.	Gauhati	3	-	29.11.91 (P)	

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies Permanent	Additional	Date from which these are lying vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	2	-	01.02.92 (P) 01.03.92 (P) 07.10.91 (P) 19.2.92 (P)	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	24.02.92 (P)	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	-		
10.	Karnataka	4	2	05.08.91 (A) 05.08.91 (A) 10.10.91 (P) 02.11.91 (P) 08.12.91 (P) 12.01.92 (P)	
11.	Kerala	2	2	22.11.91 (A)	

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies Permanent	Additional	Date from which these are lying vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	22.11.91 (A) 08.12.91 (P) 23.01.92 (P) 27.07.90 (A) 27.0790 (A) 28.12.90 9A) 28.12.90 (A) 11.03.91 (P) 22.03.91 (P) 19.09.91 (P) 06.01.92 (P) 28.04.91 (P) 28.5.91 (P)	
13.	Madras	4	-		

S. No.	High Court	Vacancies Permanent	Additional	Date from which these are lying vacant	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Orissa	1	-	01.07.91 (P)	
15.	Patna	3	-	18.11.91 (P)	
				03.12.91 (P)	
				01.01.92 (P)	
				03.01.92 (P)	
				03.01.92 (P)	
16.	Punjab and Haryana	3	-	05.08.91 (P)	
				07.10.91 (P)	
				08.11.91 (P)	
17.	Rajasthan	1	-	05.01.92 (P)	
18.	Sikkim	1	-	05.01.89 (P)	
Total		42	20		

[*Translation*]

**Loan recovering cases of Banks
pending in courts**

3937. SHRI GIRDAHRI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have in-struction to the banks that the cases pend-ing, in the courts for the recovery of loans should be disposed of outside the court; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such cases disposed of during 1991-92?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Normally banks, after exhausting all avenues of recovery and to safeguard their interests and enforcement of security within the period of law of limitation, file suits for recovery of out-standing amounts remaining unpaid by the borrowers. Even after such filing of suits the banks are well within their rights to seek out of court settle-ment of such cases based of their prudence and judgement. The information regarding number of cases disposed of outside the court is not generated by the Data Reporting System of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), hence, it may not be possible to provide figures in this regard.

Government, have separately advised all the public sector banks in September 1991 to issue instructions to functionaries down the line in their banks to take up more bank loan cases before the Lok Adalats for early settlement. In addition, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has also advised Indian Banks' Association to exhort member banks to bring loan recovery cases upto Rs. 2 lakhs to Lok Adalats and settle them through fair compromises. This would facilitate early

settlement of all small disputes between the aggrieved parties.

Loans to farmers and Youth in U.P.

3938. SHRI GIRDAHRI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the amount of lones pro-vided under various schemes by the nation-alised banks and financial institutions to the farmers and unemployed youths in Uttar Pradesh particularly in Garhwar region dur-ing the year 1991-92 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The data reporting system does not generate the information scheme-wise / category-wise in the manner asked for. However, the total outstanding amount of advances provided by public sector banks and regional rural banks in the districts of Chamoli, Dehra Dun, Garhwal, Pithoragarh, Tehri Garhwal and Uttar Kashi, as at the end of September 1991 (latest available) was Rs. 239.83 crores. For All Financial Institu-tions (AFIs), region-wise /district-wise break ups of the amount provided are not gener-ated by the data reporting system. However, the amount sanctioned and disbursed by AFIs in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990-91 (latest available) was Rs. 1324.2 crores and Rs. 853.3 crores respectively.

[*English*]

**Violation of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 by
Private Buses**

3939. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the mini buses introduced as a point to point service from the railway stations to various areas in Delhi are picking up passengers enroute thereby violating the terms of permits;

(b) whether the contract carriages permit holding buses are plying as chartered buses in Delhi in violation of the permit conditions;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to check the violation of the provisions of Motor Vehicle Act, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (d). Some instances of this kind have been noticed by the Delhi Administration. 301 Mini buses were prosecuted for violation of permit conditions during the period January, 1991 to February, 1992. During the same period 406 contract carriage buses were prosecuted for violation of permit conditions. Delhi Administration carries out effective checkings by mobile squads to check violation of provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

Repayment of Deposits by Pure Drinks Limited

3940. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pure Drinks Limited has repaid the deposits due for refund

alongwith interest thereon to the depositors under sub-section (9) of Section 58-A of the Companies Act, 1956;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): (a) to (c). Section 58 A (9) of the Companies Act, 1956, which came into operation with effect from 1st September, 1980 empowers the Company Law Board to direct a Company to make repayment of overdrew deposits within such time and subject to conditions as may be specified. In pursuance of this provision, the Company Law Board passed orders on 21st October, 1991, laying down a time frame and schedule for repayment of overdue deposits and interest by M/s. Pure Drinks (New Delhi) Limited, so that the entire principal amount of deposits together with interest due on 31st March, 1992 and the interest becoming due thereafter (at stipulated rates higher than the original contracted rate) will be paid between April 1992 to December, 1995, so that all deposits stand repaid by 31st December, 1995. The details are given below:

April, March	1992 to 1993	All the interest due as on 31st March, 1992.
April, March	1993 to 1994	25 per cent of the principal amount of every deposit together with interest due as on 31st March, 1993. This interest will be paid before 30 - 6 - 1993 and the 25 per cent of the principal in 9 months from 1 - 7 - 1993.
April, December	1994 to 1995	35 per cent of the principal amount of every deposit together with interest due as on 31st March, 1994. The interest due on 31st March, 1994 will be paid before 30 - 6 - 1994 and the

April, December 1995 to 1995

35 per cent of the principal in 9 months form 1-7 - 1994.

Balance of 40 per cent of the principal amount of every together with interest due as on 31st March , 1995. and also interest due upto the date of payment. the interest upto 31st March, 1995 will be paid in 2 before 31st May, 1995 and the balance 40 per cent of principal together with interest upto date in 7 months before 31st December, 1995.

The company has also been directed by the Company Law Board to issue post dated cheques as follows:

- (1) Interest payment during 1992-93: Post dated cheques should be issued to all depositors by 31st December, 1991.
- (2) Interest payment during 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96: Post dated cheques should be issued to all depositors by January , 1993, January, 1994 and January, 1995.
- (3) Principal amount due in 1993 - 94, 1994 - 95 and 1995 - 96: Post dated cheques should be issued by April, 1993, April, 1994 and April, 1995. The last payment will also include interest from 1 -4 - 1995 till date of payment.

As per affidavit of compliance dated 28th January, 1992 filed by the company with the Company with the Company Law Board, post dated cheques in respect of interest upto 31st March, 1992 were posted by 31st December, 1991.

The Company Law Board has further directed that in the event of the Company's

failure to comply with the orders, as outlined above, the Registrar of Companies, Jalandhar, shall take necessary action in terms section 58 A (10) of the Act.

Extension of Foreign currency (Non-Resident) Account Scheme to persons not of Indian origin.

3941. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Foreign Currency (Non-Resident) Account Scheme is proposed to be extended to those persons also are not of Indian origin;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the extent to which it will be helpful in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). does not arise.

Disbursement of External Assistance to States

3942. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The percentage of external assistance received from the World Bank and other foreign agencies for a project which is passed on by the Union Government to the concerned State Governments;

(b) the percentage out of that which is treated as grant and loan, separately;

(c) the annual rate of interest paid by the Union Government to the outside agencies on such assistance and the rate of interest charged by the Union Government to the concerned State Governments;

(d) the reasons for not passing on the entire amount of assistance to the States and also for difference in rate of interest paid and charged; and

(e) the steps, if any, proposed to be

taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) Funds are released equivalent to 100% of external aid disbursements in the case of projects in the social service sectors and for programmes which have a direct bearing on poverty alleviation while in other cases it is limited to 70% of aid disbursement.

(b) 30% is treated as grant and 70% as loan.

(c) to (e). The Union Government charges 10.75 interest per annum from the State Governments. A list of interest rates levied by various International agencies is attached. The difference in the rate of interest is because the Central Government bears the entire exchange rate risk. The question of passing on the entire amount of assistance to the States is still under consideration and no final decision has been taken.

Terms & Conditions of Loans

<i>Name of country Institution</i>	<i>Grace Period (Yrs.)</i>	<i>Repayment period after grace period (Yrs.)</i>	<i>Rate of Interest</i>
1	2	3	4
Austria	2 to 10	10 to 20	2% to 5%
Belgium	5 to 10	15 to 20	1% to 3%
Canada	2 to 10	12 1/2 to 40	0.75%
Danemark	2 to 10	25	Interest free
France	2 to 11	9 to 19 1/2	2.5% to 3.7% treasury portion
F.R.G.	2 to 10	7 to 40	6.85% to 10.7% Govt. portion. 0.75% to 3% Govt. portion.
Italy	3	9 to 12 1/2	6% to 8% Bank portion. 1.5% to 5%
Japan	3 to 10	7 to 20	2.75% to 6.25%
Netherlands	7 to 10	18 to 40	0.755 to 5.5%

Name of country Institution	Grace Period (Yrs.)	Repayment period after grace period (Yrs.)	Rate of Interest
1	2	3	4
U.S.A.	1 to 10	3 to 30	0.75% to 3.2%
I.B.R.D.	1 to 10	10 to 20	7.72% to 8.89%
I.D.A.	10	40	-0.75% (Service-charges included)
EEC	10	40	0.75%
IFAD	10	40	1.0%
IMF (Trust Fund)	5	5	0.5%
Czechoslovakia	1 to 3	8 to 13	2.5%
Hungary	1	10	2.5%
U.S.S.R.	1 to 3	7 to 17	2.5%
Abu Dhabi	5	15	4%
OPEC	4 to 5	15 to 20	0.5% to 4%
Saudi Fund	5	15	3% to 4%

Name of country Institution	Grace Period (Yrs.)	Repayment period after grace period (Yrs.)	Rate of Interest
1	2	3	4
IRAN	5	16	2.5% to 5%
Kuwait Fund	5 to 5 1/2	20	4% to 4.5%
U.A.E.	5 to 6	10 to 15	2.5%
Switzerland	10 to 12	5 to 40	1.5% to 3%
A.D.B.	5	25	6.76%
IMF (EF)	3 1/2 to 7 years		7.5% to 7.8% for borrowed Resources for ordinary Resources.

Alleged Evasion of Customs Duty

3943. SHRI SANDIPAN BHAGWAN THORAT:
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the alleged evasion of customs duty upto Rs. 100 crores as reported in the 'Hindu' (Delhi edition) of February 21, 1992;

(b) if so, the facts of the case;

(c) the outcome of the investigations, if any, made into this case;

(d) the stage at which the matter stands at present;

(e) the details of other such cases which came to the notice of the Government during the last six months; and

(f) the preventive measures taken to check recurrence of such cases in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) to (e). Directorate of Revenue Intelligence is investigating the alleged large scale misuse of the Duty Exemption Entitlement Certificate Scheme through the land Customs Station, Tikonon on the Indo-Nepal Border by some firms as reported in the 'Hindu' dated 21st February, 1992. Further investigations are still in progress.

(f) The field formations have been suitably alerted.

**Purchase of Woollen Blankets by
DGS&D**

3944. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minis-

ter of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of blankets for which orders were placed with Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during 1990-91 and 1991-92 by DGS&D;

(b) the number of blankets received so far and the rates paid for them;

(c) the percentage of rebate and the total rebate paid to KVIC;

(d) the agencies which supplied the blankets and the quantity supplied by each agency.

(e) whether rebate is sanctioned or paid only if the blankets are produced in the Khadi & Village Industries Sector;

(f) whether before release of rebate to KVIC, the Government ascertained that the blankets were produced in the Khadi & Village Industries Sector, if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether the Government are aware that these blankets were purchased by 11 supplying agencies from the Mills sector and

(h) if so, the investigations made in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI S. MAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b). Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals placed orders for following number of woollen blankets with Khadi & Village Industries Commission (KVIC): -

1990-91	-	90,546 Nos.
1991-92	-	5,31,315 Nos.

Out of this the following number of b

kets have so far been supplied:—

1990-91	-	56,146 Nos.
1991-92	-	3,68,488 Nos.

The rates paid for the blankets varied from Rs. 170 to Rs. 375 depending on the quality.

(d) As per given in the enclosed statement.

(c), (e) and (f). Government releases the Rebate for Cotton Khadi, Woollen Khadi, Polyvastra and silk. The rebate is released in quarterly instalments to KVIC which is meant for all the above categories of cloth. Thus, it is not possible to relate the release of quarterly rebate to specific orders of supply. Utilisation certificates are obtained from KVIC after the end of the financial year to ensure

that the funds were utilized by KVIC for the purpose for which they were released. Moreover, the Annual Accounts of KVIC are audited and the final Annual Accounts and Audited Report of KVIC are placed on the table of both the Houses of Parliament, every year.

Government sanctioned Rs. 24.00 crores as rebate to KVIC during the year 1990-91. The same amount of Rs. 24.00 crores has been sanctioned for the year 1991-92 also. Government has allowed a rebate of 10% on woollen blankets in both the years.

(g) and (h). No. Sir. A complaint, however, has recently been received by Department of SSI and ARI, Ministry of Industry that Blankets were purchased by the supplying agencies from the mills sector. This has been referred to KVIC for comments.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of firm (supplying agencies of KVIC)</i>	<i>Qty. Supplied</i>
1.	M/s National Khadi Wool Wing. Production Coop. Industrial Society Ltd., Panipat.	10,900 Nos.
2.	M/s Bharti Khadi Gramyog Mandal, Panipat.	8,983 Nos.
3.	M/s U. P. Khadi & Village Industries Board Blanket Fy. Muzafarnagar.	2,503 Nos.
4.	M/s U. P. Khadi Gramudyog Board, Nazibabad.	1,485 Nos.
5.	M/s Khadi Gramudyog S. S. Ltd. Majra, Dehradun	2,67,036 Nos.
6.	M/s S. K. NUS Ltd. Dalanwals, Dehradun	76,335 Nos.
7.	M/s Pushap Khadi Gramudyog Panipat	5,000 Nos.
8.	M/s Kabri Khadi Gramudyog, Karnal	2,000 Nos.
9.	M/s Khadi Gramudyog Samiti, Karnal	7,000 Nos.
10.	M/s S. P. Memorial Gramudyog Society, Dehradun.	43,392 Nos.
Total		4,24,634 Nos.

Export of Castor Oil to Russia

3945. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any restrictions on the export of Castor oil to Russia and other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when these were imposed;

(c) whether it is now proposed to remove those restrictions; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Does not arise.

Import and Export Policy on Cotton

3946. SHRI M. R. KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimation of cotton crops for the year 1992-93;

(b) whether the Import and Export Policy on cotton announced recently has affected the price of unginned cotton;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether this is likely to affect the cotton growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) No estimate of cotton crop for the 1992-93 cotton season can be made at this stage.

(b) No fresh policy on Import and Export of cotton has been announced recently.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Constitution of National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation

3947. SHRI HARI KUSHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to constitute a National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be constituted; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The public sector banks are required to take various steps to facilitate adequate flow of credit to minority communities which, inter alia, including setting up of special cells in each bank, reviewing regularly the flow of credit to minority communities and progress made in this regard at the meeting of the District Consultative Committees and State Level Bankers Committees, giving wide publicity about various anti-poverty programmes of the government wherever there is a large concentration of minority communities and particularly in 40 districts identified having concentration of minority communities, appointment of an officer exclusively to look after the problems regarding credit flow to minority communities by the lead banks in each of the 40 districts, organ-

ising Entrepreneurial Development Programmes by the lead banks in the 40 districts and introduction of revised format for monitoring the priority sector credit to minority communities for the 40 identified districts and for all the districts in the country on a quarterly basis. As per the data received from the public sector banks, the advances granted by them to the specified minority communities has increased from Rs. 428.62 crores in 7.89 lakh accounts as at the end of December, 1987 to Rs. 306.22 crores in 12.76 lakh accounts as at the end of June, 1991 in the 40 districts having concentration of the minority communities. As at the end of June, 1991, share of the priority sector advances to minority communities in 40 identified districts constituted 28.7% in terms of borrowal accounts and 14.2% in terms of the amount outstanding. For all the districts as on June, 1991, the share of the minority communities in terms of borrowal account constituted 15.9% and in terms of amount outstanding 11.6% respectively. In view of the above, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to constitute a National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation.

Involvement of Private Sector In Sugar Export

3948. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow the private sector to enter the sugar export market; and

(b) if so, its likely impact on the foreign exchange?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHED): (a) and (b). Indian Sugar and General Industry Export Import Corporation Limited (ISGIEIC) is presently

exporting sugar. It is an apex body representing all the sugar mills in the country. During 1991-92 (upto 21.2.92) sugar worth Rs. 323.15 crores has been exported.

Clearance to proposals for Establishing Firms Overseas.

3949. SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to grant automatic clearance to those companies whose applications are for establishing firms overseas with foreign partners or wholly owned subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) Revision of guidelines for setting up overseas joint ventures and wholly owned subsidiaries is under consideration of Govt.

Sick Industrial Units in Maharashtra

3950. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has recommended closure of some sick industrial units in Maharashtra:

(b) if so, the details of these units and the reasons for their sickness;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government on the recommendations of BIFR; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that after making inquiry under Section 16 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 and after consideration of all the relevant facts and circumstances, it has recorded its opinion for winding up in respect of 20 Sick Industrial Companies of Maharashtra, as on 29.2.92 and forwarded this opinion to the High Court.

(b) List of units recommended for winding up is given in attached statement. BIFR has reported that the reasons for sickness are inter-alia discussed in the hearings of BIFR and recorded in the proceedings.

(c) and (d). The cases as recommended by BIFR to the concerned High Court for winding up will be dealt with by the Court according to the provisions of law.

STATEMENT

1. Seth Industries
2. Lokmanya Mills
3. IPCO Paper Mills Ltd.
4. New Great Eastrun Spog.
5. Crescent Iron & Steel
6. Ogale Glass
7. Chougule & Co.
8. La Precision & Spinning
9. Miraj Glass
10. SLV Chemo Citrus
11. Trimbak Ispat

12. B. R. Steel Products
13. Shree Lakshmi Narayan Paper Mills Ltd.
14. Dhake Dyes
15. Krishna Steel
16. Hariganga Alloys & Steel
17. Kirloskar Ghatge
18. Space Age International Products
19. Khubchand Sagarmal Tyres
20. Maharashtra Asbestos

[*Translation*]

Reservoir of Bargee Irrigation Project

3951. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the reservoir of the Bargee irrigation project has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Construction work of reservoir of Baroi Irrigation Project has been mostly completed. The reservoir provides 3920 million cubic meters gross storage of which, 3180 million cubic meters is available for utilisation.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 154.99 crore has been incurred till the end of March, 1991 and anticipated expenditure during 1991-92 is Rs. 1.50 crores.

[English]

[Translation]

Disinvestment of Equity

3952. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) which are the public sector undertaking under his Ministry for disinvestment of equity;
- (b) The extent of disinvestment likely to be approved;
- (c) the details of advantages thereby; and
- (d) whether this will improved in the efficiency of the management and its profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Disinvestment of equity has so far been approved in two public sector undertaking viz. National Aluminium Company Ltd. and Hindustan Zinc Limited under the administrative control of Ministry of Mines.

(b) So far disinvestment of Government held shares has been done to the extent of 2.72% in case of National Aluminium Company Ltd. and 20% for Hindustan Zinc Limited.

(c) and (d). Government has decided to disinvest a part of its share holding in selected public sector enterprises in favour of public sector investment institution and mutual funds in order to raise resources and encourage wider public participation. The disinvestment of Government holding has also been done in order to provide further market disciplines to the performance of public enterprises.

Royalty on Minerals

3953. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the state-wise details of main minerals being explored by the Union Government or through some other agencies;
- (b) the rates at which the royalty of these main minerals are being paid, mineral-wise and state-wise;
- (c) the payment of royalty to states as on January 31, 1992 and the States to whom the balance amount is payable; and
- (d) the period after which the royalty rates are reviewed by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Survey and exploration of minerals is carried out by several agencies of the Union Government like the Geological Survey of India (GSI), the Mineral Exploration Corporation of India Limited (MECL) and the Atomic Minerals Division (AMD) of the Department of Atomic Energy. The State-wise list of minerals being explored is given in the attached statement.

(b) The Government have revised the rates of royalty on minerals other than coal, lignite and minor minerals with effect from 17.2.92. A copy of the notification revising the rates of royalty on minerals has been laid on Table of the House on 9.3.92.

(c) Royalty on minerals is payable by the mining lease holders to the respective State Governments and Union Territory administrations. Outstanding dues, if any, are collected by them. The Central Government has no share in the royalty on minerals.

(d) As per section 9 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957, the Central Government may by notification in the official Gazette, amend the Second Schedule do as to enhance or reduce the rate which royalty shall be payable

in respect of any minerals with effect from such date as may be specified in the Notification. However, the enhancement of the rate of royalty in respect of any mineral more than once during any period of three year is not permissible under the said Act.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of the State	Minerals being explored
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Coal, lead-Zinc-Copper, Gold, Diamond, Atomic minerals.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lead-Zinc, Copper, Gold
3.	Assam	Coal
4.	Bihar	Coal, Copper, Gold, Atomic minerals
5.	Goa	Chromite, Platinum
6.	Gujarat	Lignite, Copper, Lead-Zinc, Tungsten
7.	Haryana	Tin, Tungsten, Copper, Molybdenum, Gold
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Gold, Tin, Atomic Minerals, Rock Salt
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	Copper, Lead-Zinc Gold
10.	Karnataka ,	Gold, Copper, Platinum, Atomic Minerals
11.	Kerala	Gold
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Coal , Copper , Lead-Zinc, Gold, Diamond, Dolomite, Atomic minerals
13.	Maharashtra	Coal, Copper, Lead-Zinc, Gold, Tungsten
14.	Manipur	Chromite

S.No.	Name of the State	Minerals being explored
1	2	3
15.	Meghalaya	Copper, Lead-Zinc, Limestone, Atomic Minerals
16.	Orissa	Copper, Chromite, Platinum, Manganese, Gold
17.	Rajasthan	Copper, Lead-Zinc, Rock-phosphate, Potash, Gold, Tungsten, Limestone
18.	Sikkim	Copper, Lead-Zinc
19.	Tamil Nadu	Lignite, Copper, Lead-Zinc, Gold, Platinum, Molybdenum
20.	Tripura	Clay, Silica sand
21.	Uttar Pradesh	Copper, Lead-Zinc, Gold, Tin, Silica sand
22.	West Bengal	Coal, Fertiliser minerals, Gold, Tungsten.

[*Translation*]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Tipaimukh Dam in Manipur

3954. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Tipaimukh Dam in Manipur needs to be stopped as it falls under the most seismically sensitive zones of the Trans-Asiatic Earthquake belt;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether it will involve submersion of big track of land; and

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The seismic studies for Tipaimukh Dam: site have been conducted in collaboration with Central Water & Power Research Station, Pune. The Research Station has given recommendation in their report for taking up suitable designs of the proposed dam and other civil structures and has not objected to the construction of the dam.

(c) The Tipaimukh Dam would involve submergence of about 811 square kilometres of land.

(d) The details are as follows:

(*Figure in square kilometres*)

<i>Classification</i>	<i>Manipur</i>	<i>Mizoram</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Forest	115.97	6.89	122.86
2. Culturable land	25.51	1.5	27.01
3. Shrubs fallows	115.15	6.85	122.00
4. Rocy outcrops	29.91	1.78	31.69
5. Gardens	7.02	0.41	7.43
Total	293.56	17.44	311.00

[*Translation*]**Allowances to the Employees of MTNL**

3955. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. has not paid salaries and other allowances to their employees equivalent to

those paid to the employees of other corporation even after five years of its inception;

(b) whether any committee was appointed by the Government in this regard, if so, when;

(c) whether the said committee has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not the time by which the report is likely to be submitted to the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Sir, there are two types of pay scales applicable to public Sector Undertakings, viz. Central DA Pattern (CDA) and industrial DA Pattern (IDA). Employees of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam are presently governed by CDA pattern of pay scales and are being paid pay and allowance as per the recommendations of the 4th Central Pay Commission. Almost all the employees of MTNL except about 50 persons recruited from the open market, are on deemed deputation from the Department of Telecommunications and their pay and allowances are governed accordingly. Group 'D' and 'C' employees who are on deemed deputation from DOT have also been sanctioned an adhoc amount of Rs. 100/- per month from 1.9.90 to be adjusted towards dues to such employees when their terms and conditions for absorption in MTNL are finalised.

(b) to (e). No, Sir. No committee was appointed by the Government for determining the pay and allowances to MTNL employees. However, a high level committee under Dr. Athreya was set up by the Government in December, 1990 for recommending the most appropriate organisational structure for the management of telecommunication services in the country. The Committee submitted its report in March 1991. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Rural Electrification in U. P.

3956. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for the tardy rural elec-

trification in Jaunpur of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) the target fixed for electrification during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) As reported by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board (UPSEB) in Jaunpur district, 91% of the inhabited villages have been electrified up to January 1992. This level of electrification is much higher than the average level of village electrification in the State i. e. 74%.

(b) The districtwise targets for village electrification are fixed on year to year basis by the State Electricity Board within the Annual Plan allocation approved by the Planning Commission.

Tourist Lodges, Hotels and Rest House Constructed in Bihar

3957. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN:
SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH
YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of tourist lodges, hotels and yatri-niwas constructed with central assistance during the last three years in Bihar along with the locations thereof and the financial assistance provided for the purpose;

(b) the number of proposals of the Bihar Government still pending with the Union Government, and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to clear the same.

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Provision of infrastructural facilities at any place is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, central financial assistance is extended for specific projects based on their merit, availability of funds and inter-se priorities. Based on this criteria, during the last three years (1989-90 to 1991-92), in the State of Bihar at Vaishali, Valmiki Nagar, Hazaribagh, Topchanchi, Maithon, Hazipur and Piprakothi. However no project for construction of Yatri Niwas has been sanctioned.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Out of the proposals alongwith the detailed estimates received from the State Govt. for development of tourism infrastructure, the proposals for construction of tourism complex at Monghyr and Aurabgabab and for provision of devoted accommodation are under consideration.

[English]

Regularisation of Daily Wage Employees

3958. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Court has given orders to the Mahanagar Telephones Nigam Limited to regularise their all the daily-wage employees who have completed seven years of service;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing the said orders so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable in view of above.

(c) Question does not arise.

Development of Tourism Spots

3959. SHRI LALIT ORAON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) The extent of the funds, state-wise, allocated during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 for attracting tourists and development of tourists spots;

(b) the policy of the Government with regard to construction and enlargement of motels;

(c) the loan policy in this regard alongwith its procedure and eligibility conditions; and

(d) the state-wise names of the motels provided loan during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Development of tourist spots is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, central assistance is extended to the State Government for specific projects received from them, subject to their merits, inter-se priorities and availability of funds. A statement indicating funds sanctioned for projects schemes in various State during 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91 and 1991-92 is appended.

(b) to (d). The Central Department of Tourism does not sanction loans for construction and enlargement of motels. However, the Government extends financial assistance to the State Governments on specific proposals in this regard.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Till date) (Rs. in lakhs)	
1.	2	3	4	5	6	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.28	115.35	73.47	79.61	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	39.19	-	7.35	5.36	
3.	Assam	48.83	-	22.67	85.71	
4.	Bihar	-	-	138.44	102.29	
5.	Goa	5.40	5.00	-	3.78	
6.	Gujarat	31.55	36.71	99.55	11.07	
7.	Haryana	122.22	13.53	230.46	41.10	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	63.61	25.13	80.31	99.18	
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-	125.75	90.89	7.33	
10.	Karnataka	98.97	45.81	91.11	66.51	
11.	Kerala	166.54	85.02	190.19	7.79	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	96.23	46.01	234.36	201.58	

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Amount sanctioned					
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92 (Till date) (Rs. in lakhs)		
1.	2	3	4	5	6		
13.	Maharashtra	4.81	8.30	142.61	170.93		
14.	Manipur	0.94	-	15.12	-		
15.	Meghalaya	39.87	9.74	22.33	38.70		
16.	Mizoram	15.48	-	20.02	53.62		
17.	Nagaland	10.46	67.94	34.54	12.00		
18.	Orissa	9.09	-	121.61	115.50		
19.	Punjab	-	15.93	48.13	144.44		
20.	Rajasthan	84.88	26.25	152.34	74.68		
21.	Sikkim	36.32	27.9	59.71	70.91		
22.	Tamil Nadu	66.37	37.94	134.47	49.44		
23.	Tripura	15.47	4.91	23.55	9.97		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	42.31	132.97	397.87	20.07		
25.	West Bengal	95.79	7.50	320.15	36.73		
	Total	1164.80	808.79	2751.25	1616.30		

Direct Receiving Sets in Andaman and Nicobar Island

3960. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of direct received sets installed in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and locations thereof;

(b) whether proper monitoring is being done about the functioning of such sets;

(c) whether most of these sets are lying out-of-order; and

(d) if so, action taken to restore those sets for public use?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Doordarshan have not installed any Direct Reception set in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicaobar Islands. However, the Union Territory Administration are reported to have installed 10 such sets, one each at Teresha, Katchal, Kadmkala, Ramakrishnapuram (Little Andaman), Sas-trinagar (Great Nicobar, Dugong Creek, Havlock, Hutbey, Biliground & Kalighat.

(b) to (d). Whereas Doordarshan have received information from the Union Territory Administration about malfunctioning of certain Direct Reception sets, the maintenance of such sets is the responsibility of the Union Territory Administration. Nonetheless, the Union Territory Administration have been advised to transport the defective sets to Doordarshan's Maintenance Centre at

Port Blair for undertaking necessary repairs.

[*Translation*]

Recommendation of Rammohan Rao Committee

3961. SHRIRAJNATH SONKARSHAS-TRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations of Rammohan Rao Committee on small newspapers;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations accepted;

(c) whether any criteria has been laid down by the Government for the implementation of these recommendations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The Government have accepted all the recommendation of Rammohan Rao Committee with minor modification except one recommendation relating to special concessional postal tariff for small newspapers.

(b) The details of the recommendation accepted are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) No specific criteria were laid down for implementation to the recommendation of the Committee.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Conclusions & Recommendations	Comment
1.	2	3
1.	<p>In Tele-communication Tariff, the concession similar to those in respect of ordinary TP circuits may be extended to Data/Facsimile circuits as well. With the extended concession to Data/Facsimile, the news agencies can continue to extend their services to Small & Medium Newspapers, without any further increase in rates.</p>	<p>1. Accepted. The Deptt. of Telecommunications have extended to the Data/Facsimile circuits also the concessions given to ordinary TP circuits w.e.f. 1.1.91. The News Agencies have agreed to continue to provide the existing concessions to Small & Medium newspapers, if Govt. support is available in the form of lower rates of communication tariff.</p>
2.	<p>The State Govt. may asked to set the bus schedules in such a manner as to facilitate the requirements of the small & medium newspapers also.</p>	<p>2. Accepted for recommending to State Govts./UTs for implementation.</p>
3.	<p>The facility of despatch of Newspapers under Monthly Account System of the Railways is given to Newspapers Agencies as and when such a request is made by them subject to fulfilment of necessary formalities.</p>	<p>3. Accepted. Ministry of Railways has informed that the facility of despatch of newspapers under the Monthly Account System of the Railways is available to Newspapers, as and when a request is made and subject to fulfilment of necessary formalities.</p>
4.	<p>Since the decretion of Small & Medium newspapers as small scale industry would not be feasible some of the relevant concessions available to Small Scale industries should be extended to small and medium newspapers.</p>	<p>4. Accepted. RBI has issued guidelines to all the scheduled commercial Banks advising that banks may treat the advances made to Small & Medium Newspaper units which satisfy the investment criteria laid down for small scale industrial units, as priority sector advances. Such Units are eligible for concessions in the rate of interest, margin money etc. as in the case of small scale industrial units.</p>

S.No.	Conclusions & Recommendations	Comment
1	2	3
3	The availability of loans for second-hand equipment and machinery for printing presses, from the Nationalised Banks on the concessional terms as is now available to the new printing presses, be considered by the Ministry of Finance.	5. Accepted. Banks have been allowed to grant term loans to borrowers against second-hand machinery if such machinery is imported from abroad.
6.	The existing ceiling of Rs. 35 lakhs may be increased to Rs. 60 lakhs so that small and medium newspapers could meet their requirement of modernisation. The ceiling may be raised as and when the Govt. raises the ceiling of the SSI Units.	6. Accepted. The Ceiling of Rs. 35 lakhs has been increased to Rs. 60 lakhs. Since the criteria laid down for small scale industrial units have been made applicable to the small newspaper units, any further changes in the ceiling indicated for small scale units would be applicable to newspaper units also.
7.	State Govts. may be requested to consider allotment of suitable accommodation on priority basis to the Small & Medium Newspapers.	7. Accepted for recommending to State Govts. Uts. for implementation.
8.	UNJL & PTI should consider extending their services at concessional rates to help Small & Medium Newspapers to supplement their modernisation efforts.	8. Accepted, in effect. The News Agencies have agreed to continue the concessional rates for their services as in recommendation No.1. However, because of financial difficulties the News Agencies may not be able to go further. For modernisation, the loan facilities will be available from banks as in recommendation No. 4 & 5.
9.	The State Government may amend the accreditation rules to enable the Editors of Small newspapers at the Dist. Mgrs. level to get accreditation.	9. Accepted for recommending to State Govts./UTs for implementation.

*Comment**S.No. Conclusions & Recommendations*

3

2

1.

10. To maintain status quo regarding slow-speed bulletin in regional languages by AIR. 10. Accepted.
11. **PUBLICATION OF A COMPENDIUM**
 The Committee took note of the fact that various Government agencies are providing a number of facilities/concessions to the small and medium newspaper. Many newspapers of these categories are not aware of these facilities. The Committee suggests that Ministry of I & B may bring out periodically a Compendium of the concessions/facilities extended to the Small & Medium newspapers so that even newspapers published from the remotest corner of the country are aware of the concessions/ facilities available to them. 11. Accepted. Ministry of I & B has initiated action by collection relevant information from different Ministries/Depts. for bringing out a compendium of the existing facilities/concessions extended to small and medium newspapers.

[English]

**Electronic Telephone Exchanges In
Karnataka**

3962. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to replace old telephone exchanges in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken a decision to provide electronic exchanges throughout the state during 1992-93;

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As part of 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) it is proposed to:—

Replace life expired and worn out switches as and when they become life expired.

Replace small size elector-mechanical exchanges (MAX-III and line finder type MAX-II).

In Karnataka State all exchanges have already been automated.

(c) and (d). About 290 electronic exchanges are proposed to be set up throughout Karnataka during 1992-93 subject to the approval of the annual plan, availability of demand and timely availability of equipment.

SHIFTING OF P. M. G. Office to Jalandhar

3963. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the

Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that it had been decided to shift the regional P. M. G. (Punjab) office from Chandigarh to Jalandhar city;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be shifted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) There is no regional Postmaster General in Punjab Postal Circle. There is a post of Postmaster General and this office functions from the headquarters office of the Chief Postmaster General at Chandigarh. It is not proposed to shift the Postmaster General, Punjab Circle from Chandigarh to Jalandhar as this will not be in the administrative interest.

Revamping of Durgapur Thermal Power Plan:

3964. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded its approval to the Damodar Valley Corporations Rs. 322 crore proposal to revamp the two units at the Durgapur Thermal Power Plan which were damaged by fire;

(b) whether these units are being rehabilitated by some multinational despite the fact that the order- starving Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. had also made an offer; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-

VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI):

(a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steps to Regulate Foreign T. V. Programmes.

3965. **SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUAMAR
PATEL:**

Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have considered to regulate or control the reception of foreign T. V. programmes received through satellites;

(b) whether the Government also propose to transmit T. V. programmes originating in India to foreign countries;

(c) whether the Government have instituted any regulation for the installation of special antenna for reception of the foreign programmes; and

(d) whether it is technically feasible to black-out T. V. programmes beamed at the country through satellites?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):**

(a) to (c). The existing licensing procedure prescribed and administered by the Ministry of Communications does not permit installation of dish antenna for reception of TV programmes from foreign satellites. By fixture of technical spillover, Doordarshan programmes can be received in neighbouring countries by installation of an appropriately designed Dish-Antenna system.

(d) Such action may not be in conformity with ITU Radio Regulatory Provisions.

Hotels Lodges and Yatri Niwas Construction in Kerala

3966. **SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:**
Will the Minister of **CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM IN KERALA** be pleased to state:

(a) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to Kerala and the number of hotels, lodges and yatri-niwas constructed in each district of Kerala during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for more yatri-niwas; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

**THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION
AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):** (a) The Central Department of Tourism have sanctioned Rs. 350.00 lakhs for projects/scheme for development of tourism infrastructure in Kerala during the last three years. During this period, three projects for loges and yatri niwas have been sanctioned at different location in Kerala for Central assistance.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Iisco

3967 **SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:**

Will the Minister of **STEEL** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of Indian Iron and Steel company for modernisation has been rejected by the Government.

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

(c) whether it is proposed to include the proposal in the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (d). The modernisation scheme for the Bumpur Steel Works of India Iron and Steel Company is included in the VIII Five Year Plan since the plan is in need of the modernisation proposal. The investment decision is also expected to be obtained shortly.

Rural Electrification

3968. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state :

(a) the national level of rural electrification: as on April 1, 1991;

(b) the State-wise level of rural electrification on that date :

(c) the district-wise level of rural electri-

fication in Bihar as on that date ;

(d) the allocation for rural electrification for 1991-92 with State-wise break-up; and

(e) the amount released up to December 31, 1991, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (SHRI KALP NATHRAI): (a) As per available information, as on 1.4.91, the national average of village electrification was 83.07%.

(b) A Statement indicating the Statewise level of Village electrification is enclosed as statement-I.

(c) Districtwise level of rural electrification in Bihar as on 31st March, 1991 as reported by Bihar State Electricity Board is given in statement-II.

(d) The Statewise allocation for rural electrification under REC programme for 1991-92 is given in Statement-III.

(e) The Statewise amount released upto December, 1991 is enclosed in statement-IV.

STATEMENT-I

State-wise level of village electrification as on 31.3.1991. (Prov.)

S. No.	State/Uts.	Total no. of villages 1991 Census	% ags on 31.3.1991 (Prov)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27379	100
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3257	46
3.	Assam	21995	97
4.	Bihar	67546	69

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/Uts.</i>	<i>Total no. of villages 1991 Census</i>	<i>% ags on 31.3.1991 (Prov)</i>
5.	Goa	386	98
6.	Gujarat	18114	99
7.	Haryana	6745	100
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16807	100
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6477	95
10.	Karnataka	27028	98
11.	Kerala	1219	100
12.	Madhya Pradesh	71352	88
13.	Maharashtra	39354	99
14.	Manipur	2035	73
15.	Meghalaya	4902	46
16.	Mizoram	721	63
17.	Nagaland	1112	99
18.	Orissa	46553	68
19.	Punjab	12342	100
20.	Rajasthan	34968	77
21.	Sikkim	440	92
22.	Tamil Nadu	15831	100

<i>S. State/Uts. No.</i>	<i>Total no. of villages 1991 Census</i>	<i>% ags on 31.3.1991 (Prov)</i>
23. Tripura	856	330
24. Uttar Pradesh	112566	73
25. West Bengal	38024	73
Total (States)	578009	83
Total (UTs)	1173	100
Total (All-India)	579132	83

STATEMENT-II

District-wise villages electrified in the State of Bihar as on 31st march, 1991.

<i>S. District No.</i>	<i>No. of inhabited villages (1981 Census)</i>	<i>Villages electrified (31.3.91)</i>
1. Ptana	1294	1392*
2. Nalanda	1004	10378*
3. Gaya	2643	2819*
4. Jahanabad	870	190
5. Nawadah	967	10038*
6. Aurangabad	1749	1683
7. Bhojpur	1799	1458
8. Ranchi	2037	1393
9. Rohtas	3003	2433
10. Lohardaga	354	311
11. Palamau	3266	1522

<i>S. District No.</i>	<i>No. of inhabited villages (1981 Census)</i>	<i>Villages electrified (31.3.91)</i>
12. Hazaribagh	3314	1621
13. Giridih	2855	1277
14. Singhbhum	4365	2323
15. Dhanbad	1364	865
16. Gumla	1392	613
17. Bhagalpur	2524	1866
18. Munger	2397	1747
19. Deoghar	2323	1294
20. Dumka	3707	1254
21. Godda	1575	681
22. Sahibganj	2410	944
23. Muzaffarpur	1729	1379
24. Sitamarhi	987	803
25. Vaishali	1399	1256
26. East Champaran	1283	1037
27. West Champaran	1363	944
28. Saran	1570	1348
29. Siwan	1437	999
30. Gopalganj	1386	980
31. Darbhanga	1058	1037
32. Madhubani	1032	1042*
33. Samastipur	1111	1163*

<i>S. District No.</i>	<i>No. of inhabited villages (1981 Census)</i>	<i>Villages electrified (31.3.91)</i>
34. Begusarai	692	835*
35. Saharsa	954	804
36. Madhepura	365	377*
37. Purnea	2497	1439
38. Katihar	1232	732
39. Khagaria	239	285*
		87
Total :	67546	46263

*Includes uninhabited villages.

** 87 villages electrified upto March, 1988 under State Plan for which the districtwise break-up is not available.

STATEMENT-III

Allocation for Rural Electrification during 1991-92 under REC Programmes

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>So. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2596
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	400
3.	Assam	850
4.	Bihar	1485
5.	Goa	20
6.	Gujarat	2256
7.	Haryana	1561

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>So. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
8.	Himachal Pradesh	370
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	460
10.	Karnataka	1833
11.	Kerala	930
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7830
13.	Maharashtra	4792
14.	Manipur	930
15.	Meghalaya	630
16.	Mizoram	700
17.	Nagaland	235
18.	Orissa	3306
19.	Punjab	1653
20.	Rajasthan	2687
21.	Sikkim	265
22.	Tamil Nadu	2737
23.	Tripura	562
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6832
25.	West Bengal	3017
26.	Others (Copt & MMH)	2000
	Total (States)	50937

STATEMENT-IV

State-wise amount released under REC Programme during 1991-92 upto December, 1991.

		<i>(Prov.)</i>
<i>S. States No.</i>		<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1462
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	0
5.	Goa	0
6.	Gujarat	1641
7.	Haryana	1288
8.	Himachal Pradesh	358
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	132
10.	Karnataka	187
11.	Kerala	616
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2717
13.	Maharashtra	2112
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Meghalaya	195
16.	Mizoram	13
17.	Nagaland	16
18.	Orissa	1954
19.	Punjab	900

(Prov.)

<i>S. States No.</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
20. Rajasthan	1069
21. Sikkim	7
22. Tamil Nadu	1695
23. Tripura	8
24. Uttar Pradesh	4843
25. West Bengal	602
26. Others (Copt & MMH)	416
Total (States)	22351

I Champalli Irrigation Project

3969. SHRI DHARMABHIKSHAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the proposal for the construction of multipurpose Champalli irrigation Project pending with the Union Government for clearance; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh is required to constitute a Task force comprising of the representatives of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh for examination of alternative water resources development proposals for achieving the required objectives and

preparation of a detailed project report based on such studies.

(b) Clearance of the project depends on how soon the State Governments come up with a modified project proposal acceptable to the appraising agencies.

Agreement with Kuwait

3970. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Kuwait reached a broad agreement on cooperation in the field of telecommunications;

(b) if so, whether any memorandum of understanding has been signed between the two countries;

(c) if so, the main points thereof;

(d) to what extent India will help Kuwait in the field of telecommunications; and

(e) the time by which a final agreement is likely to be reached?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Main points of the memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed on 19.2.92 are as follows:-

- (1). Cooperation in improving and setting up reliable telecommunication services between the two countries;
- (2) To utilise to the greatest possible extent the telecom. facilities of each other for the transmission of telecommunication traffic to third countries;
- (3) Telecom. Administrations of both the countries shall consult each other to establish the appropriate allocation and use of frequencies to avoid mutual interference to their radio communication services;
- (4) The two Administrations shall consult each other regularly with a view to promoting technical and scientific cooperation in the field of telecommunications;
- (5) The two Administrations may conclude special agreements to increase the scientific and technical cooperation in the field of telecommunications by means of mutual visits of experts, deputation of per-

sonnel, holding of joint studies, exchange of information and joint R&D activities.

(d) India can held Kuwait by providing Telecom. expertise and imparting training to the telecom. personnel of Kuwait.

(e). The present Memorandum of Understanding is subject to approval in accordance with the respective national legislations of both the countries and shall come into force from the date of receipt of the last notification of approval through diplomatic channels.

Proposals from Foreign Companies for Setting Power Plants

3971. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for setting up power projects received since June 1991 from foreign companies and Non-Resident Indians; and

(b) the names of the projects along with the names of the foreign companies to whom these projects are proposed to be handed over and the details of the terms and conditions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The following proposals have been received from foreign companies and Non-Resident Indians for setting up power projects in the private sector:

S. No.	Name of Company/NRI*	Project/ State	Capacity (MW)	Approx. Cost (Rs. crores)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Coleman & Associates (Australian Consortium)	Barsingsar TPS (Rajasthan)	240	828.00 (Nov. 90 Prices)
2.	M/s ST Power Systems Inc., USA*	Zero Unit TPS (Tamil Nadu)	210	615 (July 91 prices)
3.	M/s Southern Electric International Inc., USA	Ib Valley TPS (Orissa)	2340	4680
4.	M/s Kalinga Power Corpn. in which M/s North East Energy of USA will hold majority share	Dubri TPS (Orissa)	500	1000
5.	M/s ABB, Sweden	Gas based (NTPC)	800	1600
6.	M/s GVK Industries*	Godavari CCGT	400	800

The scope for private sector participation has been widened with liberal financial, administrative and legal environment, also permitting 100% equity participation by foreign investors without the requirement to balance dividend payment with export earnings.

New Telephone Exchanges in Karnataka

3972. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new telephone exchanges in Karnataka during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are as under:-

(i) Big Size exchanges - 2

(ii) Small size exchanges - 50

Implementation of Irrigation Projects

3973. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of WATER SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to chalk out a national programme to ensure timely implementation of all irrigation projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). The strategy for the VIII plan provides for strict prioritisation in funding for completion of on-going projects. also, planning Commission has decided to vigorously follow earmarking of outlays for different irrigation projects.

Elights from Calcutta

3974. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION & TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign airlines have been contemplating flights to and from Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). As a result of efforts made by Government, the Romanian airline started operating to Calcutta some time ago. Similarly, it has been agreed that KLM would also operate a flight to Calcutta.

Hirakund Dam

3975. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and released for the modernisation of Hirakund dam during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount sanctioned for 1991-92 and 1992-93, respectively; and

(c) the areas likely to be benefited therefrom.

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA):

(a) Nil.

(b) An amount to Rs. 0.88 crores was spent during 1990-91 and an outlay of Rs. 1.5 crores was recommended by the Planning commission for 1991-92. The State Government had proposed an only of Rs. 2 crores for 1992-93.

(c) The project envisages improvement in irrigation in about 20% of the total ayacut of 155428 hectares.

Telephone Connection to Villages

3976. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages which have so far been provided telephone connections as on date; and

(b) the number of villages which are expected to be covered during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 61,330 panchayat Villages as on 29th February, 1992.

(b) Yet to be finalised.

Postal Circle for Districts of Orissa

3977. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to sanction another Postal Circular for the districts of Balasore, Keonjhor and Mayurbhan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). In normal course, the State of Orissa would justify only two posts of Regional Postmasters General but keeping in view its vast tribal tract and relative backwardness, three posts of regional PMsG including a Chief PMG, Bhubaneswar have been sanctioned by the Government. It is not possible to create another regional office for Orissa, as the same is not functionally justified.

Shifting of Rajkot Airport

3978. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the Rajkot airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the expenditure involved therein; and

(c) when the airport is likely to be shifted?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVAROSCINDIA):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Buildings for Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

3979. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct buildings to set up telephone exchanges in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details with location thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU):

(a) Yes, please.

(b). Details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Type of Buildings
1.	Alwar	20 K E 10 B Building
2.	Bhiwadi	10 K C DOT MAX-I
3.	CHAR BHUJA Road (Amet)	Composite
4.	Churu	-do-
5.	Chirawa	-do-
6.	Deogarh	-do-
7.	Fatehpur	MAX-II
8.	Gangapur City	Composite

Sl. No.	Name of Station	Type of Buildings
9.	Hindaun	-do-
10.	Hanuman Garh Junction	5K C DOT MAX-I
11.	KANKRAULI (RAJSMAND)	10K C DOT MAX-I
12.	Khairthal	Composite
13.	Kherili	-do-
14.	Makrana	10K C DOT MAX-I
15.	Nagaur	-do-
16.	NEEM - KA- THANA	Composite
17.	Nimbahera	-do-
18.	Palimarwar	20K E 10B
19.	Rattan Garh	Composite
20.	Raisingh Nagar	-do-
21.	Sojat City	-do-
22.	Sujan Garh	-do-
23.	Surat Garh	-do-

Note: Composite Building/ Combined Building for transmission and telephone exchange.

Flood Problem in Maharashtra

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

3980. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the flood problem there?

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any study on flooding of the land areas by sea among with coastal belt of Sindhudurg and Ratnagiri districts of Maharashtra:

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). according to present policy, investigation, poaching, formulation and execution of irrigation and food man-

agement works is required to be taken up by the State Government. The Government of Maharashtra has reported about the problem of inundation by sea water at Deobag and Tambading coastline in Sindhudurg district. While the State Government has provided temporary protection measures, permanent protection works are envisaged at an estimated cost of Rs. 76 lakhs for Deobag area.

Promotion of Bio-Gas Plants in Rural Areas

3981. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to promote bio-gas plant and to educate the people in the rural and semi-urban areas on the merits of setting up such plants; and

(b) if so, the allocations made by the Union Government for promotion of bio-gas plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Under the centrally sponsored scheme 'National Projects on Biogas Development' which caters to promotion of family type biogas plants, the Government have taken many steps, inter alia, organisation of Users courses for education beneficiaries, particularly women, organisation of demonstrations on utility of manure in regional languages through Regional Biogas Development and Training Centres and publicity through All-India Radio and Doordarshan. Besides, setting up of community, institutional and night soil biogas plants is also being promoted under a separate programme.

(b) The Government propose to alloca-

tion a budget outlay of Rs. 1.35 lakh family type biogas plants under the National Project on Biogas Development and an outlay of Rs. 1.50 crores for a target of 50 plants under the community, institutional and night soil biogas plants programme for the year 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

Entertainment Programmes on Doordarshan.

3982. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an official committee on Doordarshan have recommended to increase programmes of entertainment, and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Improvement in Doordarshan programmes is a continuous process and such Committee's recommendations when accepted are kept in view while preparing programme schedules from time to time.

Postal Services in the Country

3983. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints received from various parts of the country especially from City of Bihar regarding late receipt non-receipt of letters;

(b) if so, the number of complaints registered in this regard;

(c) whether the Government propose to take any action for streamlining the postal service; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There have been occasional instances of delay in delivery of mail.

(b) There is an average monthly receipt of 3767 number of complaints relating to carry in delivery of mails which constitutes, 0.00085% of the volume of such mail handled.

(c) and (d). To avoid delays in transmission and delivery, the following on-going steps have been initiated:

- (i) More effective checks by the supervisors;
- (ii). Better liaison with transport system;
- (iii) Random sample survey of mail and consequential removal of bottlenecks identified;
- (iv) Constant review of mail arrangements and setting up of Task Forces to monitor postal operations.
- (v) Restructuring of delivery system in certain Post Offices; and
- (vi) Confidential check by Public Relations Enspectors (Postal) on the performance of the delivery staff especially in the complaints prone areas or with the addresses residing at the end of the beat.

[Translation]

Telephone Connections in Rohini, Delhi

3984. SHRI VJOY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the time by which the work of laying under-ground telephone cables in Rohini Sector 18, Delhi is likely to be completed;

(b) the number of telephone lines being released from the Badli Echange; and

(c) by when telephone connections sanctioned in November, 1991 from special quota are likely to be installed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The work of laying underground telephone cables in Rohini, Sector 18, Delhi is likely to be completed by 31.3.92.

(b) 549 telephone connections from Badli exchange have already been released during the current financial year 1991-92. There is no further proposal to release connections from the exchange.

(c) No telephone connection sanctioned in November, 1991 from Special Quota (out of turn) are pending to be installed in Rohini Sector-18, Delhi.

Expansion of Relay Centres of Door-darshan

3985. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposed expansion programme of T. V. relay centres at Khamgaon, Hinganghat, Akot, Akluj, Kankaul,

Hathikhamba and Jalgaon are proposed to be covered during the year 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). whether the Low Power TV Transmitters at Khamgaon and Hinganghat are expected to be commissioned during 1992-93, those at Akot, Akluj and Kankauli are expected to be commissioned during 1993-94. The schemes for establishment of High Power TV Transmitters are each at Hathikhamba and Jalgaon are being formulated for obtaining the approval of the Competent authority. The lead time for completion of TV projects of this magnitude is about 4 years after the commencement of civil works at site.

[*Translation*]

Electricity to New Ashok Nagar Trans-Yamuna:

3986. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to refer to answer given to unstarred question No. 3444 dated August 20, 1991 and state:

(a) whether the residents of B, C and D blocks of New Ashok Nagar, Chilla Saroda (Trans-Yamuna) have deposited the development charges in 1989 and sub-stations have been set up the electricity has not been supplied to them so far; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which electricity connections are likely to be provided to these blocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). DESU has already released the scheme for electrification of B, C and D Block of New Ashok Nagar, Chilla Saroda (trans-Yamuna), Delhi. The electricity connections to the concerned residents could not be released due to the problems in the availability of land for setting up the 66 KV Grid sub-station at Dhallupura. DESU is making alternative arrangements for supply of power to the said area from the 66 KV sub-station at Mayur Vihar-II which is expected to be operational by the end of March, 1992.

[*English*]

Review of Narmada Sagar Project by World Bank

3987. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank team has reviewed the Narmada Sagar Project;

(b) if so, the details recommendations made by the team;

(c) the decision taken by the World Bank thereon; and

(d) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). The World Bank has informed that although the Narmada Sagar Project was appraised in 1984-85, reappraisal of the Project would be necessary in view of, inter-alia, the World Bank's new operational directives on environmental assessment requirements which came into effect from October 1, 1989. The World Bank has indicated that to consider reinstatement of the Project into its lending programme, Government of Madhya

Pradesh would have to attend to the following:-

- (i) A realistic financial plan;
- (ii) An environmental impact assessment study; and
- (iii) A comprehensive plan for rehabilitation and resettlement of project affected persons.

Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to communicate action taken on the above aspects.

Geographical Areas and Tourist Packages

3988. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what are the geographical areas of the country in respect of which tourist packages have been made;

(b) whether all these packages are being equally promoted;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the criteria adopted for promoting such packages in the past and at present?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Tourist packages are formulated and promoted by travel agents, tour operators, hotel and airlines. At the instance of Government, Air India has along with some hotels, travel agents and tour operators formulated off season tour packages for the summer season in the years 1992, 1993 and 1994. A number of sample itineraries have been drawn up including several tourist places in different regions of the country. The effort has always been to attract more

foreign tourists to the country.

[*Translation*]

Power Crisis in U. P.

3989. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up new power plants in Uttar Pradesh to increase power generation in view of power crisis in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of places where the said plants are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). A list of on-going/sanctioned power projects of Uttar Pradesh is given below:

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity in (in MW)</i>
1. Srinagar Hydroelectric project	330
2. Anpara 'B' Thermal Power project	1000
3. Sobla Hydroelectric project	06
4. Unchahar Thermal Power Project	420
5. Lakhwar-Vyasi Multi purpose project	420

<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Capacity in (in MW)</i>
6. Maneri Hydroelectric Project Stage-II	304
7. Rajghat Hydroelectric project	22.5
8. Vishnu Prayag Hydro-electric Project	480

Regularisation of Labourers in Bokaro Steel Plant

3990. SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a large number of labourers are Working on adhoc basis in the Bokaro Steel Plant:

(b) if so, their number and since when they are working temporarily:

(c) whether the Government propose to regularise these labourers ; and

(d) if so when and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). There are on the rolls of Bokaro Steel Plant 599 temporary / casual employees who joined on different dates during 1991-92.

(c) and (d) During the year 1991-92, 300 temporary/ causal employees recruited earlier were regularised on the rolls of Bokaro Steel Plant and the remaining will be regularised as per the policy in due course subject to availability of vacancies.

[English]

Vishakhapatnam Airport.

3991. SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been initiated for the landing of A-320 airbus at vishakhapatnam airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tourism in North East

3992. SHRI PROBINA DEKA: Will the Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism be pleased to state the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken to attract more tourists to Shillong, Meghalaya, Kajiranga, the rhino resort and Manas, wild life sanctuary in Assam in the year of tourism?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):The steps to attract more tourists to any place of tourist interest is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, at the request of the State Governments of Meghalaya and Assam, the Central Department of Tourism have extended financial assistance for the upgradation of facilities at Shillong in Meghalaya and Kaziranga in Assam during India Tourism year 1991. As regards Manas, no Scheme has been received from the State Government.

Setting UP of I. T. D. C. Hotel In West Bengal

3993. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISARA:
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to set up one ITDC Hotel at Degha, West Bengal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). ITDC's Annual Plan 1992-93 does not include any provision for the setting up of hotel at Digha in West Bengal.

(c) ITDC is a Commercial Undertaking and undertakes construction of hotels after evaluating various factors such as availability of land at reasonable price, availability of funds, economic viability, inter-se priority etc.

IFC Assistance of Fruit Processing Projects In M. P.

3994. KUMAR PUSHAP DEVE SINGH:
Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the International Finance Corporation (IFC) has shown interest in funding some fruit processing projects in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the amount proposed by the IFC those projects; and
- (c) the place in the State where fruit processing projects are proposed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). International Finance Corporation (IFC) has intimated that in principle they are interested in financing food processing industries including fruit processing in Madhya Pradesh particularly, those which could be export oriented. They have also informed that they had arranged for an international consultancy firm to visit India including Madhya Pradesh to explore and identify viable projects in food processing. The consultants have just completed their report and IFC is discussing the report with the consultants.

Repairs to Aircraft

3995. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Airbus Industries of France has been carrying out repair works to aircrafts including airbus 310 of the India Airlines and the Air India;
- (b) if so, the details of the repairs done by it in last three years and the amount thereof charged for it;
- (c) whether any feasibility study has been conducted for utilising the services of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited for such repairs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). In case of A-30 aircraft of Air India only technical guidance and support has been taken from Airbus Industrie.

In the last three years, Airbus Industrie carried out the following work on A-300 air-

craft of India Airlines at the cost of approximately Rs. 10.70 crores: —

- (i) Wing Top Skin repair;
- (ii) Delamination repair as per modification 52-228 issued by Airbus Industrie;
- (iii) Specific non-destructive testing as per modification 53-190, 57-163 issued by Airbus Industrie.
- (iv) Sealing angle repair as per modification 57-146, 57-190, 57-163 issued by Airbus Industrie.

(c) and (d). Indian Airlines and Air India obtain the services of M/s HAL (Hindustan Aeronautical Ltd.) for utilising their manpower in carrying out repair/modification jobs.

Postponement of Examination in Telecom Department

3996. SHRI ANANDI CHARAN DAS:
SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations to postpone some departmental examinations scheduled to be held this month all over the country by the Department of Telecommunication;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

*THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (c). A departmental examination for promotion to Junior Accounts Officer was

scheduled to be held on 16, 17, 18th March, 1992. The examination scheduled to be held on 18th March, 1992 was postponed to 21st March, 1992 on account of Dol Jatra (Holi). On administrative grounds, this examination has been further post-pond.

In another case, a request for cancellation of departmental examinations for recruitment to Junior Telecom Officers, Scheduled on 29th February & 1st March, 1992 and 14, 15 March, 1992 was also received from an unrecognised Association. This was not agreed to and the examinations were conducted on the scheduled dates.

Technical Assistance by C. W. C.

3997. SHRI B. DEVARAJAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have requested the Union Government for technical assistance from the Central Water Commission; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Central Water Commission is an apex technical organisation, set up at the Central in the field of water resources development and is charged with the general responsibility of initiating, coordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Government concerned, scheme for control conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country for various purposes. It extends technical assistance to the State Governments on the matters referred to by them from time to time through its 4 Wings. Design and Research Wing provides comprehensive engineering services in planning and design of river valley projects. Planning and Progress Wing

carries out detailed project appraisal for arranging investment clearance by the Planning Commission. It also monitors important multipurpose and irrigation projects for identification and removal of bottlenecks. Water Planning Wing assists in determining water availability and irrigation planning of various projects. Among other things, River Management Wing provides technical assistance in the matters related to flood protection.

Subarnarekha Project

3998. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRIBHAGEY GOBARDHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Subarnarekha Irrigation Project;

(b) the response received from the concerned State Governments in regard to the proposed/queries made by the Government;

(c) the steps taken / proposed to be taken by the Government for implementation of the project;

(d) whether appraisal of the World Bank in respect of Subarnarekha Irrigation Project has been received;

(e) if so, the quantum of funds released by the World Bank for the project; and

(f) the extent of cost escalation due to delay in its execution?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) and (f). The project estimated cost of Rs. 221 crores, after technoeconomic appraisal in Central Water Commission, was found accountable by the

Advisory Committee in 1982 subject to State Government's obtaining clearance from environment and forests and furnishing an undertaking that it would bear its share cost in respect of Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project. The modified report for an estimated cost of Rs. 873 crores has been received recently in December, 91 in Central Water Commission. The expenditure incurred on this Project upto end of March, 1991 is about Rs. 145 crores and anticipated expenditure in 1991-92 is Rs. 57 crores. Proposed outlay for 1992-93 is Rs. 76 crores.

(d) and (e). In their aide memoir of pre-appraisal Mission, the World Bank have stipulated certain conditions namely formation of Joint Regulation Committee for Ichha Dam, Chanoil Dam and Galudih Barrage, furnishing by the Government of Orissa of tangible proof of satisfactory implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plan for families in the 7 villages affected by construction of Jambira Reservoir, compliance of the actions required for the lifting of the suspension of disbursement under Upper Indravati Power Project and furnishing of tangible proof by the Government of Bihar of satisfactory implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation plans for the families in the first 14 villages affected by the construction of Chandil Dam and of having prepared satisfactory plans for the remaining families affected by the construction of Chandil and Ichha Dams.

The World Bank is to schedule the appraisal mission after compliance of these conditions by the State Governments.

Natural Resources in Sikkim

3999. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to explore the natural resources available in

Sikkim by sending central expert team in Sikkim; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of survey carried out by the Geological Survey of India (GSI) so far, 24 occurrences of base metal have located in Sikkim. Currently also the G. S. I. is carrying out investigations for base metals in Rorathang - Mamjang - Jamthang sector and is continuing search for potential sulphide mineralization around Pamphukhani, both in East Sikkim district.

Telephone Connections in Ludhiana

4000. SHRI SURY NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone connections were

sanctioned in August- October, 1990 for Ludhiana on the recommendations of Members of Parliament;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of telephone connections actually provided out of them and number of persons who have not been provided telephone so far; and

(d) the time by which the remaining persons are likely to be provided with telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. During the period, ten telephone connections were sectioned on the recommendations of Members of Parliament. Out of these, 3 telephone connections have since been provided and in the remaining 7 cases telephone connections will be provided during April 1992. Details are furnished in statement attached.

STATEMENT
Annexure-A

Telephone Sanctioned During Aug. 1990 to Oct. 1990 in Ludhiana on Recommendation of M.Ps.

S. No.	Name of the M.P.	Name of the Party	Sanction No. & Date	5
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. Bengali Singh	Sh Naval Kumar B-9-1161, Rupe Mistri St. Ludhiana.	PU/2582/MOS(C)/90 dt. 16.8.90	Pending
2.	Sh. Kirpal Singh	Chandigarh Litholripsy Centre Ltd. 86, Dhaulagiri- Apartment, The Mall, Ludhiana.	PU/2791/MOS (C)/90 dt. 20.8.90	Pending
3.	-do-	Shri R.D. Singh Ludhiana	PU/2802/MOS(C)/90 dt. 25.8.90	Pending
4.	Sh. Santosh Kumar Gangwar	Sh. Ramesh Kr. Agarwal II-XI-558 Jattawali Gali, Near Old Dai Hatta Ludhiana	PU/3032/MOS (C)/90 dt. 27.8.90	Provided
5.	Sh. R.N. Rakesh	Sh. Ashok Kumar Ho. No. 551/1, Mandir St. Madhopu, Ludhiana	PU/3080/MOS (C)/90 dt. 28.8.90	Pending
6.	Sh. V. Tulsi Ram	Sh. Jagannath Sharma 272/4, New Janakpuri Salim Tapli, Ludhiana	PU/363/MOS (C)/90 dt. 12.9.90	Pending

S. No.	Name of the M.P.	Name of the Party	Sanction No. & Date	
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Sh. B.S. Ramoowalia	Sh. Avtar Singh C/o Jatedar News Agency Mullanpur, Ludhiana (STD/PCO)	PU/3919/MOS (C)/90 dt. 16.10.90	Provided
8.	Smt. Bimal Kaur Khalsa	Mrs. Mohinder Kaur Ward No.11, Nr. Krishna Model School, Khanna, Ludhiana	PU/3925/MOS (C)/90 dt. 18.9.90	Provided
9.	Sh. B.S. Ramoowalia	Sh. Darshan Singh Makkar 901/2, Pratal Nagar, Ludhiana.	PU/4904/MOS (C)/90 dt. 10.10.90	Pending
10.	Sh. Ajay Singh Dy. Minister Railways	Sh. Yashpal Gupta Gali No.2, Sahabzada Ajit Singh Nagar Ludhiana	PU/5312/MOS (c)/90 dt. 15.10.90	Pending

Note: Telephone connections at Sl. No.4,7 and 8 have since been provided.

Steel Plants in M. P.

4001. SHRI DEVENDER PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up two steel plants in Bastar District, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). Government has no proposal to set up steel plants in Bastar District of Madhya Pradesh. The new industrial Policy announced in July, 1991, has removed 'iron and steel' from the list of industries reserved for the public sector and also exempted it from the requirements of compulsory licensing. Government approval for industrial licence to set up steel plants in the private or joint sector is, therefore, not required provided the location is not within 25 kms of a city having a population of more than 10 lakhs as per the 1991 census.

[*Translation*]

Solar Energy Plants

4003. SHRI BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to refer to the reply given on December 9, 1991 to Unstarred Question No. 2923 and state:

(a) whether there has been constant demand for solar energy plants in most of the villages of these districts due to lack of the facility of electrification;

(b) if so, whether the Union government propose to provide more assistance to the State Government to expedite for setting up

of the proposed plant in these areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Several request are received by the State Non-Conventional Energy Development Agency, U.P. for installation of solar energy plants in villages in the hilly districts of the State. The Union Government is meeting the cost of the solar photovoltaic modules used in such plants. Proposals received from the State Government for the installation of power plants in additional villages are considered and supported on this basis, subject to availability of financial resources.

Subsidy on Newsprint

4004. SHRI BRAHAMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to give subsidy to newsprint for the survival of small newspapers in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Alleged Misappropriation in Telecom Training Centre Ghazipur

4005. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any misappropriation of funds in Advance Level Telecom Training Centre, Ghaziabad has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to avoid recurrence of such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cheques totalling Rs. 1.74 Crores were shown as cancelled in the Counter-foil of RBI/SBI cheque books, but were actually encased fraudulently. The then Accounts Officer (Cash) of Advanced Level Training Centre, Ghaziabad, the signatory of the cheques, has since been absconding from 7.2.1992.

(c) and (d). Preliminary investigations were made and an F.I.R. has been registered with the Local Police at Ghaziabad. The case has also been referred to CBI for further investigation in view of the seriousness of the case, and involvement of private persons. In the meanwhile 4 Gazetted Officers and 7 non-Gazetted officers have been placed under suspension of their suspected involvement in the fraud.

(e) Procedures have been studied. Instructions have already been issued to plug the loopholes noticed.

Delhi-Bagdogra Flights

4006. SHRI SUBRATA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi-Bagdogra flights have been curtailed from daily to five days a week;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to make the flight daily again?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Frequency of flights on some sectors including Delhi-Bagdogra has been curtailed due to capacity constraints.

(c) No, Sir.

Food Processing Industries

4007. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:
SHRIMATISHEELA GAUTAM:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various State Governments have sent to the Union Government proposals for setting up food processing industries;

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

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (c). Several State Governments have sent proposals to the Union Government for setting up food processing industries under the various Plan schemes formulated by this Ministry of 1991-92, details of which are given in the Statement. Action has been initiated on all proposals received.

STATEMENT*Meat Processing*

1. Proposals from the Government of Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for setting up Poultry Processing plant have been received. Assistance of Rs. 62.5 lakhs as equity and Rs. 25 lakhs as loan released to Madhya Pradesh.
2. Proposal from Government of Assam for setting up of Pork Processing plant for Rs. 100 lakhs as equity and Rs. 20 lakhs as grant-in-aid which has been released.
3. A proposal from the Government of U.P. for establishment of Meat Complex in the state has been received.
4. A proposal from Punjab Agro Industries Corporation has been received for setting up of buffalo meat processing plant in Punjab.

Fish Processing

Proposals received from the Governments of Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal and Lakshadweep for assistance under the Schemes for utilisation of trash fish and tuna and other fish processing.

Fruit & Vegetables Processing

1. Payment of grant-in-aid to Department of Horticulture, Government of Andhra Pradesh for setting up of Infrastructure Development of Mushroom Lab & establishment of Processing units for Rs. 32.25 lakhs.
2. Request for grant-in-aid in the form

of equity from Industry & Commerce (I.P.) Department, Government of A.P. for setting up of fruit & vegetable processing complex near Madanapullely & Kakinada being promoted by APIDC has been received.

3. A proposal from Girijan Co-op Corporation, Vizag received through Social Welfare Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh for financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid for production of commercial based mushrooms in the Eastern tribal areas of Andhra Pradesh has been received.
4. Proposal from Agriculture Department, Government of Bihar for payment of grant-in-aid for establishing a sprawned Lab and sprawned sub-straight polypack production centre, for Rs. 4.65 lakhs.
5. payment of grant-in-aid to GAIC, Ahmedabad in the form of equity for setting up/establishment of storage facilities at fruit processing units at Gandhavi & Junagadh for Rs. 6.00 lakhs.
6. Payment of grant-in-aid to GAIC, Ahmedabad in the form of equity for a septic bulk packaging of fruit pulp for Rs. 18.20 lakhs.
7. Scheme for assistance for setting up of mushrooms & pickles making units, request from Rural Development Department of Government of Haryana received.
8. Request from Lakshadweep Government for financial assistance for utilisation of trash fish for conversion into value added product &

- desiccated coconut project and coconut milk has been received.
9. Schemes for financial assistance from industries Department of Government of Mizoram for expansion of 7 upgrading of existing food preservation/establishment of another food processing plant/establishment of fruit & vegetable processing facilities has been received.
 10. Proposal from Government of West Bengal for Central assistance for implementation of Plan Scheme of fruit & vegetable units (four locations) has been received.
 11. Proposal from West Bengal Government for financial assistance for setting up a factory of tomato products by the manab Samiti has been received.
 12. 4 schemes from Government of West Bengal for financial assistance for development of infrastructure for mushrooms cultivation & processing in West Bengal has been received.
 13. Proposal from Agricultural Department of Government of Orissa regarding establishment of Pickles manufacturing units by Orissa Agro Industries Corporation as a Joint Venture with M/s. Indana Food & Spices Limited for financial assistance has been received.
 14. Proposal from Agriculture Depart-

ment of Orissa Government for revival & expansion of CHATIKONA Fruit Processing Unit in Koraput Distt. of Orissa by the OI DC for financial assistance has been received.

15. Financial assistance sought by Agriculture Department of Orissa & Project Report on Tomati & Mango Processing in Keonsahar Distt. of Orissa.

Employees in News Division of Doordarshan

4008. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual, temporary, part-time and regular employees working in the News Division of Doordarshan; category-wise; and

(b) the category-wise number of persons belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). The various Doordarshan Kendras engage casual hands, temporary and part time employees for discharging various responsibilities in the news set up on a day to day basis depending upon their requirement. The information in respect of such employees is not maintained centrally in a compiled form. However, the details of the staff recruited exclusively for the work connected with news is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

TV NEWS STAFF		Total Number of posts	No. of Officers belonging to SC/ST
1	2	3	4
1.	TV News Correspondent (Artist)	19	4
2.	TV Asstt. News Correspondent (Artist)	27	5
3.	TV Asstt. News Editor (Artist)	6	2
4.	TV News Reporter (Staff Artist)	8	Nil
5.	News Presenter (Staff Artist)	6	Nil
STAFF ON DEPUTATION FROM INDIAN INFORMATION SERVICE			
GRADE	Total No. of posts	SC/ST	
S.A.G. (Holding ex-cadre post)	1	Nil	
J.A.G.	2	1	
Sr. Grade	20	3	
Jr. Grade Gp 'A'			
Sr. Grade Gp. 'B'	51	3	

Land under Irrigation in Maharashtra

4009. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI BAPU HARI CHAURE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the area of land brought under irrigation in Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan period; and

(b) the details of financial assistance provided to Maharashtra during the plan period?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) An additional irrigation potential of 687.75 thousand hectares is anticipated to have been created in the State of Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan period.

(b) An outlay of Rs. 1989-91 crores was approved by the Planning Commission during Seventh plan under irrigation sector to Maharashtra State against which the likely expenditure was Rs. 2284.77 crores. In addition to that an institutional investment of Rs. 532.66 crores was also during the same period.

Expansion of Telephone Exchange in States

4010. SHRI CHETAN P.S.
CHAUHAN:
SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA
KUMARI:
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand telephone exchanges in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose during 1992-93 in each of the States?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Based on the projected demand, the draft 8th plan proposals envisage addition of telephone exchange lines in the telecom circles as given below:

Uttar Pradesh	5.30 lakh lines
Bihar	1.25 " "
Rajasthan	4.15 " "
Gujarat	7.95 " "
Andhra Pradesh	6.45 " "
Maharashtra	9.05 " "

(c) Budget allocation for 1992-93 for the Department of Telecommunications has been submitted to the Parliament for their approval. At this stage state-wise allocation cannot be furnished.

Post and Telephone facilities in Gram Panchayats in Tribal areas

4011. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of relaxations for providing the telephone facilities in tribal and backward areas of the country;

(b) whether post offices have been provided in all the Gram Panchayats in the tribal areas; and

(c) if not, by when these are likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The Government have planned to provide telephone facility to all the panchayat villages including tribal and backward areas of the country progressively by 31st March, 1995, subject to availability of resources.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The post offices in rural areas including tribal areas are opened subject to satisfaction of income, population and distance norms prescribed for the purpose. Relaxed income and population norms are, however, applicable in the case of tribal areas which are minimum anticipated 15% income of the cost and 500 population in an individual village or 1000 population in a group of villages are against an income of 33 1/3% of cost and 3000 population in a group of villages prescribed for normal rural areas respectively. Expansion of postal network is a continuing process and efforts are made to cover as many such areas as possible subject to satisfaction of prescribed norms and availability of funds.

Reconstitution of Programme Advisory Committee

4012. PROF. MALINI BATTACHARAYA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether reconstitution of Programme Advisory Committee for All India Radio is being considered;

(b) whether the State Governments are supposed to nominate some of the members on the Committee;

(c) the scope, objective, terms of reference and powers of the Committee; only

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Programme Advisory Committee have been re-constituted at most of the All India Radio stations.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The Programme Advisory Committees are constituted for a period of 2 years. The basic purpose of these Committees is to make suggestions for the improvement of programmes, and advice on such other matters concerning the planning and presentation of programmes of the station as are referred to the committee.

Technical facilities at kozhikode Airport

4013. SHRI V.S. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for the establishment of the required technical facilities for operation of the Air bus aircraft at Kozhikode Airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Air bus A-320 aircraft are already operating to/from the airport at Kozhikode/Calicut. A feasibility study has been carried out by the National Airports Authority of extension of the runway. The study revealed

that the extension is highly cost and time intensive. The National Airports Authority is therefore not in a position to take up such a project for implementation.

Car Telephones in Country

4014. DR. KARTIKESWARPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Car Telephones installed in the country State-wise and number of persons waitlisted as on January 31, 1992;

(b) the steps taken to exhaust the waiting list and the enforce economy measures by cutting a percentage of such car telephones being used by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Sir, Car Telephone facility is available in Delhi only. The position of Car Telephones in Delhi as on 31.1.92 is as given below:

(i) Working connections	-	237
(ii) Waiting list	-	147

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to introduce Cellular Mobile Telephone system in four metro cities i.e. Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. Tenders have been invited for the same.

As economy measures, out of 12 departmental connections, 8 numbers have been surrendered as on 25.10.91. only 4 car phone are working with the officials of the M.T.N.L. Delhi.

power Generation During 8th Plan

4016. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (DEEPA): Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for power generation during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of the schemes under consideration of the Government for achieving the target;

(c) the amount provided for the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

[*Translation*]

Water Reservoir in Yamuna River

4017. SHRIPANKAJ CHOWDHRY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that due to absence of a water reservoir in the basin of river Yamuna, the water flows directly in the monsoon season;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to construct a water reservoir in the basin of river Yamuna;

(c) if so, by when and the total expenditure is likely to be incurred thereon; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d). With a view to utilise the surplus monsoon flows of river Yamuna, a number of storage schemes have been identified. Lakhwar-Vyasi Dam with a live storage capacity of 0.33 B.C.M. is under construction by the Uttar Pradesh Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 276.42 crores (1981 price). The cost estimates of the project are under revision. Two other storages, namely the Renuka Dam (live storage – 0.45 BCM) on river Giri, a tributary of Yamuna and Kishau Dam (live storage – 1.33 BCM) on Tons, another tributary of Yamuna are under investigation to store the flood waters of Yamuna. Cost of the projects are yet to be firmed up. Construction of these storages however will depend upon finalisation of agreements amongst the Basin States regarding sharing of the Yamuna waters.

[English]

Air Traffic potential between Mangalore and Bombay

4018. SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of air traffic potential between Mangalore and Bombay has been made recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether required infrastructural facilities are available at Mangalore; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to cater to the needs?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Electricity share of States under Rihand, Narora, Anta and Auraiya Power Projects

4019. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the share of the electricity approved for the States under the 'Rihand, Narora, Anta and Auraiya Power Projects of the Union Government;

(b) whether the existing formula to provide electricity to States having surplus electricity and States having shortage of electricity by the Centre is not justified; and

(c) if so, whether the Union Government propose to change this formula and provide more electricity to Rajasthan and if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The percentage shares of power in the Rihand, Narora, Anta and Auraiya Power Stations, of the beneficiary States/Union Territories of the Northern Region is given below:

<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Rihand</i>	<i>Narora</i>	<i>Anta</i>	<i>Auraiya</i>
Delhi	10.0	10.6	10.5	10.8
Haryana	6.5	6.3	5.8	5.8
Himachal Pradesh	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.3
Jammu & Kashmir	7.0	7.4	7.0	6.7
Punjab	11.0	11.7	11.6	12.5
Rajasthan	9.5	9.6	19.8	9.2
Uttar Pradesh	36.5	35.1	25.6	35.9
Chandigarh	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.8
Unallocated	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The unallocated output of the Central Stations is also allocated to the States/UTs in the region from time to time, based on the relative percentage shortages of the constituents of the Region.

(b) No, Sir. The existing formula was evolved over a period of time and has been, by and large, found acceptable.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

(c) Does not arise.

Promotion of Non-Conventional Energy Sources during Eighth Plan

Airlink to Sagar in Madhya Pradesh

4021. SHR S.B. THORAT:

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL:

4020. SHRI ANAND AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sagar in Madhya Pradesh is likely to be airlinked; and

(b) if so, when?

(a) whether the Prime Minister has stressed the need to promote non-conventional energy sources during the Eighth Plan period;

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) if so, the details of the non-conventional energy sources programmes likely to be implemented during next year; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to boost the non-conventional energy sources in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The programmes in the field of non-conventional energy sources are likely to be taken up during the next one year for meeting rural energy needs and supplementing energy generation through use and application of biomass energy, biogas, urjagram, solar thermal, solar photovoltaic, wind energy, mini-micro hydro source, alternate fuel

for surface transportation, cogeneration, human and animal energy etc. The financial allocations for various programmes during 1992-93 as recommended by the Planning Commission, is given in the statement attached.

(c) The programmes for demonstration and extension are implemented through model agencies established by the various State Governments. In addition, the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources supports Research and Development programmes in the area of New Sources supports Research and Development programmes in the area of New and Renewable Sources of Energy. Various types of financial assistance, promotional incentives and fiscal concessions are being provided by the Government for harnessing and wide spread utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy in the country.

STATEMENT

Central Plan Allocations for Non-Conventional Energy Sources as recommended by Planning Commission for the year 1992-93

(Rupees in Crore)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Programmes</i>	<i>Outlay 1992-93 (Tentative)</i>
1.	NPBD (Incl. R&D, CBP/IBP)	60.00
2.	Improved Chulha (Incl. of Rs. 1 crore for Special Area Projects)	16.00
3.	Solar Thermal (Incl. SEC)	12.00
4.	Solar Photovoltaic	9.00
5.	Wind Energy	10.00
6.	Urjagram	0.25
7.	Biomass	3.00

S. No.	Programmes	Outlay 1992-93 (Tentative)
8.	Human & Animal Energy Programme	0.10
9.	Urb./Agr. Wastes (Inclusive of Rice Straw Agro Thermal Power Plant (Punjab)	1.75
10.	Alternate Fuels	1.00
11.	Megneto Hydro-Dynamic	0.50
12.	Geo. Thermal Energy	0.08
13.	Chem. Energy	0.22
14.	Ocean Energy	-
15.	Hydrogen Energy	0.25
16.	Micro/Hydel	8.00
17.	IREDA	4.00
18.	Regional Offices etc.	0.70
19.	Information & Publicity	1.00
20.	Seminars/Conference	0.05
21.	International Cooperation	0.07
22.	Data Bank/TIFAC	0.03
23.	Energy Conservation	-
Total		128.00

NPBD = National Project on Biogas Development

IREDA = Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency.

Revenue earned by International Airports authority of India

4022. SHRI ATAL BIHARI
VAJPAYEE:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of revenue earned by International Airports Authority of India by shopping arcades;

(b) how does it compare with that of the Changi airport of Singapore;

(c) whether any plan has been prepared to increase the foreign exchange earnings of the International Airports Authority of India by upgrading its shopping arcades; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO CINDIA): (a) and (b). 1.8% of the revenue of International Airports Authority in 1990-91. The corresponding figure for Changi Airport likely to be higher.

(c) and (d). ITDC has been entrusted with the task of upgradation of the shopping arcades at Bombay and Delhi airports to increase foreign exchange earnings for the country.

Use of Alcohol in Non-Conventional Energy Sources

4023. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any research has been made to find out any possibility of use of alcohol in

any form in non-conventional energy sources;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the alcohol product molasses are being wasted in large amount in sugar mills; and

(d) if so, the reasons of not utilising it in non-conventional energy sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Use of alcohols to partially replace diesel oil has been demonstrated by the R&D projects of the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources. During 1988-90, Ten buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) were operated 6.43 lakh kilometer using methanol to achieve 12-15 percent diesel replacement. This was followed up by use of ethanol where in 25 DTC buses were run 15.82 lakh km. on dual-fuel mode achieving about 14% diesel replacement. One major advantage of both these projects was about 33 percent reduction in smoke emission.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Bangalore as International Airport

4024. SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES:
SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI G. MADE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to develop the Bangalore airport into an International airport;

(b) if so, whether a committee had visited Bangalore in April, 1991 to inspect the land for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). A Committee has been set up to identify a suitable site for a modern airport near Bangalore. A few sites have been examined by the Committee whose report is expected by the end of June, 1992.

Villages Electrified during 1990-91

4025. SHRI RATJILAL VARMA:
SHRIMATI BHAVNA
CHIKHALIA:
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages electrified in U.P., A.P., Gujarat during 1990-91;

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

(c) the number of unelectrified villages in these States, district-wise; and

(d) the time by which the rest of the villages are likely to be electrified?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) All feasible villages in Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat had been electrified before 1990-91 itself, except for 21 villages in Andhra Pradesh and 222 villages in Gujarat which were not feasible for electrification. As reported by Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board, 2207 villages were electrified during 1990-91 in the State.

(b) and (c). The district-wise number of villages electrified in U.P. during 1990-91 and the balance villages to be electrified as on 31.3.1991 are given in the statement attached.

(d) The electrification of the remaining villages in Uttar Pradesh would depend upon availability of funds and other inputs.

STATEMENT

Villages Electrified during 1990-91 and Villages yet to be electrified as on 31.3.1991 in Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	District	Villages electrified during 1990-91	Villages yet to be electrified as on 31.3.91
		Nos	Nos
1.	Saharanpur	47)	73
)	
2.	Haridwar	23)	

<i>No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Villages electrified during 1990-91</i>	<i>Villages yet to be electrified as on 31.3.91</i>
		<i>Nos</i>	<i>Nos</i>
3.	Muzaffarnagar	2	0
1.	Meerut	0	0
5.	Ghaziabad	0	0
3.	Bulandshahar	0	0
7.	Aligarh	20	3
3.	Mathura	7	0
3.	Agra	31)	53
)	
3.	Gerozabad	28)	235
1.	Mainpuri	20	
2.	Etah	23	422
3.	Bijnor	15	495
4.	Moradabad	40	250
5.	Rampur	15	285
3.	Nainital	19	22
7.	Almora	97	699
3.	Pithoragarh	102	858
3.	Dehradun	14	36
3.	Uttarkashi	24	73
.	Chamoli	30	441
2.	Pauri (G)	113	1390

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Villages electrified during 1990-91</i>	<i>Villages yet to be electrified as on 31.3.91</i>
		<i>Nos</i>	<i>Nos</i>
23.	Tehri (G)	86	677
24.	Bareilly	50	528
25.	Badaun	36	423
26.	Shahjanpur	30	1011
27.	Pilibhit	21	441
28.	Farrunkabad	40	191
29.	Itawah	36	522
30.	Kanpur Nagar	6)	681
31.	Kanpur Dehat	54)	
32.	Jhansi	19	246
33.	Lalitpur	13	363
34.	Jalaun	25	311
35.	Hamirpur	22	385
36.	Banda	20	466
37.	Allahabad	79	474
38.	Fatehpur	33	254
39.	Pratapgarh	29	652
40.	Lucknow	0	0
41.	Raibareli	0	0
42.	Unnao	28	769

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Villages electrified during 1990-91</i>	<i>Villages yet to be electrified as on 31.3.91</i>
		<i>Nos</i>	<i>Nos</i>
43.	Sitapur	34	1332
44.	Hardoi	28	968
45.	Kheri	30	424
46.	Faizabad	100	480
47.	Gonda	46	1250
48.	Bahraich	47	549
49.	Sultanpur	54	96
50.	Barabanki	33	1099
51.	Varanasi	48	1065
52.	Mirjapur	20)	1780
)	
53.	Sonbhadra	14)	
54.	Jaunpur	76	291
55.	Ghazipur	0	0
56.	Ballia	88	198
57.	Gorakhpur)	59	1480
)		
58.	Maharajanj)		
59.	Deoria	66	1273
60.	Basti	33)	3828
)	
61.	Sidharthnagar	39)	

S. No.	District	Villages electrified during 1990-91	Villages yet to be electrified as on 31.3.91
		Nos	Nos
62.	Azamgarh	74)	-
)	407
63.	Mau	21)	
Total		2207	30249

Financial Assistance by NFDC

4026. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Film Development Corporation provides financial assistance for the production of films;

(b) if so, the details of films provided financial assistance during the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by N.F.D.C. for the development of film industry?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the last three years National Film Development Corporation has provided financial assistance for 55 films as detailed below.

(i) Film loans given : 24

(ii) Films funded under NFDC-Doordarshan co-production scheme : 16

(iii) Films funded under 100% : 14
financing scheme

(iv) Foreign co-productions : 1
funded

Total : 55

(c) National Film Development Corporation helps development of film industry in manifold ways, eg., :-

(i) It finances good quality low budget films with socially relevant themes.

(ii) It finances theatres in urban, semi-urban and rural areas.

(iii) It has set up production infrastructure for 16mm in Calcutta, infrastructure for sub-titling of films in various languages in Bombay and film to video transfer facility centre in Madras.

(iv) It is combatting video piracy through 'Indian Federation Against Copyright Theft', a company set up with the Indian film industry.

(v) It also trade bodies in various ways by co-ordinating with them and supplying information etc.,

[*Translation*]**Affected Employees on Privatisation**

4027. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees likely to be affected by the privatisation of ITDC hotels; and

(b) the steps the Governments propose to take to safeguard the interest of such employees?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Government have formulated a scheme whereby small groups of ITDC hotels would be formed for the purpose of developing them as joint ventures with leading foreign hotel chains. Every possible effort will be made to safeguard the interest of employees in any arrangement that is finalised.

[*English*]**Thermal Power Station in the Country**

4028. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB

TOPE: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of thermal power station in the country;

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

(c) the requirement of coal throughout the year for the said projects;

(d) whether all the power stations generates power to its full capacity; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). A Statement showing coal-based thermal power stations in the country and their linkage of coal for the year 1991-92 is attached.

(d) and (e). Performance of thermal power stations varies from station to station and depends on age of the plant, availability of requisite quantity and quality of coal, maintenance problems, labour productivity and other system/technical constraints.

STATEMENT*Coal requirement of Thermal Power Stations for 1991-92*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/TPS</i>	<i>Coal Requirement</i>
		<i>(in thousand tonnes)</i>
	<i>Delhi</i>	
1.	Badarpur	3403
2.	IP Station	952

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/TPS</i>	<i>Coal Requirement</i>
		<i>(in thousand tonnes)</i>
3.	Rajghat <i>Haryana</i>	476
4.	Faridabad	660
5.	Panipat <i>Punjab</i>	2024
6.	Bhatinda	1898
7.	Ropar <i>Rajasthan</i>	3168
8.	Kota <i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	1890
9.	Anpara	2975
10.	Harduaganj	980
11.	Kanpur	45
12.	Panki	616
13.	Paricha	720
14.	Tanda	640
15.	Unchahar	880
16.	Obra	6132
17.	Singarauli	7200
18.	NCTPP	158
19.	Lucknow	15
20.	Rihand	3210

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/TPS</i>	<i>Coal Requirement</i>
		<i>(in thousand tonnes)</i>
<i>Gujarat</i>		
21.	Ahmedabad E. Co.	1348
22.	Gandhinagar	1560
23.	Dhuvaran	120
24.	Ukai	2665
25.	Wanakbori	4278
26.	Sikka	390
<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>		
27.	Korba East	1938
28.	Korba West	3344
29.	Amarkantak	1067
30.	Satpura	4000
31.	Korab STPS	8449
32.	Vindhyachal	4750
<i>Maharashtra</i>		
33.	Bhusawal	2080
34.	Paras	328
35.	Khaperkheda	1600
36.	Nasik	3650
37.	Parli	2588
38.	Koradi	4680
39.	Chanderpur	4050

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/TPS</i>	<i>Coal Requirement</i>
		<i>(in thousand tonnes)</i>
40.	Trombay	1992
	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>	
41.	Kothagudem	3080
42.	Ramagundem B	284
43.	Ramagundem STPS	7150
44.	Vijayawada	4260
45.	Nellore	163
	<i>Karnataka</i>	
46.	Raichur	2880
	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>	
47.	Ennore	1995
48.	Tuticorin	3220
49.	Mettur	3280
	<i>Bihar</i>	
50.	Barauni	736
51.	Patratu	2050
52.	Muzaffarpur	598
	<i>DVC</i>	
53.	Bokaro	1804
54.	Chandrapura	1825
55.	Durgapur	1095

S. No.	State/TPS	Coal Requirement
		(in thousand tonnes)
	<i>Orissa</i>	
56.	Talchar	1290
	<i>West Bengal</i>	
57.	Bandel	1380
58.	Santhaldih	683
59.	Kolaghat	2310
60.	DPL	675
61.	Farakka	2760
62.	CESC	987
63.	S.G. Station	406
64.	Titagarh	810
	<i>Assam</i>	
65.	Pongaigaon	360
	<i>All India</i>	139000

[*Translation*]

Urja Gram Yojana

4029. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether 'Urja Gram' projects are being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the names of such projects in the country which have been completed or being completed during the current year;

(c) the district wise details of the such projects in Uttar Pradesh and the names of the agencies through which these projects are being implemented; and

(d) the names of the places where research and development projects have been started or proposed to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATHRAI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 13 urjagram projects have been completed during the current year. The details are given in the Statement-I.

(c) Urjagram projects in Uttar Pradesh are being implemented through the State nodal agency viz. Non-conventional Energy Development Agency, (NEDA). Forty seven urjagram projects have been completed so far in the State. The details are given in the Statement-II.

(d) Urjagram research projects have been taken up in village Ramchandi-Khalkatapatna in Puri district, Orissa, Village Kalyanpura in Kheda district, Gujarat; and in village Idyanvillai in Kanniyakumari district, Tamil Nadu.

STATEMENT - I

List of projects completed during current year

1. Potunuru, West Godavari, Andhra Pradesh
2. Ambadve, Ratnagiri, Mahar-

ashtra

3. Faizullah Nagar, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh
4. Sujani Samodha, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
5. Fanar, Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh
6. Tethar, Doda, Jammu & Kashmir
7. Baanda, Cuttack, Orissa
8. Ghutevadi, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra
9. Nerli, Nanded, Maharashtra
10. Pimpalvati, Nasik, Maharashtra
11. Ketkawale, Pune, Maharashtra
12. Bahubali, Kolhapur, Maharashtra
13. Hathiyai, Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh

STATEMENT - II

District-wise break-up of completed urjagram projects in Uttar Pradesh

S. No.	District	No. of Projects
1.	Allahabad	2
2.	Aligarh	1
3.	Azamgarh	1
4.	Agra	1
5.	Bahraich	4

<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>
Basti	1
Badaun	1
Bareilly	1
Bijnor	1
Dehradun	2
Deoria	1
Faizabad	3
Gorakhpur	2
Ghaziabad	1
Hardoi	2
Jalaun	1
Kanpur (D)	2
Lucknow	1
Meerut	2
Moradabad	1
Muzaffarnagar	1
Nainital	2
Pilibhit	1
Pratapgarh	1
Rampur	1
Raebareli	1
Saharanpur	1

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>No. of Projects</i>
28.	Sitapur	1
29.	Sultanpur	3
30.	Tehri Garhwal	1
31.	Unnao	1
32.	Varanasi	2
Total		47

[English]

Provision of Metal Detectors

4030. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide metal detectors at sensitive places to protect Doordarshan and Akashvani;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) whether Security Guards of Akashvani and Doordarshan Kendras are likely to be provided with arms; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b). Metal detectors have already been provided at sensitive Doordarshan and Akashvani Centres.

(c) No, Sir. There is no proposal to provide arms to the Security Guards of

Akashvani and Doordarshan.

(d) Does not arise.

Plant load Factor

4031. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plant load factor in the country has been declining for the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the plant load factor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Plant Load Factor (PLF) of Thermal Power Stations in the country during the last three years is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Plant Load Factor (%)</i>
1988-89	55.0
1989-90	56.5
1990-91	53.8

During the current year, the Plant Load Factor upto February, 1992 has increased to 54.9%. The PLF of Thermal Power Stations depends upon various factors such as quality of coal, forced outage of units, system constraints and demand for power etc.

(c) Various measures being taken to improve the Plant Load Factor include Renovation and Modernisation of old units, assistance to Electricity Boards in undertaking Plant Betterment Programme, supply of requisite quantity and quality of coal etc.

[*Translation*]

Jal Dhara Yojana

4032. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for Gujarat under the Jal Dhara Yojana during the last two years;

(b) the targets achieved during the said period; and

(c) the details of provisions made for this State for the next year district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The 'Jaldhara' Scheme was a one-time measure initiated by the Government in

1988-89, to provide pumpsets to marginal farmers in identified Draught Prone Areas of 13 States. Even though a target of 3,496 pumpsets was proposed under the scheme for Gujarat, the scheme was not taken up in the State and hence the achievement was nil. The scheme is no more in operation.

[*English*]

Tourist facilities in konkan Region

4033. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the facilities provided by the Government for tourists in Konkan region of Maharashtra; and

(b) the amount of central assistance provide for the development encouragement of tourism in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Provision of tourist infrastructure facilities at any place is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Central financial assistance is extended to the State Governments for specific projects dependent upon their merits, interse prioritise and availability to funds. For the year 1991-92, the State Government of Maharashtra have not forwarded any proposal for facilities in Konkan region.

(b) At the request of the State Government of Maharashtra, the schemes/projects amounting to Rs. 170.92 lakhs have been sanctioned for development of tourism in Maharashtra during 1991-92 (till date).

T.V. Transmission network in Jabalpur

4034. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far for the augmentation of TV transmission network in Jabalpur, including the erection of a TV tower; and

(b) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). A high power (10KW) TV transmitter in replacement of the existing low power (100W) TV transmitter is presently under implementation at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh. Construction of the transmitter building has been completed and the tower has been constructed to a height of 50 Mts as against proposed height of 220 Mts. The transmitter and TVRO equipment have also been installed. Pending completion of the permanent tower, the transmitter has been installed on a temporary mast, as an interim set-up and has started giving test transmission on a reduced power of 1 KW. As per present indications, the TV transmitter at Jabalpur is envisaged to be commissioned into service on its full installed power by the middle of 1993.

Enlargement of Equity base of IA and AI

4035. **SHRI CHITTA BASU:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to enlarge the equity base of the Indian Airlines and the Air India by converting them into public limited companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Two Companies under the Companies Act, 1956 are intended to be

incorporated to replace the existing Air Corporations. These airlines are intended to be restructured with a view to mobilise capital to meet growth requirements without avoidable burden on the Government; provide opportunity of participation in the shareholding of the companies to workers in the first instance, and later, if necessary, to mutual funds, financial institutions and general public; professionalise the management and infuse greater vigour and dynamism into the working of the airlines.

Flight from Ahmedabad to Nairobi

4036. **SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to operate direct flight for Nairobi from Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Deaths of Wiremen of the DESU

4037. **SHRI JEEWAN SHARMA:** Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to check the deaths of wiremen of the DESU on duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the cause of each death has since been investigated; and

(d) if so, the details of its findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). Steps taken by DESU to avoid fatal accidents/electrocution of the Linemen etc., include proper training and issue of various safety gadgets and tools for safe operations on the hot lines. DESU is also adopting underground system for electrification as far as possible. All cases of electrical assistants in DESU are investigated by the Accident Enquiry Committee. Findings in certain cases of electrocution of DESU employees reveal that the cause of accident were mainly due to flash-over in the electrical equipment or touching of live parts of liens/ equipments by mistake.

Resignation by Pilots of Air India and Indian Airlines

4038. SHRI VJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trained pilots of the Air India and the Indian Airlines who have resigned to accept jobs abroad; and

(b) the measures taken to provide training to new pilots?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During the period November, 1987 to March, 1990, 4 Air India pilots resigned; 33 pilots of Indian Airlines resigned during the period 1988 to 1991. Information is not available whether these pilots have accepted jobs abroad.

(b) Both Air India and Indian Airlines have established fullfledged training facilities for various types of aircrafts in their fleets. On the basis of projected requirements, both airlines recruit trainee pilots regularly.

Telecommunication services in Ahmednagar, Maharashtra

4039. SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE: SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide FAX and Teleprinters and full STD services at various places in Ahmednagar district, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said facilities are likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to provide Teleprinter service at Rahuri Combined Post and Telegraph office, STD services at Newasa, Gairi, and Shrigonda and FAX at Sub-divisional Headquarters having STD facility.

(c) During 1992-93.

[Translation]

Link of Gram Sabhas with Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

4040. SHRI RAM PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Gram Sabhas of Sid-dartha nagar district of Uttar Pradesh which are proposed to be linked with other exchanges; under the new plan; and

(b) the number of Gram Sabhas to whom this facility has been provided so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Mineral Exploited for Export in Andhra Pradesh

4041. DR. UMMAREDDY VENKATESWARLU: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the mineral exploited in Andhra Pradesh during each of the last three years, alongwith their value;

(b) the details of exports mineral-wise; and

(c) the share of Andhra Pradesh out of the total earnings from exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) The latest figures of Minerals exploited in Andhra Pradesh are available for the years 1987, 1988 & 1989 which are given in the statement annexed.

(b) and (c). The details of exports are not maintained state-wise. The exports earnings generally accrue to the respective exporters and the State Governments have no share in them.

Mineral Production in Andhra Pradesh, 1987 to 1989

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1987			1988			1989 (p)		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Total Value			524,85,56		524,40,36		580,44,27			
Apatite	Tonne	3,748	22,23	3,460	25,95	3,400	19,60			
Asbestos	"	1,588	1,25,06	1,635	1,38,68	740	61,06			
Ballclay	"	86,285	65,66	135,534	1,19,92	107,291	85,27			
Barytes	"	241,051	4,83,82	456,643	6,32,63	531,896	10,32,32			
Calcite	"	1,200	1,63	165	17	184	10			
Chromite	"	562	88	314	1,44	755	3,46			
Clay (others)	000 Tonnes	17,642	454,411,56	16,698	442,30,80	17,977	497,30,24			
Copper ore	Tonnes	58	6	-	-	-	-			
Corundum	"	1	10	3	66	5	56			
Dolomite	"	2,536	61	468	19	18,872	4,75			

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1987			1988			1989 (p)		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Felspar	Tonne	5,446	2,56	11,388	6,27	15,723	8,78			
Fireclay	"	8,875	6,54	13,153	9,98	21,471	16,05			
Fuchsite quartzite	"	75	38	38	20	6	4			
Garnet (abrasive)	"	180	52	140	39	296	81			
Graphite (r.o.m.)	"	215	60	403	1,31	486	1,52			
1. Gold	Kg	141	6,41,12	197	9,06,77	173	7,99,92			
Iron ore (total)	'000	192	72,40	155	58,77	139	49,22			
Kaolin (total)	Tonne	25,888	9,07	31,365	16,97	19,494	6,44			
Lead Concentrates	"	3,670	3,06,21	3,434	3,16,17	3,696	3,31,65			
Lime	'000	7,897	30,44,32	9,881	35,06,16	9,465	36,77,34			
stone	tonnes									
Lime Kankar	Tonne	62,094	30,31	43,242	23,75	43,073	21,88			

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1987			1988			1989 (p)		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Lime shell	"	14,064	20,05	11,569	19,95	5,083	8,56			
Manganese ore	"	49,954	59,60	63,622	65,97	51,252	55,85			
Mica (crude)	"	1,631	89,81	1,470	91,50	1,469	81,78			
Mica	"	575	NA	686	NA	967	NA			
2. (waste & scrap)										
Ochre	"	5,354	1,91	5,381	2,42	9,486	3,64			
Quartz	"	95,964	45,34	62,723	35,76	73,880	46,02			
Silica sand	"	40,130	11,21	39,470	12,14	63,454	18,72			
Sand (other (others)	"	537,923	55,01	127,053	19,15	295,236	23,42			
Moulding sand	"	93,10	4,66	1,494	75	1,364	70			
3. Silver	Kg	16,100	7,95,74	18,196	10,44,08	13,703	8,13,96			

(Value in Rs. '000)

Mineral	Unit of Quantity	1987			1988			1989 (p)		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
Slate	Tonne	880	37	982	55	966	62			
Steatite	"	10,894	12,81	13,497	14,92	15,593	9,65			
Vermiculite	"	1,636	2,46	2,687	4,08	14,47	1,82			
Minor Minerals	Value	-	11,25,71	-	11,25,71 E	-	11,25,71 E			

1. Recovered from are obtained incidental to prospecting and exploratory operation.
2. Waste and scrap include mine waste and that obtained while dressing of crude mica at the mine site.
3. Recovered as by product at Visakhapatnam Zinc Smelter from lead concentrates.
- E. Figure repeated due to non-receipt of data.

(Source: Mineral Year Book 1991 published by Indian Bureau of Mines)

Aerobridge at Bangalore Airport

4042. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-YAPPA:
SHRI G. MADE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct an aerobridge at Bangalore airport; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI (MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Reception of Doordarshan Programmes in Faridabad

4043. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the measures taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure clear reception of telecast of Doordarshan Delhi programmes in Faridabad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS): Faridabad in Haryana falls within the coverage zone of the primary channel and second channel transmitters of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Both these high power TV transmitters operating from Delhi are reported to be functioning normally and providing satisfactory service within their coverage areas including Faridabad. However, quality of

reception from Band-I transmitter of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi gets affected, on rare occasion, by the interference caused by signals from some distant foreign TV transmitters due to abnormal atmospheric conditions during certain periods of the year. Since such phenomenon occurs very rarely, no remedial measures have been contemplated.

[*English*]

Sub-Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh District, Karnataka

4044. SHRI G. MADE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open sub-post offices in Mandya District, Karnataka during 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details with location thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to open a sub post Office, subject to justification, at Hosahalli Extension, Mandya during the year 1992-93.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of Telegraph offices in Bihar

4045. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUHDARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new telegraph offices and modernise the existing ones;

(b) if so, the number of Telegraph Offices opened, in Bihar during the Seventh Plan;

(c) the number of telegraph offices proposed to be opened in Bihar during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) the details of telegraph offices selected for modernisation during the Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) During the Seventh Plan Period 1752 Combined Post and Telegraph Offices have been opened.

(c) It is proposed to open 150 Telegraph Offices during the Eighth Plan period.

(d) The details of Telegraph Offices selected for Modernisation during the Eighth Plan period is given in Statement below.

STATEMENT

List of Telegraph Offices identified for Modernisation during Eighth plan period

A. Provision of SFMS Ports

1. Arrah
2. Munger
3. Hajipur
4. Semastipur
5. Siwan
6. Deogarh
7. Gopalganj
8. Darbhanga
9. Motihari

10. Sitamarhi
11. Madhubani
12. Raxual
13. saharsa
14. Purnea
15. Bettiah
16. Bokharo Steel City
17. Ramgarh Cantt
18. Daitanganj
19. Jharia
20. Chaibasa
21. Lohardaga
22. Dumka
23. Sasaram
24. Giridih
25. Madhepur
26. Godda
27. Aurangabad
28. Nawada
29. Jehanabad
30. Khagaria

B. Proposed Centres for installation of Electronic Key-Board Concentrators.

1. Patna
2. Ranchi

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 3. Muzzaffarpur | 10. Garhwa |
| 4. Katihar | 11. Gumla |
| 5. Jamshedpur | |
| 6. Hazaribagh | |

Coal based Sponge Iron Plants

4046. SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:

C. Names of Combined Post & telegraph Offices proposed to be upgraded as full-fledged Telegraph Offices, for inclusion in Modernisation

Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

1. Sahibganj
2. Kishanganj
3. Supaul
4. Baka
5. Jamui
6. Baksar
7. Barh
8. Bhubua
9. Chhatra

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up coal based sponge iron plants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Sponge Iron Plant is likely to be set up in Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). 13 coal based sponge iron projects (including expansion projects) with a total capacity of 19.40 lakh tonnes per annum are under implementation in the private sector.

Details of the projects are as under:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of projects under implementation</i>	<i>Capacity (in lakh tonnes)</i>
Andhra Pradesh	2	2.80
Bihar	1	1.50
Karnataka	1	0.60
Maharashtra	1	1.50
Madhya Pradesh	7	12.70
Tamil Nadu	1	0.30
	Total	19.40

(c) and (d). One sponge iron project is under implementation in Karnataka. The details of this project are as under:—

Name of the Company—Bellary Steels & Alloys Ltd

Location of the Plant—Bellary (outside municipal limits)

Capacity under implementation—0.6 lakh tpa

[*Translation*]

Suspension of Transmission from Sitamarhi Doordarshan

4047. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the transmission of Sitamarhi Doordarshan Kendra is suspended for the last two months due to development of a fault in base unit;

(b) whether Sitamarhi has been kept under Motihari Maintenance Centre where not a single engineer has been appointed; and

(c) the time by which the height of the mast of Sitamarhi Doordarshan kendra is likely to be increased to 45 metre from the present?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Anpara Thermal Power Project

4048. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the

Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the funds sanctioned by the Power Finance Corporation to Anpara Power Project-A has been utilized by the authorities for some other works;

(b) if so, whether the terms and conditions agreed upon with PFC have been violated; and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects in Eighth Five Year Plan

4049. SHRI SARAT CHANDRAPAT-TANAYAK:
SHRI BRAHMANAND MAN-DAL:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of WATER RE-SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects to be implemented in Orissa, Bihar Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan during Eighth Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount likely to be incurred therefor;

(c) whether Lower Sukhtel irrigation project of Bolangir, has been included for implementation during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the total area to be benefited by the project?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Eighth Plan is yet to be finalised. However, a statement show-

ing the details of major and medium irrigation projects in Bihar, Orissa, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh which have spilled over from Seventh Plan and are still under implementation is enclosed.

(c) Government of Orissa has proposed for inclusion of Lower Suktel Project in the Eighth Plan which is yet to be finalised.

(d) The project will benefit an area of 34.05 thousand hectares.

Major Project	Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)
1	2	3
5. Tons Pump Canal	18.51	No direct benefits
6. Chittorgarh Res.	23.50	13.76
7. Gumte nala Dam	16.05	3.88
8. Pattari Dam	8.07	2.11
9. Lakhevi Dam	9.00	3.00
10. Sizari Dam	NA	NA
11. Resin Dam	6.00	3.00

Major Project	Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)
1	2	3
2. Bhimsagar	17.12	9.99
3. Panchna	26.45	9.98
4. Somkagdar	21.53	4.95
5. Somkamla amba	86.12	7.00
6. Chappi	36.12	7.00
7. Bilas	12.00	3.37
8. Sawan Bhadon	15.45	3.20
9. Parwan Lit	13.81	8.18
4. UTTAR PRADESH		
1. Remodelling of Ken Canal	3.88	No direct benefits
2. Kishanpur Pump Canal	22.84	38.45
3. Yamuna Pump Canal	16.09	37.16
4. Kwana Pump Canal	17.04	10.60

Major Project	Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)
1	2	3
2. ORISSA		
1. Dadaraghatti	10.00	6.32
2. Hariharjore	51.19	13.70
3. Baghina St. II	NA	NA
4. Harabhangi	69.12	15.97
5. Upper Jonk	50.62	16.40
6. Badanalla	58.95	17.05
7. Rukura	18.19	5.46
8. Deo	52.23	15.63
9. Baghalati	21.15	3.68
10. Sapuabadajore	17.45	3.75
3. RAJASTHAN		
1. Harischandra Sagar	21.97	17.98

Major Project	2	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)
1	2	3
19. Punchkhera	16.85	2.80
20. Nakti (Singh Bhum)	16.99	2.32
21. Surangi	17.55	2.14
22. Satpotka	16.00	2.35
23. Kansjore	25.75	7.04
24. Ramrekha	20.14	4.39
25. Upper Sankh	29.22	7.11
26. Dhansingh Toli	16.10	2.95
27. Basuji	19.00	5.67
28. Katri	28.64	5.84
29. Malai	6.33	7.74

	1	2	3
Major Project	Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)	
6. Kers	18.40	3.30	
7. Jhajhara	24.50	4.50	
8. Sakri Gali Pump	8.00	2.00	
9. Dakra Nala Pump Ph. I	80.00	17.00	
10. Bilasi	12.00	4.00	
11. Sindhwani	22.00	9.00	
12. Sohna	37.46	5.34	
13. Latvat	41.98	10.00	
14. Suru	14.66	3.97	
15. Dakranala Pump Ph. II	11.98	4.02	
16. Bairwa	25.08	4.00	
17. Keso	16.83	3.00	
18. Salaiya	11.00	4.64	

Major Project	1	2	3
	Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)	
Bansagar (I.S.)	296	129	
20. Kishau Dam (I.S.)	396	211	
21. Gyanpur Pump Canal	99	65	
22. Hindon Krishni	22	9	
23. Chambal Lift	42	55	
24. Deokali Pump Canal	35	78	
<i>MEDIUM PROJECTS:</i>			
1. <i>BIHAR</i>			
1. Orni	32.74	9.60	
2. Bateshwarsthan Pump Phase-II	24.23	6.5	
3. Batne	34.77	8.5	
4. Gumani Barrage	58.00	16.20	
5. Torai	56.18	8.00	

Major Project	Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)
1	2	3
7. New Okhla Barrage (S.)	63	No direct benefits
8. Eastern Ganga Canal	224	105
9. Remodelling of Bhimgoda Headworks	34	No direct benefits
10. Raighat (I.S.)	218	109
11. Jamrani Dam	117	61
12. Urmil Dam(I.S)	23	5
13. Increasing Capacity of Narainpur Pump Canal	52	73
14. Sone Pump Canal	57	43
15. Kanhar Irrigation	150	33
New Tajewala Barrage (I.S)	25	No direct Benefits
16. Bewar Feeder	30	10
17. Maudaha Dam	70	28
18. Increasing capacity of Zamania Pump Canal	39	26
19. Raising Meja Dam	38	18

<i>Major Project</i>	<i>Cost (Rs. crores)</i>		<i>Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)</i>
	1	2	
2. Indiragandhi Nahar Stage-II		1615	810
3. Jalkham		74	24
4. Cuvrjaon Canal		31	28
4. Mahi Bajaj Sagar		333	129
5. Chambal Lift		36	53
6. Narmada (Sardar Sarovar)		548	73
6. Bisalpur		180	60
4. UTTAR PRADESH			
1. Gandak Canal Phase-I (T.S)		140	308
2. Sarda Sahayak		870	1582
3. Tehri Dam		285	270
4. Lakhwar Vyasi Dam		283	40
5. Andhya Ganga Canal Stage-I		357	178
6. Sarju Nahar (Left Bank Ghagra)		1010	1404

Major Project	Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)
1	2	3
10. Ajoy Barrage Sikkim	133	40
11. Gandak Ph. II	204	70
12. Kosi Basteno Canal Phase -II	52	No direct benefits
13. Masan Dam	58	82
14. Auranga Res.	257	55
15. Punasi Res.	14	24
2. ORISSA		
1. Upper Indravati	417	219
2. Rengali	1281	124
3. Mehanadi Birupa Barrage	126	No direct benefits
4. Upper Kolab	204	89
- Subernarekha (T.S)	715	177
3. RAJASTHAN		
1. Indiragandhi Nagar Stage-I	289	581

STATEMENT

Name of Project		Cost (Rs. crores)	Ultimate Potential Benefit (Th. ha.)
1	2	3	
1. BIHAR			
1.	Western Kosi Canal	357	289
2.	Begmati	315	102
3.	Subernarekha (T.S)	1126	209
4.	North Kosi Res.	475	131
5.	Durgawati Res.	147	63
6.	Bamar Res.	102	22
7.	Konar Diversion	225	63
8.	Tilaiya Diversion	121	49
9.	Bateeshwarthan Pump		
	Phase-I	137	25
	Banesgar (T.S)	140	No direct benefits

Chari Committee on Mining in Kolar Gold Field

4050. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chari Committee appointed to explore the feasibility of sustaining the mines at Kolar Gold fields has given its report;

(b) if so the main recommendation of the committee;

(c) if so, the number of persons likely to become unemployed; and

(d) whether it is proposed to start an industry to rehabilitate the persons losing jobs due to the proposed closure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of Chari Committee on Bharat Gold Mines Limited are given in the Statement attached.

(c) It is anticipated that as a sequel to phasing out of old mines at Kolar Gold Fields about 1800 persons may be rendered surplus.

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Main recommendations of the Chari Committee on BGML

1. As the working of the mines in Kolar Gold Fields are on their last legs their closure one after the other is only a matter of time. The gap between cost and price are steadily widening. The future will worsen if the present trends

are allowed to continue.

2. The Government to compensate for the gold produced by the Company based on the market price to enable it to function as a commercial venture.
3. Exercising strict control over recruitment of manpower. Fresh recruitment of manpower to be banned.
4. Scheme of Voluntary Retirement may have to be drawn up and efforts made to reduce the manpower by 1000.
5. Continuous need to have its organisational structure to be reoriented towards the twin needs of time bound reduction of gold mining work at KCF and large expansion of diversification and bringing up new mines.
6. To implement the scheme of mechanisation at Nundydroog mine for increasing production/productivity.
7. Bringing up Chigargunta mine to production as early as possible.
8. BGML should be treated as a canalising agency for import of gold for sale in the open market.
9. To bring together all gold mining operations in three Southern States.

Telephone Exchanges with STD Facility

4051. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:
SHRI ARVIND TULSIRAM KAMBLE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state

- (a) the total number of telephone ex-

changes linked with STD facility during 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the names of the telephone exchanges proposed to be linked with S.T.D. facility during 1992-93 and the number of exchanges out of them provided with this facility till January, 1992; and

(c) the time by which S.T.D. facility is likely to be provided to the rest of the exchanges with locations thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Total No. of Telephones Exchanges linked with STD facility during 1990-91 is 184 and during 1991-92 (from 1.4.91 to 17.3.92) is 213.

(b) and (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Return Letters Offices

4052. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Return Letter Office in Jaipur had been closed and the work was entrusted to various post offices;

(b) if so, the outcome of the experiment; and

(c) the future policy of the Government regarding Return Letter Offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. Part of the work was decentralised to Head Post Offices experimentally from 14.5.1990. The experiment was suspended from 1.8.1990.

(b) The outcome could not be assessed,

as the decentralisation was suspended after a short period.

(c) There is no new direction of policy, as of now.

Indira Gandhi Canal Project

4053. SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-DEYA:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHAR-GAVA:

Will the Minister of WATER RE-SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of Indira Gandhi canal project in Rajasthan, so far;

(b) how much land of Thar desert is under assured irrigation at present by this canal;

(c) the target of its completion;

(d) the extent of delay in completion of the project from its original target date, causes thereof and the cost escalation due to delay; and

(e) whether the Government propose to provide funds in one full package in order to check the plan expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RE-SOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Indira Gandhi Nahar Project to ultimately benefit 13.88 lakh ha. in the south-western districts of Rajasthan is being executed in two stages. Stage I of the Project has been completed and the main canal of Stage II have been

completed while work on the distribution system in Stage II is in hand. The achieve-

ments so far are as under:—

<i>State</i>	<i>Design potential</i>	<i>Potential created</i>	<i>Potential utilised</i>
(————— <i>Lakh hectares</i> —————)			
I	5.78	5.78	5.78
II	8.10	1.86	0.40
(till March '91)			

(c) and (d). The project was envisaged earlier (in 1984) to be completed by 1994–95. However, due to various reasons like escalation, change in scope of project with decision to line water—courses, slow pace of due to lack of infrastructure works necessitating inclusion of roads, markets drinking water supply and afforestation as a part of project work, the State Government have now assessed that the completion of the Project will extend to the Tenth Plan subject to availability of funds. The State Government is yet to

finalise the revised estimate for Stage II with up-dated costs of balance canal works and cost of lined water courses.

(e) The project is being executed under the State Plan for which block loans and grants are provided by the Central Government. However, liberal Central assistance has been extended from time to time for canal and Border Area Development works as below:—

<i>Upto</i>	<i>1990–91 7th Plan</i>	<i>1991–92</i>	
			(<i>Rs. crores</i>)
1. For Water Courses under Centrally sponsored Scheme for Command Area Development	45.60	19.99	9.64
			(Till Feb '92)
2. For Canal works			
a. Advance Plan assistance	45.00	—	—
b. Border Area Development Grant	60.70	28.60	27.80
c. Drought Relief	20.00	—	—
Total for Canal works :	125.70	28.60	27.80

Amount sanctioned for Rural Electrification Corporation in Andhra Pradesh

4054. DR. D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated during 1991-92 for the rural electrification programme by the Rural Electrification Corporation;

(b) the share of the Andhra Pradesh therein; and

(c) the number of pumpset energisation against the target set for Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Even though the Planning Commission had originally approved an outlay of Rs. 770 crores for rural electrification programme through Rural Electrification Corporation in 1991-92, the outlay had to be reduced to Rs. 510 crores due to resource crunch.

(b) The revised allocation for the rural electrification work in Andhra Pradesh for the year 1991-92 is Rs. 25.96 crores.

(c) During the year 1991-92, 37,200 pumpsets are targetted for energisation in Andhra Pradesh.

Hike in Tariff by DESU

4055. SHRI VIRENDER SINGH: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking to increase the rates of electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rates of domestic consumers are proposed to be raised to off-set the losses; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (d). Revision of tariff becomes necessary on account of increase in the cost of various inputs for generation of power, purchase of power from outside agencies and other expenditure. The position in this regard is reviewed by DESU from time to time. Delhi Electric Supply Committee is competent to fix electricity tariff in Delhi with the approval of Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Purchase Order of Power Equipments

4056. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the fact that MAMC Ltd. had quoted the lowest rates for the power equipments from North Madras power project under Tamil Nadu State electricity Board and for super thermal power project unit-4 at Raichur under the Karnataka Power Corporation, supply orders have been placed with some private sector company;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to conduct any enquiry in this regard; and

(c) if so the details thereof and action proposed to be taken against those found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the concerned State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Indian Participation in Major Power Plants in Nepal

4057. SHRI SANIPALLI GAN-GADHARA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the major hydel projects, Karnali project and Savda river project are proposed to be set up in Nepal with Indian Participation;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the contemplated Indian share therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). Karnali (Chisapani) Dam Project with a proposed installed capacity of 10,800 MW on Mahakali river in Nepal and Pancheshwar Project with a proposed installed capacity of 3000 MW on river Sharda are under discussion with His Majesty's Government of Nepal, for mutual benefit of the two countries. On Karnali Project, HMG, Nepal had commissioned an international consortia of firms to prepare a Feasibility Report. The Feasibility Report is now being firmed up by HMG, Nepal in consultation with Indian Engineers. The Pancheshwar Project on river Sharda is being investigated for preparation of a detailed Project Report.

India would buy surplus power from Karnali Project in Nepal provided it is available at an economical rate. On Pancheshwar Project, India and Nepal have agreed to locate two power houses of equal capacity on either side of the river thereby implying equal sharing of power from the Project.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Maharashtra

4058. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pending applications for telephone connections in the district Parbhani and Nanded in Maharashtra;

(b) the action being taken to expedite the release of telephone connections;

(c) the details of telephone connections released out of turn in these districts during the last two years; and

(d) the details of temporary telephone connections sanctioned during the said period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of pending applications for telephone connections in the two districts as on 29.2.92 are as under:

Nanded District : 2396

Parbhani Distt. : 1205

(b) The plan proposals envisage automation of manual exchanges by adequate capacity electronic exchanges by March, 1994. This will ensure release of new connections wherever there is unfulfilled demand. At other places in these districts, expansion programmes have been taken up in line with another 8th Plan objective to provide telephone connections in rural & tribal areas practically on demand by the end of 8th Plan. For the towns of Parbhani and Nanded also, electronic exchanges have been planned.

(c) Out of turn telephones released in

last two years, viz., 1990-91 and 1991-92 are as under:

	<i>Sanc- tioned</i>	<i>Provi- ded</i>
Nanded District :	45	40
Parbhani Distt. :	43	43

(d) Temporary telephones sanctioned in these districts during last two years viz. 90-91 and 1991-92 are as under:-

Nanded District :	33
Parbhani Distt. :	16

Flight from Visakhapatnam to Delhi

4059. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link Visakhapatnam with Delhi;

(b) if so, whether survey regarding the present traffic position especially the percentage of occupy of seats month-wise has been conducted; and

(c) if not, whether there is any proposal to conduct a survey in this regard now?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MARHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Closing of Post Offices in Andhra Pradesh

4060. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA

RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria fixed for continuation of existing ED Branch Post Office, Branch Post Office, ED Sub Post Office, Sub Post Offices in rural areas:

(b) whether the Government propose to close some Post Offices in Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A statement in this regard is attached.

(b) There is no proposal to close any post office in Krish-na district, Andhra Pradesh. However, whenever some Post Offices are not justified for retention as per the norms, these are considered for relocation as per extant orders.

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

STATEMENT

Criterion for continuance of extra-departmental branch post offices, ED sub post offices and sub post offices in rural areas:

Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices:

In normal areas, there should be a minimum income of 33 1/3% of income to cost of the Offices and in hilly/tribal/desert and inaccessible areas, the minimum income should be 15% of the cost.

Extra-Departmental Sub Post Offices:

It should have a minimum working hours.

Departmental Sub Post Offices:

It should have a minimum workload of 5 hours. The loss should be within limit of Rs. 2400 per annum (Rs. 4800 per annum in case of hilly and tribal areas).

All the extra departmental post offices are required to be reviewed on three-year basis in order to see whether the minimum revenue is forthcoming and whether the loss is within the permissible limit. The loss should be within the limit of Rs. 2400 per annum and Rs. 4800 per annum in the case of hilly/backward/tribal areas. The continuance of the office is subject to the results of the triennial reviews.

Airport Facilities of Places of Pilgrimage

4061. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of religious cities having an airport facilities for pilgrims, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal for the construction of airport at Ajmer;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The airport facilities are not created for pilgrims only.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Presently the constraint of resources, fleet availability and Plan of operation of scheduled airlines, commercial viability of operation etc. do not permit the construction

of an airport at Ajmer.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Advisory Committee in Uttar Pradesh

4062. SHRI RAJINDERA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the various districts in Uttar Pradesh in which telephone advisory committees have not been constituted; and

(b) by when the said committees are likely to be constituted for these districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Telecom Advisory Committees for all eligible Telecom Districts and Telecom Circle in Uttar Pradesh were formed in March, 1991 but they are not operational now.

(b) The Telecom. Advisory Committees are under review and are likely to be formed shortly. Till now three Telecom. Advisory Committees, namely Allahabad, Meerut and Uttar Pradesh have been reconstituted.

[*English*]

**Diversion of Surplus Water of river
Bramhmaputra**

4063. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA
VERMA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to divert the surplus water of river Brahmaputra to other regions in the country;

(b) if so, the States to which the water is to be diverted;

(c) the percentage of water received from the river being utilised at present along with the percentage of unutilised water which flows into the sea;

(d) whether the Government have prepared any scheme so far to make the full utilisation of the surplus water of the river;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the estimated cost involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (f). A National Perspective

for Water Resources Development prepared by the Government, among other links, envisages inter-linkages between Brahmaputra-Ganga-Mahanadi for the purpose of transferring waters from surplus basins to the deficit basins. Considering that only a very small fraction of Brahmaputra water (less than 2 per cent) is utilised and the rest flows into the sea, the National Water Development Agency has confined the studies to the assessment of water availability in Brahmaputra and its tributaries, namely, Manas and Sankosh to determine the quantum of surplus water available for transferring and topographic examination of links and reservoirs. Separately, it has carried out preliminary feasibility studies for inter-linking Mahanadi-Godavari and Krishna under the Peninsular Component. In the absence of detailed project reports, aspects like benefits to different regions, outlays required, completion schedule and cost involved cannot be quantified.

Tourism Potential in Arunachal Pradesh and North Eastern Region

4064. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tremendous tourism potential in Arunachal Pradesh and the other North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken for its promotion;

(c) whether any Act is required to be amended for allowing foreign tourists in the region; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Act is likely to be amended?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHVRAO SCINDIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The promotion of tourism in any specific State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. However, the Central Government provide assistance by way of publicity and financial support to specific schemes subject to availability of funds.

(c) and (d). Foreigners are not allowed to visit some parts of North Eastern States without special permission under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963 and Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958. This restriction is reviewed from time to time and suitable relaxations are made to increase the flow of foreign tourists to the region.

Postal Facilities in Tamil Nadu

4065. SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of villages in Tamil Nadu without postal facilities as on December 31, 1991;

(b) the number of villages in which proposals for setting up postal facilities are pending; and

(c) the reasons for delay and by when these facilities are likely to be provided in rest of the villages?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYANAIDU): (a) None. Though 6206 villages in Tamil Nadu lack Post Office facility, their postal requirement is fully met through the existing postal network of the State.

(b) The opening of new Post Offices in rural areas in an on-going activity under the annual plans. During current year, so far 33 Post Offices have already been sanctioned and 4 more are being sanctioned.

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

Encroachment upon Land of I.A.A.I. in Bombay

4066. SHRI RAM NAIK. Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land belonging to the International Airport Authority of India (IAAI) in Bombay;

(b) whether the land owned by IAAI has been encroached upon by the slum dwellers; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the encroachment?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION

AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) 1875 acres.

(b) Yes, Sir. Currently about 200 acres of IAAI land at Bombay is encroached.

(c) A number of meetings have been held between senior officers of IAAI, Ministry of Civil Aviation and State authorities to draw up a plan for clearance of slum from IAAI land. About 200 acres of land has been proposed for acquisition by the Government of Maharashtra for purposes of resettling the encroachers. IAAI has already paid Rs. one crore to Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority as advance towards this work in 1987. The acquisition proceedings of the land have been held up due to litigation.

[*Translation*]

Daltonganj Doordarshan Centre in Bihar

4067. SHRI RAMDEV RAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state.

(a) whether a population of only 5 lakhs, out of the total population of 26 lakhs of Palamu district, is getting the benefit from Daltonganj Doordarshan centre in Bihar,

(b) whether the people of Garwa Nagar, Bhavnathpur, Latehar, Chandra, Balumath, Japla and Hussainabad are not able to view the telecast properly; and

(c) is so, the time by which it is proposed to increase the range of the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). The high power TV transmitter at Daltonganj was initially commissioned on reduced power of 1KW, as an interim set-up

in March '91. The transmitter has since been commissioned on its full radiating power of 10 KW with effect from 30th Aug '91 and is providing satisfactory service to the whole of Palamu district including Garwa Nagar, Bhavnathpur, Latehar, Chandra, Balumath, Japla and Hussainabad.

Post Offices in Madhya Pradesh

4068. SHRI SURAJBHANU SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of sub post offices and the branch post offices in Madhya

Head Post Offices	—	52
Departmental Sub Post Offices	—	1335
Extra Departmental Sub Post Offices	—	98
Extra Departmental Branch Post Offices	—	9483

(b) and (c). Yes Sir, during the year 1991-92 so far 94 extra departmental branch post offices have been sanctioned for opening in Madhya Pradesh. While it is proposed to open post offices in Madhya Pradesh during the year 1992-93, it is not feasible to indicate at this stage the number of post offices likely to be opened during that year as the targets for that year in this respect have not been finalised.

Post and Telephone Facilities to Panchayats in Rajasthan

4069. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Panchayat headquarters provided with telephone facilities and post offices district-wise in Rajasthan during the last six months:

Pradesh at present separately;

(b) whether any request has been received for opening new post offices in the State particularly in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the total number of post offices, sub post offices and branch post offices likely to be opened during 1992-93?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Total number of post offices as on 31.12.91 in Madhya Pradesh is 10968. Category-wise break-up is as under:-

(b) the number of Panchayat headquarters to be provided with telephone and postal facilities during 1992-93;

(c) whether the Government have appointed special staff to ensure proper care and functioning of the telephones provided to the Panchayats; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 1094 and 112 respectively (during the period 1.9.91 to 29.2.92). District-wise details of post offices is given in attached statement. District-wise details of Panchayat headquarters provided with telephone facility is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House

(b) Plan for 1992-93 are being finalised.

(c) and (d). Detailed guidelines as well as instructions have been issued for checking & monitoring service performance of

telephones provided in Panchayat villages by the concerned maintenance staff.

STATEMENT

Detail of Panchayat Headquarters in Rajasthan provided with Post Offices between 1.9.91 and 29.2.92.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of post offices opened</i>
1	2	3
1.	Alwar	11
2.	Bharatpur	1
3.	Dausa	8
4.	Jaipur	8
5.	Ajmer	2
6.	Banswara	1
7.	Bundi	1
8.	Chittorgarh	1
9.	Tonk	1
10.	Udaipur	5
11.	Baran	2
12.	Nagaur	6
13.	Jodhpur	9
14.	Barmer	9
15.	Bikaner	7
16.	Jhunjhunu	5
17.	Pali	11

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of post offices opened</i>
1	2	3
18.	Sikar	1
19.	Sriganganagar	23
		112

Power Generation in Tribal Dominated and Hilly Areas

4070. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are laying special emphasis on power generation in tribal dominated and hilly areas (Jharkahand region) of Bihar, that could be increasing the power generation according to requirement; and

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the action taken so far since 1989 with regard to the development of thermal power stations and development of other non-conventional energy Sources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The power supply to various areas in State of Bihar falls under the distribution system of the State and is the prerogative of State Government/SEB. State is provided its due share from Eastern Region as well as assistance from Northern Region as a special case. Various other measures being taken to increase the availability of power in Bihar include maximising generation from existing generating stations,

implementation of Renovation and Modernisation Programme, reduction in Transmission and Distribution losses, effective load management and energy conservation etc.

(b) DVC has set up two thermal power stations in Bihar since 1989. DVC Maithon Gas Turbine of 9.0 MW capacity was commissioned in March, 1989 and Bokaro B unit 2 of 210 MW was commissioned in November, 1990.

[English]

U.K. Refuse to Finance Rihand II Power Project

4071. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that U.K. Government's decision to go back on its commitment to finance Rihand II Power Project has put it in jeopardy; and

(b) if so, the facts in details and the reaction of the government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The Government of U.K. have not gone back on their offer till date for financing the Rihand II Power Project.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

One Way STD in Ahmad Nagar

4072. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI SHANKARRAO KALE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether only one way STD service is available in various places of Ahmadnagar district, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the name of the places where full STD service is likely to be made available?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). No Sir, Bothway and one way STD is available in various places of Ahmednagar District. Details are given in the statement attached.

(c) All the 6 stations where one way STD facility is available at the moment (please see annexure) will be provided with both way STD during 1992-93. In addition, NEWASA, SHIRDI & SHRI GONDA in Ahmednagar district of Maharashtra are proposed to be provided with S.T.D. services during the year 1992-93.

STATEMENT

Places where bothway STD is available:

1. AHMEDNAGAR AND AHMEDNAGAR MIDC;
2. PRAVARANAGAR;
3. SHRIRAMPUR;
4. KOPARGAON;
5. RAHURI;
6. SANGAMNER.

Places where one way STD is available:

1. BELAPUR TOWN;
2. HASNAPUR;
3. HINGANGAON;
4. VAMBORI;
5. TAKLI BHAN;
6. MIRAJGAON.

[*English*]

Rental Charges by Delhi Telephones

4073. DR. RAVI MALLU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rental charges by Delhi Telephones is much higher than in Norway, UK, USA, Malaysia, Thailand and China;

(b) the comparative telephone rental charges in the said countries separately; and

(c) whether the Government propose to privatise the phone system in the country as in USA and other countries?

than the rentals in Norway, UK and USA. The information relating to Malaysia, Thailand and China is not available.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The rental charges by Delhi Telephones is not higher

(b) The comparative annual rentals for telephones in Norway, UK and USA as per the information available is as under:-

Norway (as on January 1990)	—	Rs. 3684.24	— No free calls
U.K. (September 1990)			
Residence	—	Rs. 3538.12	— No free calls
Business	—	Rs. 5732.83	— No free calls
U.S.A. (January 1988)	—	Rs. 4560.65	— No free calls.
DELHI (on date)	—	Rs. 1980.00	— free calls 900 per annum. @ 150 per bimonthly billing period

(c) No, Sir.

being worked out and will be placed on the Table for the House.

Telecom Facilities in Maharashtra

4074. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHAN-GARE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to extend Telecommunication facilities in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details of places selected for the purpose, district-wise; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details for 1992-93 are

[Translation]

Microwave System in Rajasthan

4075. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to make communication system more effective in tribal areas such as Udaipur, Banwara and Dungarpur of Rajasthan;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce microwave system in hilly areas in the State; and

(c) if so, when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The communication system in the tribal areas of Rajasthan has been already improved by the introduction of 60 channel UHF systems on Ratlan-Banswara-Dungarpur route and optical fibre system on Jaipur-Ajmer-Udaipur-Ahmedabad route. A digital 6 GHz microwave scheme between Dungarpur-Banswara-Ratlan has been planned for commissioning in 1995-96. Further, 34 mb/s optical fibre system has been proposed on Udaipur-Nathdwara-Kankroli-Amet-Devgarh-Bhim-Beawar route.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A 120 channel digital UHF system between Mt. Abu-Abu Road has been planned for commissioning in 1992-93.

[English]

Power Project in the Coastal Areas of Tamil Nadu

4076. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any project in the coastal areas of Tamil Nadu for utilisation of the tidal waves for power generation has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) The potential for economic power generation utilising tidal energy has so far been identified only in the Gulf of Kachchh

and the Gulf of Bombay on the western coast and in the delta of Ganga in Sunderbans on the eastern coast. Detailed investigations and studies to establish the techno-economic feasibility of tidal power generation have so far been undertaken only in the Gulf of Kachchh.

Upgradation of Sub-Post Offices in Kerala

4077. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to upgrade the sub-post offices in Kerala during 1992-93; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

Sanction of Telephone Connections in Delhi from M.Ps quota

4078. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone sanctions issued by his Ministry in Delhi upto 30.4.91 on the recommendations of the then Members of parliament are still pending for installation;

(b) if so, the number of such cases pending for installation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*Translation*]

Post and Telegraph Offices in Bihar

4079. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open Posts and Telegraph Offices in Bihar during the year 1992-93; and

(b) if so, the details thereof district-wise with funds allocated, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). *Post Offices:* So far 171 sanctions have been issued for opening of extra departmental branch post offices in Bihar during the calendar year 1992. It is further proposed to open more post offices in Bihar during the financial year 1992-93. It is not feasible to give details in this regard as the Annual Plan target for 1992-93 for opening of post offices in the country has not been finalised. A sum of Rs. 2 crores has, however, been allocated under the head expansion of postal network in the country during the Annual plan 1992-93.

Telegraph Offices: Yes, Sir. It is proposed to open 5 (five) independent Telegraph Offices and 30 (thirty) Combined Post & Telegraph Offices in Bihar during the year 1992-93.

The Independent Telegraph Offices are proposed to be opened in the districts of Berh, Banka, Chatra, Garhwa and Gumla. The places for opening of Combined Post & Telegraph Offices are normally decided on

the basis of demand and feasibility. For such works, funds are allotted on lumpsum basis.

Theft at Aerodromes

4080. SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of thefts reported at different aerodromes, after the deposit of luggage in air-flights during the last three years;

(b) the details of cases of thefts solved, the number of requests received for compensation, number of persons compensated and the amount given on the total value; and

(c) the reasons for such thefts and the details of the action taken to check such thefts?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[*English*]

Achievement of Tourism During the Year of Tourism 1991

4081. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements of Tourism Year 1991; and

(b) the total number of tourists visited and the amount of foreign exchange earned?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA):

(a) The major achievement of the Tour-

ism Year 1991 include creation of awareness about India as a tourist destination in key markets abroad, promotion of 46 fairs and festivals along with special events and 18 travel circuits through publicity and marketing.

(b) A total of 16, 77, 461 tourists visited India during the year 1991. The estimated amount of foreign exchange earned during the year 1991 was Rs. 2, 918 crores.

[Translation]

Fake Courier Service in Delhi

4082. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a gang running fake courier service has recently been unearthed in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of persons arrested in this regard;

(c) whether any action taken against them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Prima-facie involvement of one Postman and two employees of a private courier firm in such activities in the Capital has come to the notice of the Government and those persons have been arrested by the police.

(c) to (e). Action as per law has been initiated.

[English]

Regularisation of Daily Wagers in MTNL

4083. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are taking steps for the regularisation of daily wagers of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of such workers who have completed a period of 240 days in continuous service?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Action has already been initiated to regularise all those temporary status mazdoors who have completed 10 (Ten) years of service vide DOT letter No 260-27/91-STN dt. 3.1.1992.

(c) Does not arise in view of (a).

(d) Number of such workers are at Bombay 2340 & at New Delhi 5870.

Irrigation and Soil Erosion Projects in Assam

4084. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals for irrigation project and the erosion by the rivers received by the Union Government from the Government of Assam during the last three years;

(b) the details of the proposals approved

by the Union Government and the amount sanctioned therefor;

(c) the reasons for not approving the remaining proposals; and

(d) the time by which remaining proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Two major and six medium irrigation projects and proposals for 24 anti-erosion schemes including retirement were received by the Union Government from the Government of Assam during the last three years.

(b) 12 Anti-erosion projects including retirements totalling Rs. 66 crores have been cleared.

(c) The examination of 1 Anti-erosion scheme has not been completed, but all others have been sent to State Government for carrying out the modifications based upon the observations made by Central Appraising Agencies.

(d) The time by which the proposals can be cleared depends upon how soon the State Government complies with the observations by Central Appraising Agencies.

[*Translation*]

Licences to Manufacturing Milk Powder

4085. **SHRISURENDRA PAL PATHAK:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of licences issued by the Government for manufacturing of milk powder; and

(b) whether the Government propose to

review such licences in view of the present shortage of milk in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) and (b). As per Press Note No. 9 of 1991, requirement of obtaining an industrial licence under IDR Act 1951 by an industrial undertaking for manufacture of milk foods including milk powder has been done away with subject to certain locational parameters. However, before delicensing, 87 units were granted industrial licences under IDR Act for manufacture of milk foods, the majority of which produce milk powder. The supply of liquid milk by Delhi Milk Scheme, Mother Dairy and other agencies in Delhi is reasonably adequate.

[*English*]

Gandhar Gas Power Project

4086. **SHRI HARIN PATHAK:**
SHRIMATI DIPIKA H.
TOPIWALA:
SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has requested the Union Government that the Gandhar Gas Based Power Project be utilised for peak load purposes and not based load;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) the time by which the Government propose to clear this project as a base load power station?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI

KALPNATHRAI: (a) to (c). The proposal for installation of Gandhar Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project (615MW) by the Gujarat State, in the State Sector, was techno-economically approved by the Central Electricity Authority (CEA) in October, 1989, on base load basis, at an estimated cost of Rs. 573.73 Crores, subject to confirmation of 2.25 MCMD of gas by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. The total quantity of gas available from the Gandhar gas-fields for power generation, keeping in view the commitments already made, is of the order of about 3 MCMD. The Government of India have, in consultation with the State of Gujarat, decided in January, 1992 that the available gas be utilised for setting up of two power projects—one in the Central Sector by the National Thermal Power Corporation and other in the State Sector by the Gujarat authorities by utilising 1.5 MCMD of gas in each of these power stations. This linkage of 1.5 MCMD of gas would enable the stations to operate on variable load basis. The Gandhar CCGT project proposed to be set up in the State Sector is required to be re-appraised by the CEA to enable it to operate on variable load basis with reference to gas linkage of 1.5 MCMD and the need for updating the cost estimates to bring them to a realistic level. Both the CEA and the Gujarat State Govt. have been advised to take necessary action in this regard. The State Sector project of Gujarat could be considered for sanction only after it has received techno-economic approval as aforesaid.

It has also been decided by the Government in January '92 that if any additional gas becomes available at the Gandhar Gas fields it should be allocated to the NTPC's power project and the Gujarat Government's power project at Gandhar to take their allocation to 2.25 MCMD so that they could operate as base load stations.

Leasing out to Lakshadweep Islands

4087. **SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV:**

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:

SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:

SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to lease out two islands falling within Lakshadweep to private parties for the Development of tourism;

(b) if so, the criteria proposed to be adopted for this purpose; and

(c) the tourist traffic anticipated as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). It is proposed to give two islands namely Thinakkara and Cheryyam with an area of approximately 41.8 hect. and 45.5 hect. respectively on long term lease for development of tourism resorts based on international competitive officers. Offers will be considered in accordance with investment policy, environment regulations and other factors related to the need for development of tourism infrastructure and facilities in the country. The development of new island resorts will diversify and enrich the Indian tourism product and increase tourist traffic to the country.

[*Translation*]

Electronic Exchanges in Gujarat and Haryana

4088. **SHRI S.N. VEKARIA:**
SHRI AVATAR SINGH BHADANA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges functioning in Gujarat and Haryana;

(b) the number out of these functioning in Faridabad (Haryana) and Rajkot (Gujarat), separately; and

(c) the number of new telephone exchanges proposed to be set up in both the said districts during 1992-93 and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of Electronic exchanges functioning in Gujarat and Haryana as on 31.1.92 are:

Gujarat — 288

Haryana — 238

(b) The number of electronic exchanges functioning in Faridabad (Haryana) & Rajkot (Gujarat) as on 31.1.92 are:-

Faridabad (Haryana) — 10

Rajkot (Gujarat) — 8

(c) No. of New Telephone Exchanges proposed to be set up during 92-93 subject to approval of plans and availability of demand are as under:

Faridabad District — 4

Rajkot District — 8

The details are as per statement attached.

STATEMENT

Tentative List of Telephone Exchanges proposed to be set up during 1992-93 in Faridabad & Rajkot district

(a) *Faridabad district.*

1. Deeghot

2. Aurangabad

3. Jasana

4. Manjhwali

(b) *Rajkot District.*

1. Virnagar

2. Khirasara

3. Khambhala

4. Bhadali

5. Suwage

6. Khorana

7. Kerali

8. Khakharechi

Telephone Exchanges in Uttar Pradesh

4089. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:
DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:
DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone exchanges set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91 and the locations thereof;

(b) the total number of places where the Government propose to set up new telephone exchanges in the State during 1992; and

(c) the time by which electronic telephone exchanges are likely to be installed in Anwla and Bareilly?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) 39 Telephone Exchanges were set up in Uttar Pradesh during 1990-91. The locations are given in statement attached.

(b) 40 New Telephone exchanges are proposed to be set up during 1992-93 sub-

ject to availability of demand and timely receipt of equipment.

(c) Electronic Telephone Exchange installation is in the final stages at Apna and is likely to be commissioned by 31 March 92. At Bareilly, the electronic exchange is likely to be commissioned by 31 March 94.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
1	2	3
1.	Faizabad II	Faizabad
2.	Mathura Oil refinery	Mathura
3.	Bagrajpur	Muzaffarnagar
4.	Jhansi II	Jhansi
5.	Ferozabad II	Ferozabad
6.	Farukkabad II	Farukkabad
7.	Bhagauli	Jhansi
8.	Jhusi	Allahabad
9.	Rawli	Ghaziabad
10.	Bukshikatalab	Lucknow
11.	Mukhena	Ghaziabad
12.	Semri	Sultanpur
13.	Nawabganj	Allahabad
14.	Bargarh	Banda
15.	Sakauti	Meerut
16.	Urwa	Ghorakpur

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
1	2	3
17.	Talheri Buzurg	Sahranpur
18.	Kurwar	Sultanpur
19.	Lawad	Meerut
20.	Kana	Lakhimpur
21.	Chhati Kara	Mathura
22.	Mohanpur	Etah
23.	Jaffarganj	Faridabad
24.	Deviganj	Barabanki
25.	Dhata	Fatehpur
26.	Anjam Saed	Azamgarh
27.	Jamua Bazar	Mirzapur
28.	Sutha Kalan	Jaunpur
29.	Umrana	Varanasi
30.	Noorpur	Ghaziabad
31.	Madrak	Aligarh
32.	Budhasi	Aligarh
33.	Senthal	Bareilly
34.	Ladpur	Aligarh
35.	Runkata	Agra
36.	Dhanapur	Varanasi
37.	Janea	Varanasi

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Name of District</i>
1	2	3
38.	Transport Nagar	Lucknow
39.	Benia Bagh	Varanasi

Areas covered by Doordarshan

4090. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
SHRI CHINMAYANAND
SWAMI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEY:
SHRI B. L. SHARMA PREM:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas being covered by Doordarshan at present;

(b) the present range of each Doordarshan Kendra and the action being taken by the Government to increase the range;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up new Doordarshan kendras during 1992-93;

(d) if so, the locations thereof; and

(e) the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). At present, Doordarshan's network comprises of 531 TV transmitters/Transposers of varying power (excluding 4 high power TB transmitters for 2nd Channel service in Metropolitan cities) of which 62 are high power TV transmitters (10KW/1KW). 370 are low power (100W) TV transmitters (operating in UHF/VHF Band), 76 are very low power (2x10W) TV transmitters and 23 are transposers. The existing network provides TV service to an estimated 61.4% area of the country. Coverage range of these Transmitters/Transposers is given in the statement-I.

(c) to (e). The studio and transmitter projects of Doordarshan which are at various stages of implementation and those envisaged to be completed by the end of 1992-93 have been indicated at Statement-II. Installation works pertaining to the establishment of the following Programme Production Centres of Doordarshan have been completed and these Centres would be commissioned into service after the requisite manpower required for running the Centre becomes available:-

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>PP & FC/PPC/PGF</i>
Assam	PPC, Silchar PPC, Dibrugarh PP & FC, Guwahati
Bihar	PGF, Muzaffarpur

State/U.T.	PP & FC/PPC/PGF
Karnataka	PGF, Gulbarga
Manipur	PPC, Imphal
Meghalaya	PPC, Shillong PPC, Tura
Madhya Pradesh	PPC, Bhopal PGF Raipur
Nagaland	PPC, Kohima
Pondicherry (UT)	PGF, Pondicherry
Tripura	PPC, Agartala

LEGENDS

- PP & FC : Programme Production & Feeding Centre
 PPC : Programme Production Centre
 PGF : Programme Generation Facility Centre

STATEMENT-I

TV Transmitters/Transposers	Approx. coverage Range
HPT 10 KW	120 Kms
HPT 1 KW	60 Kms
LPT 100 W (VHF)	25 Kms
LPT 100 W (UHF)	15 Kms
VLPT 2.10 W	8 Kms
Transposer (2x10W)	

Note

- The above mentioned service ranges are inclusive of fringe areas, where elevated antennae & boosters are required for obtaining reception.
- Availability of reception within the service area of a transmitter is subject to terrain conditions.

3. Transposers relay the programmes received off-air from respective mother transmitter & provide coverage to target shadow areas.

LEGENDS

HPT	:	High Power Transmitter
LPT	:	Low Power Transmitter
VLPT	:	Very Low Power Transmitter
VHF	:	Very High Frequency
UHF	:	Ultra High Frequency

STATEMENT-II

TV Projects tentatively scheduled to be completed by the end of 1992-93

PGF	:	Programme Generation Facility
HPT	:	High Power Transmitter
LPT	:	Low Power Transmitter
VLPT	:	Very Low Power Transmitter

STATE/U. T.	PROJECT
ASSAM	LPT, Bengaigaon LPT, Golaghat LPT, North-Lakhimpur
ANDHRA PRADESH	HPT, Tirupati LPT, Bheemavaram LPT, Hindupur LPT, Jagtial
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS	PGF, Port Blair
ARNACHAL PRADESH	Studio, Itanagar
BIHAR	PGF, Daltonganj LPT, Aurangabad LPT, GODDA LPT, Hazaribagh LPT, Lohardaga
GUJARAT	LPT, Khambat

<i>STATE/U. T.</i>	<i>PROJECT</i>
HIMACHAL PRADESH	HPT, Shimla
JAMMU & KASHMIR	VLPT, Kilhotran VLPT, Sankoo VLPT, Dras VLPT, Timsogam Transposer, Nagrota
KARNATAKA	HPT, Dharwad LPT, Gangawati LPT, Mandya
MADHYA PRADESH	HPT, Jagdalpur HPT, Jabalpur (interim set-up) VLPT, Kukadeshwar
MIZORAM	Studio, Aizawl HPT, Lunglei
MAHARASHTRA	LPT, Hinganghat LPT, Khamgaon
NAGALAND	HPT, Mokokchung
ORISSA	HPT, Bundi LPT, Gangapur LPT, Sridungargarh LPT, Sujargarh
SIKKIM	HPT, Gangtok
TAMIL NADU	LPT, Nagapattinam
UTTAR PRADESH	PGF, Bareilly HPT, Bareilly
WEST BENGAL	LPT, Jhargram Transposer, Tiger Hill PGF, Siliguri

[English]

Telecast of Regional Programmes by Doordarshan

491. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of INFORMATION & BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing one hour allotted for Regional Centres' Programmes on Sundays has been reduced to half-an-hour;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether one hour time allotted for programmes of Regional Centres on the New Year Eve every year is proposed to be cancelled from this year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether several programmes of Trivandrum Doordarshan are pending for recognition with the Union Government;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the steps proposed to be taken to encourage Regional language programmes at the national level?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telecast of the recorded version of Question Hour of both the Houses of Parliament has necessitated this change.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Within the constraints of telecast time, programme requirements resources and viewers interest, it is the endeavour of Doordarshan to telecast programmes in various regional languages in the National Network.

Utilisation of Surface Water

4092. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRI GANGADHAR
SANIPALLI:

SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA
KAUR (DEEPA):

DR. LAXMI NARAYAN PANDEY:

DR. P. VALLAL PERMUNAN:
SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR:

SHRI NITISH KUMAR:

SHRIMATI RITA VERMA:

SHRI SHIV CHARAN MATHUR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have conducted any study/survey in regard to the utilisation of un-utilised surface underground water in the country:

(b) if so, the outcome thereof location wise: and

(c) the details of such studies and surveys proposed to be undertaken during the current year?

The Minister of Water RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). As per assessment made by the Central Water Commission, out of 40 cubic kilometres of average annual precipitation (snow and rainfall) received by the country, the

utilisable water resources is 1140 cubic kilometres of which about 552 cubic kilometres is being presently utilised. Leaving 588 cubic kilometres of utilisable water as unutilised. Studies and surveys for the purpose are undertaken regularly.

Pay Phones to Scheduled Tribes in Bihar

4093. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the pay phones allotted to the applicants belonging to the Scheduled Tribe category under the Manned Payphone Franchise Scheme in Bihar during each of the last two years district-wise, alongwith the percentage; and

(b) the details of the criterion and priority accorded to Scheduled Tribe applicants in the allotment of Payphones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translations]

Quality of Food Provided in IA Flights

4094. SHRI SURAJ MANDAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the food served by Indian Airlines in its planes bound for Delhi, Patna Ranchi, Calcutta is of inferior quality;

(b if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken to improve its quality?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) The following steps are taken by Indian Airlines to ensure the quality of food on its flights:-

- (i) Pre-flight quality checks and periodical inspection of catering establishments are undertaken by qualified catering staff of ensure quality control;
- (ii) Periodical inspection of caterers' establishments units by medical officers of Indian Airlines is done to ensure maintenance of proper hygienic conditions in the areas where food is prepared stored, preset and loaded;
- (iii) Punitive action is taken against the caterers whenever deficiencies are noticed.

[English]

Tehri Hydro Electric Project

4095. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an increase in the cost of the construction of Tehri Hydro-electric Power Project has been estimated;

(b) if so whether the estimated cost of this project was 3,804 crore rupees and it is now likely to go up to 5058 crore rupees:

(c) if so, the percentage of the work completed by the December, 1991; and

(d) the up per time estimated to be taken to complete the remaining construction works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES. (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The work completed on the project by December, 1991 is as under:-

- Infrastructure works completed.
- All four Nos. Diversion tunnels 11 M. dia each completed.
- Excavation of all Four Head Race Tunnels 8.5 M dia each completed and lining works nearing completion.
- Approach adits to under ground Power House cavern completed./
- River diverted through Right Bank Diversion Tunnels.
- work on foundation of main dam completed.

(d) The entire Tehri Hydro Power Complex is envisaged to be commissioned during 1996-97, subject to availability of adequate financial resources.

New Air routes between Bombay and other States

4096. SHRI PRATAPRAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce new air routes between Bombay

and other States during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). No firm decision has been taken on introduction of any new flight, due to capacity constraints.

Telugu Ganga Project

4097. SHRI N DENNIS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu has approached the World Bank for financial assistance for the implementation of Telugu Ganga Project; and

(b) if so, the details of assistance proposed to be provided by the World Bank?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu have not approached the World Bank for financial assistance for canal works connected with the Telugu Ganga Project. However, the World Bank has been approached for financial assistance towards Madras Transmission and Distribution System. This system envisages (i) improvements to city water supply and sewerage system to handle additional flow of water expected from Kishan river and (ii) improvements to environmental sanitation, etc. Both these components have been pre-appraised by the World Bank at a total cost of Rs. 1105.2 crores.

Expansion Programme by Air India

4098. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA
SEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Air India to bring structural changes in its organisation and fleet planning and management;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) whether the Air India is facing stiff international competition; and

(d) if so, the steps being contemplated to tide over the situation?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Air India has decided to have a more modern and younger fleet in the coming year. However, it is difficult to give an estimate of the likely expenditure at this stage.

Air India is also in the process of finalising a corporate strategy plan in order to meet the competitive challenges. The strategy involves upgrading of areas of consumer contact, provision of comprehensive package of services to the consumer and improving the efficiency of operation.

Enhanced Advertisement Tariff of Doordarshan

4099. SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to enhance the advertisement tariff of

Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

OCB 283 Technology in Rural Areas

4100. SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the french Company, Alcatel, has agreed to transfer its latest OCB 283 technology to public sector,

(b) if so, whether this technology has reached to the ITI;

(c) whether this technology has helped the Department of Telecom. in regard to expansion of Telecom. facilities in the country particularly in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details of rural areas of the country which have been brought under this scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No; yet, Sir

(c) and (d). In view of (b), do not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Resort Exclusively for Foreigners

4101. SHRI MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to construct a tourist resort in Goa exclusively for Japanese;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the income likely to be earned each year;

(c) whether the Government propose to construct such resorts for other foreign national also;

(d) if so, the locations thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The Government does not have a policy to construct resorts exclusively for foreign nationals.

[English]

Opening of Post Offices and Branch Post Offices In States

4102. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN:

SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA:
SHRI NARESH KUMAR BALIYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of post offices and branch post offices opened in the country during 1991-92, State-wise;

(b) the number of post offices and branch post offices proposed to be opened in each State during Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(c) the location of each of the post offices and branch post offices proposed to be opened in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan during Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A statement in this regard is attached.

(b) While it is proposed to further expand the postal facilities in the States during the Eighth Five Year Plan, it is not feasible to state the number of post offices and branch post offices to be opened in each State during the Eighth Five Year Plan as the Eighth Plan has not been finalised.

(c) In view of (b) the question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Annexure-I

Number of Post Offices Opened in the Country During 1991-92, State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Branch Post Offices	Sub-Post Offices
1	2	3	4
1.	Kerala	17	Nil

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Branch Post Offices</i>	<i>Sub-Post Offices</i>
1	2	3	4
2.	Punjab (Chandigarh)	3 + 1	Nil
3.	Uttar Pradesh	40	Nil
4.	Rajasthan	124	Nil
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	3
6.	Assam	55	1
7.	Orissa	68	4
8.	Himachal Pradesh	31	1
9.	Tamilnadu	76	2
	Pondicherry	3	Nil
10.	Bihar	123	Nil
11.	Delhi	Nil	Nil
12.	West Bengal	60	Nil
	Sikkim	13	Nil
	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Nil	Nil
13.	Madhya Pradesh	96	8
14.	Maharashtra	96	6
	Goa	1	Nil
15.	Gujarat (including U.T.'s of Dadar, Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu)	100	3
16.	Haryana	35	1
17.	Karnataka	2	Nil
18.	J & K	23*	1*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/U.T.</i>	<i>Branch Post Offices</i>	<i>Sub-Post Offices</i>
1	2	3	4
19.	North-East	10	Nil
	Tripura	10	Nil
	Mizoram	8	Nil
	Manipur	18	Nil
	Nagaland	9	Nil
	Arunachal Pradesh	11	1
	Meghalaya	5	Nil
Total:		1028	31

* Figures indicate sanctions issued for opening of post offices.

[*Translation*]

Marble Stone in Rajasthan

4103. SHRI BHERU LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand of Marble Stone is increasing in the country and abroad; and

(b) if so, the places in various states where marble stone is found?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Marble deposits of Economic Importance are reported from Nagaur, Udaipur, Banswara, Chittorgarh, Sirohi, Dungarpur, Ajmer, Bundi, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Sikar, Pali, Jaisalmer and Alwar Districts of Rajasthan, Banaskantha, Baroda, Bharuch, Kutch and Panchamanals Districts of Gujarat, Pithoragarh and Mirzapur Districts of Uttar Pradesh, Betul, Chindwara, Dhar, Jabalpur, Morena, Narsingpur and Sindhi districts of Madhya Pradesh, Palamau distt. of Bihar, Guntar, Khammam and Vishakhapatnam Districts of

Andhra Pradesh, Mohindergarh Distt. of Haryana, Gulbarag Distt. of Karnataka, Jalpaiguri Puralia and Bankura Distt. of West Bengal

[*English*]

Electronic Exchanges in West Bengal

4104. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to partly or fully privatise telecom industry;

(b) whether the International Monetary Fund conditionalities involve such a term;

(c) the total number of telephone lines planned in West Bengal during the Eighth Plan period; and

(d) the number of Electronic exchanges functioning in West Bengal and East Zone presently and the number of exchanges proposed to be set up during Eighth Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. Ac-

ording to the New Industrial Policy, both public and private sector are permitted in the Telecom Industry.

(b) No such term has been received by this Ministry from International Monetary Fund;

(c) Draft 8th Plan proposal envisage addition of around 1.80 lakh New Telephone lines in West Bengal during the 8th Plan period.

(d) As on 31.3.91, 369 electronic exchanges were functioning in East Zone (comprising of Orissa Circle, West Bengal Circle/North East circle, Bihar circle and Calcutta Metros district) including 63 electronic exchanges in West Bengal. As regards the number of exchanges proposed for the 8th plan, these have not been firmed up pending finalisation of 8th Five Year Plan.

Agreement Between Orissa Government and Electric Company, USA for Setting Thermal Plant

4105. SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANE-
GRAHI:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Memorandum of Understanding has been signed between the Government of Orissa and the Southern Electric Company, USA for Setting up 1500 MW Thermal Plant in IB Valley near Talchar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An MOU between the U.S. based Company namely M/s Southern Electric International Inc., USA and the Govt. of Orissa has since been signed on 13.12. 1991 by which the Govt. of Orissa proposes to arrange for the private construction, ownership and operation of the 2x210 MW electric power generation stations currently under construction at the IB Valley site in Orissa, the 2x210 MW electric power generation stations approved for construction at the IB Valley site, and the 3 x 500 MW electric power generation stations proposed to be built at the IB Valley site.

Metering of Local Calls

4106. SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to meter local calls in areas covered by MTNL;

(b) whether there has been any opposition to the proposed scheme from urban subscribers;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have decided to postpone the implementation of the said scheme;

(e) the additional revenue expected by adopting this measure; and

(f) the degree of decongestion of exchanges at busy hours?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The proposal to introduce time metering of local calls is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposal has evoked mixed reactions from various telephone users.

(d) Decision has not yet been taken. Question of postponement does not arise.

(e) No additional revenue is anticipated.

(f) The degree of de-congestion will depend on the duration at which the calls are timed. This has not yet been decided.

Handing over properties of ITDC to Multinationals

4107. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASEKHARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

●(a) whether the Government have decided to hand over ITDC hotels to multinationals;

(b) if so whether the prominent hoteliers in the country have protested against the decision of the Government to handover some of the properties of ITDC to multinationals; and

(c) if so, details thereof; and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) No, Sir, However, Government have formulated a scheme whereby small groups of ITDC hotels would be formed for the purpose of developing them as joint ventures with leading foreign hotel chains.

(b) The Federation of Hotel and Restau-

rant Associations of India have represented that the Indian hotel chains may also be permitted to participate in this scheme.

(c) as a much wider of objectives was being served by the scheme as formulated, it was not found feasible to agree to other suggestions.

[Translation]

Issue of bonds for Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

4108. SHRI TEJSINGH RAO BHONSLE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has sought the approval of the Union Government to issue bonds to raise the funds for irrigation projects of the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the approval is likely to be given; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). As the total investable resources for the market borrowing programme, both for the Central and State Governments, is limited there is not scope for allowing any additional allocation to Maharashtra Government over and above the borrowing programme as already approved.

[English]

Awarding of Contracts by Bokaro Steel Plant

4109. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the normal practice followed by the Bokaro Steel Plant for awarding contracts;

(b) whether there has been any deviation from the normal practice in recent days; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOAHAN DEV): (a) Contracts are awarded on the basis of technically acceptable offers as recommended by a Tender Committee constituted for the purpose.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Telegraph Offices with Hindi facility

4110. SHRI VINAY KATIYAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telegraph offices in the country along with the number of those in which facility to send and receive telegrams in Hindi is available;

(b) the number of telegraph offices in which English teleprinters have been provided but Hindi teleprinters have not been provided there; and

(c) the number of such telegraph offices in which teleprinters in Hindi have been provided but either these have not been installed or are out of order?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are 43933 telegraph offices in the country, out of which 21332 telegraph offices have facility to send and receive telegrams in Hindi.

(b) There are 868 telegraph offices in which only English teleprinters have been provided.

(c) There is no telegraph office in the country in which Hindi teleprinter has been provided but is not installed or out of order.

[Translation]

Waiting list of Telephone Connections in U.P.

4112. SHRI GAYA PRASAD KORI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in waiting list to get telephone connections in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise; and

(b) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The districtwise waiting list information as on 30th Sept. 91 has been given in the attached Statement.

(b) The objective of draft 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97) of the department for providing telephone connections is to:-

- provide telephone practically on demand in the rural and tribal areas and
- to contain the waiting list to two years period in charge telephone systems.

With the above objective, plans have been drawn to provide telephone connections to the waiting list applicants progressively during the 8th Plan period.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District HQR.</i>	<i>Total Waiting List</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Agra	11025
2.	Aligarh	1903
3.	Allahabad	4524
4.	Almora	378
5.	Azamagarh	343
6.	Bahraich	100
7.	Ballia	46
8.	Banda	169
9.	Barabanki	124
10.	Bareilly	1128
11.	Basti	19
12.	Bijnore	48
13.	Budaun	26
14.	Bulandhahar	1444
15.	Chamoli	8
16.	Dehradun	8626
17.	Deoria	94
18.	Etah	46
19.	Etawah	343
20.	Faizabad	261
21.	Farrukhabad	560

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District HQR.</i>	<i>Total Waiting List</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
22.	Fatehpur	151
23.	Ferozabad	2230
24.	Ghaziabad	15923
25.	Ghazipur	314
26.	Gonda	22
27.	Gorakhpur	2400
28.	Hamirpur	130
29.	Hardoi	116
30.	Hardwar	1704
31.	Jalaun	493
32.	Jaunpur	113
33.	Jhansi	955
34.	Kanpur	13986
35.	Kanpur (Rural)	182
36.	Lakhimpur Kheri	45
37.	Lalitpur	228
38.	Lucknow	10391
39.	Maharajanj	0
40.	Mathua	1723
41.	Manipuri	143
42.	Mau-Naath Bhanjan	370

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of District HQR.</i>	<i>Total Waiting List</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
43.	Meerut	11205
44.	Mirzapur	151
45.	Moradabad	2475
46.	Muzaffarnagar	1967
47.	Nainital	2783
48.	Pauri Garhwal	143
49.	Pilibhith	34
50.	Pithoragarh	104
51.	Pratapgarh	152
52.	Rae Bareli	5
53.	Rampur	182
54.	Saharanpur	2481
55.	Shahjahanpur	102
56.	Siddharth Nagar	28
57.	Sitapur	70
58.	Sone Bhadra	152
59.	Sultanpur	354
60.	Tehri Garhwal	21
61.	Unnao	50
62.	Uttar Kashi	30
63.	Varanasi	4723

[English]

Expansion of Telegraph Offices in Orissa

4113. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Government propose to expand the telegraph network in Sambalpur district of Orissa during 1992-93;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of existing telegraph offices and the steps taken to improve the facilities so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Telegraph facility will be provided at 40 new locations on phonocom basis during 1992-93. In addition 2 Nos. of combind Post and Telegraph Offices will be connected to Store & Forward Telegraph System.

(c) There are 2100 telegraph offices in Orissa. One Store & Forward Telegraph Concentrator is installed at Sambalpur and one Store & Forward Message Switch 32 Ports has been installed at Cuttack. In addition steps have been taken to upgrade morse systems into electronic key boards and to replace electro-mechanical teleprinters by electronic teleprinters and formatted terminals, besides introducing networking concepts.

Sub-Exchanges in Kozhikode, Kerala

4114. SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is any proposal for

starting sub-exchanges under the Kozhikode Telecom. Division, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with names of places where such exchanges exist?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) The details of proposed Sub exchanges (RLUs) is as below:

Calicut-Chevayur, Calicut South, Elathur, Koduvally, Kunnamangalam, Mavoor, Chelari of Kozhikode district and Malappuram, Kottakkal and Area code of Malappuram district.

(ii) No such Sub-exchanges (RLU) is presently existing in Calicut division.

Waiting List for Telephones in Bombay

4115. SHRI ARVIND TULSIRAM KAMBLE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list of telephone connections in Bombay;

(b) the time by which the waiting list is proposed to be cleared; and

(c) the exact plan in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Waiting list for Telephone Connections in Bombay as on 1.2.92 is 230542.

(b) and (c). OYT and Special Waiting lists as on 30.06.91 have already been

cleared by 31.12.91 (except for City Exchange area which is likely to be cleared by 31.03.92).

As per the draft 8th Five Year Plan (1992-97), it is proposed to add 11,3 lakh lines of switching capacity and provide 9.5 lakh new telephone connections in Bombay. The present waiting list is expected to be cleared progressively during the plan period.

[Translation]

Conversion of Low Power Doordarshan Relay Center at Pilibhit

4116. DR. P.R. GANGWAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a). whether the Government propose to convert the low power Doordarshan relay centre at Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh into a high power relay centre;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) TV service in Pilibhit district of Uttar Pradesh is expected to be considerably strengthened with the commissioning of the high power (10KW) TV transmitter under implementation at Bareilly.

[English]

Electronic Exchanges in West Bengal

4117. SHR RUPCHAND PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges, particularly Chinsura Telephone Exchange in Hooghly district in West Bengal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these are likely to be converted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c). (i) There are 32 telephone exchanges in Hooghly district out of which four are already electronic exchanges 23 telephone exchanges will be converted into electronic, exchanges progressively during 1992-95 as per the policy of the Department.

(ii) 3 telephone exchanges will be converted into electronic exchanges as and when these become due on expiry of their useful life.

(iii) Automatic electro-mechanical exchange has recently been installed at Tarakeshwar and therefore, there is no plan for its conversion into an electronic exchange in near future.

(iv) Existing automatic electro-mechanical exchange at Chinsura has been planned for replacement by an electronic exchange during 1992-93.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Madhya Pradesh

4118. SHRI YOGANAND SARASWATI:
SHRI ARVIND NETAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the grant of financial assistance in 1991 and the number of proposals still under consideration; and

(b) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Out of nineteen proposals along with detailed estimates forwarded by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for development of tourism infrastructure during 1991-92, two proposals are still under consideration. One of the proposals is likely to be approved during the current financial year and for the other clarifications are still awaited from the State Government.

[English]

Electronic Exchange at Kandla Port Complex

4119. DR. K.D. JESWANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to install an electronic exchange in Kandla Port Complex of Gujarat;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what will be its initial capacity?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Planned during 1992-93.

(c) 384 lines.

[Translation]

Telecast of various Games by Doordarshan

4120. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the priority of the Government regarding direct telecast of various games by the Doordarshan; and

(b) the time given by the Doordarshan for such live telecast during the last one year, game-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) The Policy of the Government is to give fair exposure to all disciplines of sport played in and outside the country including rural and tribal areas. Live telecast of various games, however, depends on the popularity/viewership of the game(s) manpower/resource availability and technical feasibility.

(b) Details are given in the attached Statement.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Event	Duration
1.	Gymnastics	5 Hrs. 30 mts.
2.	Power Lifting	8 Hrs.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Duration</i>
3.	Athletics	7 Hrs. 30 mts.
4.	Billiards	12 Hrs.
5.	Shooting Ball	2 Hrs.
6.	Basket Ball	1 Hrs. 13 mts.
7.	Badmitanton	6 Hrs. 10 mts.
8.	Cricket	129 Hrs.
9.	Polo	1 Hr.
10.	Hockey	46 Hrs. 20 mts.
11.	Table Tennis	5 Hrs. 30 mts.
12.	Tennis	85 Hrs.
13.	Kho-Kho	2 Hrs.
14.	Archery	5 Hrs.
15.	Football	74 Hrs.
16.	Snooker	12 Hrs.
17.	Wrestling	15 Hrs.
18.	Carrom	8 Hrs.
Total duration		425 Hrs. 13 mts.

Promotion in Bokaro Steel Plant

4121. SHRI UPENDERA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in Bokaro Steel Limited, junior persons are being promoted and a number of senior officers,

engineers and other employees are being superseded;

(b) whether most of the persons superseded belonged to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections of the society; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact that a large number of senior Officers, engineers and other employees are being superseded in Bokaro Steel Limited.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of Regional Kendra of Doordarshan in Haryana

4122. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any regional kendra of th Doordarshan has been set up in Haryana; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether sufficient opportunities are being made available to the local cultural talents for participating in the Doordarshan programmes being telecast from the other nearby kendra; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. The artists residing in the areas of Haryana nearby to Jalandhar and Delhi are occasionally invited to these Kendras but artists residing in the interior areas of Haryana are generally not invited at either of these Kendras.

(c) The fullfledged TV studio Centre envisaged to be set up at Hissar, when commissioned into service, is expected to

provide opportunities to the local talent of Haryana.

Consumption of Aviation Fuel of Air India and Indian Airlines

4123. SHRI BJOY KRISHNA HAN-DIQUE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure on aviation fuel counts in the total operation expenditure of the Air India and the Indian Airlines; and

(b) whether the fuel cost of these airlines continues to be high as compared to foreign airlines, the cost of which has dropped after the Gulf War?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) During the year 1990-91, the percentage of expenditure on fuel to total operating expenses worked out to 22.4% in Air India and 36.3% in Indian Airlines.

(b) Yes, Sir. The ATF prices in India continue to be high as compared to international prices.

Policy on extra Department Postal System

4124. SHRI E. AHAMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposed to formulate new policy guidelines on Extra Department (ED) Postal System; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRIP.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a)

Proposed new Flights by Air India and Foreign Airlines

4125. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new foreign airline propose to start air services through India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of places which Air India propose to cover in the World during the next years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Air Services Agreement have been initiated in recent past with Uzbekistan, Korea and Vietnam. However, no schedules have so far been filed by their designated carrier.

(b) In the summer schedule for 1992, Air India proposes to operate the existing route network.

Special Area Development Authority

4126. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Special Area Development Authority; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCIN-

DIA): (a) and (b). The scheme of Special Tourism Areas envisages constitution of a Special Area Development Authority in each of the areas by the State Governments. However, the details of the scheme have still to be worked out in consultation with different State Governments.

Model Telecom District in Kerala

4127. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the concept of 'model Telecommunication district' is still being followed by Department of Telecommunications; and

(b) if so, the names of districts in Kerala those declared as model Telecom districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir. There is no concept of model Telecommunication District. However, Telecom. Districts are formed on the basis of Secondary Switching Areas and workload.

(b) There are no model Telecom. Districts. However, there are 10 Telecom. Districts in Kerala Circle, viz., Ernakulam, Trivandrum, Calicut, Quilon, Trichur, Cannanore, Kottayam, Palghat, Alleppey and Pathanamthitta.

Modernisation of Exchanges in Rajasthan

4128. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop/modernise the telephone exchanges in Rajasthan during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the telephone exchanges in Sojat and Jaitaran (Pali District without STD facility; and

(d) the name of places in Rajasthan where telephone exchanges are proposed to be provided with STD facility during the current year and next financial year, district-wise particularly in Jaitrann and Sojat Exchanges?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are given below:—

Development: Department of Telecommunications has formulated draft 8th five year plan with an objective:

- to provide telephone connections paractically on demand in rural and tribal areas.
- waiting period for telephone connections not to exceed two years.

Modernisation: (i) Replacement of all manual exchanges by automatic electronic exchanges by March, 1994. (ii) Replacement of all small automatic electromechanical exchanges by electronic exchanges by March, 1997. (iii) Replacement of life-expired and worn out exchanges as and when become due. (iv) provision of NSD facility to all exchanges by 1.4.1997. (v) Telecommunications facilities in all panchayat villages by 1.4.1995.

(c) Details are given below:

(i) Sojat Road (ii) Sojat City (iii) Jaitaran

(d) The names of places are given in the Statement attached.

STATEMENT

Name of places where STD is proposed to be provided in Rajasthan during 1991-92 and 1992-93

Current Year (1991-92)

1. Falna	Pali District
2. Gulabpura	Bhilwara
3. Kankroli	Rajasmand
4. Mathania	Jodhpur
5. Dausa	Dausa
6. Vijaynagar	Bhilwara
7. Kotputli	Jaipur
8. Shahpura	Jaipur
9. Achrol	Jaipur
10. Khairthal	Alwar
11. Bandikui	Dausa
12. Lalsot	Dausa

During 1992-93

1. Bayana	Swaimadhopur
2. Chirawa	Jhunjhunu
3. Khetri	Jhunjhunu
4. Gangapurcity	Swaimadhopur
5. Hindauncity	Swaimadhopur
6. Mount Abu.	Sirohi
7. Makrana	Nagaur

8. Kuchamancity Nagaur
 9. Nathdawara Rajasmand
 10. Suratgarh Sriganganagar

STD at Sojat has been planned during 1992-93

There is no proposal to provide STD facility at Jaitaran during 1992-93, due to non-availability of transmission media.

Impact of Decontrol of Steel In Construction Activities

4129. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review its policy of decontrolling of steel on selective basis as the expected increase of steel price from rupees fifteen hundred to rupees three thousand per tonne would adversely affect the construction activities all over the country, especially in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps contemplated by the Government to provide employment to the construction labourers; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Deregulation of iron and steel announced on 16.1.1992 is not expected to affect the construction industry adversely. Instead, deregulation would increase efficiency and would provide the requisite environment for creation of new capacities in the private sector, for meeting the increasing requirements of the future.

Setting up of Steel Plants in Orissa

4130. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1141 on November 28, 1991 regarding setting up of steel plants in Orissa with private collaboration and state the details of memorandum of understanding signed between the parties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): The Government of Orissa has initiated that it has sponsored a public limited company, Kalinga Steels (India) Ltd. and has on 1st November, 1991, entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Dr. Swaraj Paul of the Caparo Group of the United Kingdom to set up an integrated steel plant at Daitari in Orissa. As per the MOU:-

(i) Kalinga Steels Ltd. is expected to be in the private sector with full support from the Government of Orissa.

(ii) The Caparo Group with its associates, in consultation with the Government of Orissa, will form the Board of Management of Kalinga Steels.

(iii) Caparo will arrange to evaluate the different technology options.

(iv) Caparo will arrange a financing package including foreign currency and rupee components.

(v) Both parties agree to start work on this project immediately. The MOU will be appropriately expanded, modified and detailed into an agreement in due course.

The State Government has informed

that the techno-economic viability of the project is under examination by the Caparo Group. They expect the production to be about 3 million tonnes per annum. However, the cost of the steel plant and its expected date of completion has yet to be firmed up by the promoters.

Rally by Journalist and Non-Journalists

4131. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR
PATEL:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware about the rally of journalist and non-journalist held on December 24, 1991 at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) the steps Government have taken on their demands?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to Press reports, the demands were:

- (i) setting up of a parliamentary committee to look into all the labour laws concerning newspaper industry.
- (ii) Maintenance of the independent character of the Navbharat Times.
- (iii) Abolition of the contract system in newspapers and other publications and the regularisation of the services of those working on contract.

(iv) Steps to end the 'onslaught' of managements on the freedom of the press.

(c) The Ministry of Information & Broadcasting have not received any representation/memorandum about demands. However, the aforesaid demands have been noted from press reported. As regards grievances about labour matters, specific grievances will have to be taken by the aggrieved parties in the relevant forum as per applicable labour laws. Complaints regarding violation of freedom of press can also be taken up with the Press Council of India.

Disinvestment of Shares of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited

4132. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have disinvested about eight per cent shares of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

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

(c) its repercussions on Corporate Sector for basic telephone services?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government have disinvested 20 per cent shares of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. in favour of Public Sector financial/investment institutions, mutual funds and merchant banks by end of February, 1992.

(c) It has no repercussions on provision of basic telephone services.

**STD facility for Tehri and Uttarkashi
Districts of Uttar Pradesh**

4133. DR. RAMESH CHAND
TOMAR:
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether STD facility introduced for
Tehri and Uttarkashi districts of Uttar Pradesh
after the earthquake there, is still available
there;

(b) whether the Government propose to
continue this facility for other hilly areas also;
and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been proposed in the 8th Plan
to extend STD facility to all exchanges, in-
cluding those in the hilly areas.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Shifting of 400 KV Electric Projects

4134. DR. SWAMI SURESHANAND:
SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR
RAWAT:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-
CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to
shift 400 K.V. Electric establishment from
Agra district in Uttar Pradesh to somewhere
else; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CON-
VENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI
KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Mode of Selection of Hindi Films

4135. DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the mode of selection of films par-
ticularly Hindi films for telecast;

(b) the amount paid by the Government
to telecast the films:

(c) whether any complaints have been
received by the Government to telecast sub-
standard films, particularly Hindi films on
Doordarshan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS):

(a) The following are the broad criteria for
selection of feature films for telecast on
Doordarshan:-

(a) International/National/State Awards won

(b) Thematic Value

(c) Cinematic Value

(d) Entertainment Value

(e) Suitability for Family Viewing.

(f) Year of production

(g) Extent to which the film has already been commercially exploited

(h) Number of times the film has been shown on TV and from which Kendras

(b) The rate of payment by Doordarshan for telecast of feature films on National Network are as follows:—

<i>Category of film</i>	<i>Amount of royalty</i>
'A' Grade	Rs. 6.50 lakhs
'B' + Grade	Rs. 5.00 lakhs
'B' Grade	Rs. 3.50 lakhs
Premier telecast	Rs. 8.00 lakhs
Late night films	Rs. 3.50 lakhs
Foreign films telecast at late night chunk	Rs. 1.75 lakhs
Old Classics (A Grade)	Rs. 6.50 lakhs

(c) and (d). Reaction of all the viewers to the films telecast by Doordarshan are not alike. Complaints or suggestions from the viewers are received regularly by Doordarshan and these are duly taken into consideration for the betterment of the service.

Action Plan Tourism Development

4136. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to formulate a tourism development action plan in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposed plan;

(c) the details of the famous tourist spots in the country provided with extra facilities to earn foreign exchange during 1991-92; and

(d) by when the action plan is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). An action plan for tourism development in the country is being finalised.

As regards provisioning of facilities at tourist sports in the country, this is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, the Central Department of Tourism extends financial assistance to the State Governments for the augmentation of tourism infrastructure on specific proposals based on their merits, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Regulations on Operation of Deep Sea Fishing

4137. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to bring a legislation for monitoring and regularity the operations of Indian deep sea fishing facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of the proposed legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO):

(a) and (b). Government is examining a proposal for a legislation for regulating and monitoring operations of Indian deep sea fishing vessels with a view to optimally exploit fishery resources in the Indian EEZ without endangering the marine environment. Proposal, inter alia, includes regulating the fishing seasons, fishing gears, type and number of fishing vessels, fishing areas, species, safety aparmetres, reports and returns, base ports.

[*Translation*]

Irregularities In Bld of Gandhar Power Project

4138. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI:
SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHR RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints with regard to the alleged irregularities in the auction organised for Gandhar Power Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any enquiry has been ordered in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No auction was organised for the Gandhar Power Project of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC).

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Postal Materials in West Bengal

4139. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute scarcity of postal materials like Inland Letters, Post-Cards, Money Order Forms and Postal Orders in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal particularly in Alipurduar Sub-division;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken for the smooth supply of postal materials in this region?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of answer to 'a' above, does not arise.

(c) The prescribed system for supply of postal materials which is being followed in the region is working smoothly.

[*Translation*]

Arrfars of NTPC Due to Bihar

4140. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have to pay a very huge amount to the National Thermal Power Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the outstanding amount for each of the last three years;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government for payment of outstanding dues; and

(d) whether the NTPC supplies power to Bihar at higher rates; and

(e) if so, the reason thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir. Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB) has to pay an amount of Rs. 253.71 crores plus a surcharge of Rs. 75.02 crores as on end February '92 for supply of power from NTPC stations.

(b) The amounts outstanding for the last three years are as under:—

<i>Outstanding Dues</i>	<i>Surcharge Billed (Rs. Crs.)</i>	<i>(Rs. Crs.)</i>
1.4.89	29.65	3.53
1.4.90	96.01	13.05
1.4.91	137.84	32.36
29.2.92	253.71	75.02

(c) The steps taken for recovery of dues include frequent visits to State Electricity Board and State Government by Senior executives of the NTPC, organising meetings, recovery through Central Appropriation, etc.

(d) No, Sir. For energy supply from Farakka power station of NTPC, the rate applicable to other States of Eastern Region is also being charged to Bihar. For power supply from Northern Region also, NTPC is billing as per the rates prevalent in Northern Region according to the global accounts prepared by Northern Region Electricity Board.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Hydro Electric Power Project in Karnataka

4141. SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEER-APPA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up Hydro-electric power generation projects in Bidar district in Karnataka to augment the power generation in the State;

(b) if so, the names of project pending for clearance; and

(c) the time by which these are exacted to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No hydro-electric power project is contemplated to be set up in Bidar District of Karnataka, in near future. However, scope for setting up two mini hydel projects has been identified.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Power Generation in Eighth Plan

4142. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of installation of per Megawatt (MW) of thermal, hydel and atomic power stations, respectively;

(b) the share of thermal, hydel and atomic power in the projected additional capacity of power generation in the Eighth Plan period; and

(c) the sources of funding for the additional capacity of generation, transmission and distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House

(b) and (c). The Eighth Plan has not yet been finalised.

Expenditure Incurred in Generation of Power through NCES in A and N Islands

4143. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-

CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Island for generating power through non-conventional energy sources as on 31st January, 1992 and the installed capacity of power generation by these projects; and

(b) the actual generation of power for the last one year giving month-wise break-up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). In the Union Territory of Andaman & Nicobar Islands, small power generating units based on Solar Photovoltaic, Wind Energy and Biomass energy generation technologies have been installed in different locations in a decentralised way. Installation of 15 small wind battery chargers worth Rs. 4.06 lakh has been taken up of which 9 Mahines have so far been installed. 4 nos. of Biomass based gasifiers and Stirling energy of aggregate capacity 14.90 kilowatt (equivalent) have been installed in mechanical and electrical mode at a reported expenditure of Rs. 6.432 lakh. In addition, another 100 kilowatt gasifier system has been installed under a separate R & D Project at a reported expenditure of Rs. 3.70 lakh. About 200 nos. of Solar Photovoltaic Systems of aggregate capacity of about 125 kilowatt have been taken up at different locations for street lighting, community television/ lighting, water pumping and small power generating units. Out of these 17 numbers of small power plants of about 85 kilowatt total capacity are under installation. Solar Photovoltaic modules have been provided by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and cost of balance of systems and other charges have been met by the Union Territory Administration. Non-conventional energy devices being small in

capacity and installed in a decentralised way, monthwise authenticated data of energy generation is not available.

Installed capacity of Power Generation in A and N Islands

4144. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present installed capacity of power generation in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the actual power available for distribution as on 31st January, 1992;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to assess the actual requirement of power; and

(c) if so, the present demand and supply position as projected in Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) The present installed capacity in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as on 31st January, 1992 was of the order of 28 MW. However, the derated a capacity which was available for power distribution was of the ordered 23 MW.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised so far.

Temporary Status for Daily Wage Workers in Punjab

4145. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether R.M.S. Divisions in Punjab Circle are regularising the service of daily wage workers after giving them temporary status;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are no daily wage workers on a regular basis in R.M.S. Divisions in Punjab Circle. However, occasionally against leave vacancies, arrangements on daily wage basis are made.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Food Engineering Centres

4146. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian food processing industry has failed to make the grade for lack of proper infrastructure for inventing specialised machinery;

(b) whether none of the manufacturers was engaged in the development of new lines of plant and machinery for the industry;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have framed any scheme for setting up a chain of "food engineering" centres for research and development of proper equipment for the purpose;

(e) if so, details and funds anticipated in this regard therefor; and

(f) whether any such centre shall be set

up in Calcutta, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHARGOMANGO): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c). At present manufacturers in the country are not engaged in the development of new lines of plant and machinery for the industry mainly due to non-availability of Basic research & development facilities, prototype development and scale up facilities, product testing and marketing facilities.

(d) and (e). Ministry of Food Processing Industries has formulated a scheme for setting up one Food Engineering Centre at CFTRI Mysore during the 8th Plan to cater to the need of Food Processing Industry for the development of Food Processing machinery and Research & Development facilities with total financial outlay of Rs. 5.00 crores.

(f) No, Sir, only one Centre is proposed to be set up at CFTRI Mysore using the existing available infrastructure and expertise.

Expenditure on Advertisement by D.A.V.P.

4147. SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) expenditure on advertisement by DAVP language-wise during 1991-92:

(b) the number of papers, big, medium and small, which received advertisement from the DAVP during the year, language-wise; and

(c) the criteria for the classification for newspapers for application of different rates and the present schedule of rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARIGIRJAVYAS):

(a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Classification of newspapers for application of rates is based on cost, related to circulation with in-built weightage to small and medium newspapers.

The present rate ranges from Rs. 8.70 to Rs. 31.50 for newspapers having circulation figures upto 50,000 copies with additional 46.2 paise per thousand copies above 50,000 copies.

Exploration of Bauxite and Iron Ore in Kerala

4148. SHRI THAYILJOHNANJALOSE: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any survey for locating Bauxite in Alleppey and Ernakulam districts and also iron ore in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHR BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Preliminary mineral survey by Geological Survey of India (GSI) have not revealed any bauxite occurrence of economic significance in Alleppey and Ernakulam districts of Kerala.

A total of 102.528 million tonnes of iron ore containing 31.5 to 41.2% iron have been estimated by G.S.I. in Eleyettimala, Alampara, Nanminda, Naduvallur, Cherruppa and

East and West Hill Bands of Kozhikode and Korattimala of Malappuram district.

(c) Does not arise.

Ratnagiri Airport

4149. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Ratnagiri Airport has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the air-services are likely to be started therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) The airport at Ratnagiri belongs to the State Government. The National Airports Authority has no plans to take up any work there.

(b) Vayudoot has no immediate plans to restore operations to Ratnagiri.

[*Translation*]

Change in Doordarshan Programmes

4150. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:
SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHRY:

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether programme schedule of the Doordarshan is changed frequently;

(b) if so, the number of programmes changed during the last three months;

(c) the reasons for change for each programme; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such changes in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c). No, Sir. According to Doordarshan, only 5% of the programmes are changed at the last minute due to programme exigencies and unavoidable reasons.

(d) It is the endeavour of Doordarshan to adhere to the announced schedule of programmes.

[*English*]

Joint Venture of ABB & NTPC

4151. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA:
SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA:
SHRI S.B. THORAT:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRI RABI RAY:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:
SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH:
SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:
DR. Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint venture is proposed to be set up between the Swedish multinational electrical equipment manufacturers, ABB and the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any protest has been re-

ceived against the proposed joint venture;
and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Area Brown Boveri of Switzerland and the National Thermal Power Corporation have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to confirm the intention of the parties concerned to set up a power plant through a new joint sector company in accordance with the notified policy of Government of India to encourage greater participation by private enterprises in the Electricity Sector to bring in additionally of resources from the private sector for capacity addition programme in electricity generation, supply and distribution fields.

(c) and (d). In an open letter to the Prime Minister, the National Confederation of Officers' Association (NCOA) have, inter-alia, stated that implementation of power projects through such joint ventures may lead to high costs and under-utilisation of indigenous capacity. The letter also questions other issues such as need for gas-based power projects as also the need for foreign/private investment in the power sector.

Government policy to encourage pri-

vate sector participation in power sector has been evolved to attract additionally of resources for power sector programmes through private sector investment to meet severe power shortages. Adequate mechanisms are available to limit project costs. The power capacity addition programme of the country is such that available indigenous capacity would be used.

International Airlines from major Airports

4152. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of international airlines operating through the airports of Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay and Madras respectively alongwith the names of the airlines and the frequency of service at each airport;

(b) the details of the international air traffic growth in these cities during each of the last five years, year-wise and city-wise;

(c) the reasons for low international air traffic growth at Calcutta airport; and

(d) the details of the action taken/proposed to be taken to increase international air traffic at Calcutta airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The number of weekly services operated by international airlines at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras airports are given below:

S. No.	Name of airline	Bombay	Delhi	Calcutta	Madras
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aeroflot	-	6	2	-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of airline</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Madras</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Air France	3	5	-	-
3.	Alitalia	2	2	-	-
4.	Ariana Afghan Airlines	-	4	-	-
5.	Air Mauritius	2	-	-	-
6.	Air Lanka	2	-	-	5
7.	Air Tanzania	1	-	-	-
8.	Alyemda	1	-	-	-
9.	British Airways	7	6	-	2
10.	Biman Bangladesh	2	-	23	-
11.	Cathay Pacific	4	-	-	-
12.	Czechoslovakia Airline	1	-	-	-
13.	Delta Airways	3	3	-	-
14.	Druk Air	-	2	1	-
15.	Egypt Air	1	-	-	-
16.	Ethiopian Airlines	3	-	-	-
17.	Emirates	13	5	-	-
18.	Gulf Air	24	6	-	-
19.	Iran Air	1	-	-	-
20.	Japan Air	-	1	-	-
21.	Kenya Airways	3	-	-	-
22.	Kuwait Airways	7	3	-	-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of airline</i>	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>Delhi</i>	<i>Calcutta</i>	<i>Madras</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	—	3	—	—
24.	Lufthansa	5	5	—	—
25.	LOT Polish Airlines	—	1	—	—
26.	Malaysian Airline	—	2	—	6
27.	Pakistan International Airlines	5	7	—	—
28.	Royal Jordanian	—	2	1	—
29.	Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation	2	14	2	—
30.	Saudia	8	2	—	2
31.	Syrian Arab Airlines	1	1	—	—
32.	Singapore Airline	4	3	2	4
33.	Swiss Air	4	3	—	—
34.	Tarom (Romanian Airline)	—	—	2	—
35.	Thai Airways	—	5	3	—
36.	Turkish	1	—	—	—
37.	Yemen Airlines	2	—	—	—
38.	Zambia Airways	1	—	—	—
39.	Air India	74	35	2	9
40.	Indian Airlines	6	13	11	9
Total		193	139	49	37
Grand Total		: 418			

(b) *The details of the international air traffic growth in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras during last 5 years is given below:-*

Year	% Growth of Traffic of international passengers over the previous year			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Madras
1986-87	6.1	12.5	1.4	2.8
1987-88	6.0	12.8	7.9	11.1
1988-89 (-)	1.3	15.3	2.8	0.0
1989-90 (-)	1.1	(-) 6.9	4.0	10.9
1990-91 (-)	2.6	(-) 9.8	(-) 5.1	8.2

(c) and (d). International traffic moves basically for leisure or business. Airlines operate to any particular destination on the basis of commercial viability. Government has been following the policy of giving traffic rights to Calcutta liberally.

TV Relay Centres at Phulbani and Bolangeri in Orissa

4153. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to increase the capacity of TV relay centres at Phulbani and Bolangeri in Orissa; and

(b) if so, by when?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRJA VYAS): (a) There is no approved scheme, at present, to increase the capacity of TV relay centres at Phulbani and Bolangir in Orissa.

(b) Does not arise.

New Vigilance Organisation in Telecom Department

4154. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a new intelligence and vigilance organisation to check the corrupt practices in telecommunication department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). It is proposed to revamp the vigilance set-up of the department so as to make it more effective in detecting, preventing and curbing corrupt practices leading to leakage of Government revenue. Besides, the department has also sought CBI assistance and CBI cells meant exclusively for checking leakage of telephone revenue have been set up at 4 cities to start with.

(c) Does not arise.

ADB Assistance for Distribution System in Karnataka

4155. SHR S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has approved US \$ 100 m. loan for improving the power distribution system in the urban centres in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details of the assistance; and

(c) the time by which the ADB aided programme will be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

Gold and Other Minerals in Karnataka

4156. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. has discovered a gold ore reserve in Wondalli, Raichur district in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the quantum of gold ore explored; and

(c) the facts and the details of the other mineral reserves explored during April–October, 1991 in the area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mineral Exploration Corporation Ltd. (MECL) have estimated a reserve of 4.69 lakh tonnes of gold ore with average grade of 2.76 grams per tonne in Wondalli, Raichur district in Karnataka.

(c) Exploration for other minerals was not carried out in the area.

Production of Steel

4157. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of crude steel produced by the Steel Authority of India during the first eight month of 1991–92;

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by it to step up production of value added items;

(c) whether the SAIL is supplying corrosion resistant steel to the Indian Railways;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the countries to which galvanised products are being exported; and

(f) the demand for steel estimated in the country during 1992–93?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Production of Crude steel during the first eight months of year 1991–92 was 62.5 lakh tonnes by SAIL.

(b) By stabilising cold rolled mill II of Bokaro Steel Plant, SAIL has enhanced the production of value added items. With increased focus on large number of inter-plant transfer of semis-finished steel next year, the production of value added items will increase.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Total supply of corrosion resistant steel from SAIL to Indian Railways during April '91 Jan. '92 was 7540 tonnes.

(e) So far during 1991-92, there has not been any export of galvanized sheets products produced by SAIL. However, an order for export of 12,000 tonnes of galvanized corrugated sheets to Bangladesh has been booked by SAIL.

In addition, SAIL have recently exported 60 tonnes of galvanized wires made out of wire rods from Bhilai Steel Plant to UAE.

(f) The demand of finished steel for the year 1991-92 is estimated at 163.5 lakh tonnes.

[Translation]

Collision at Bombay Airport

4158. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether two aeroplanes narrowly escaped a head on collision at Bombay airport in January, 1992;

(b) if so, the details of persons found responsible for the incident and the action taken against them;

(c) whether the Government have given any directions to pilots and other officers to avoid recurrences of such incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (e). On 10.1.1992, when an Indian Airlines aircraft was backtracking on runway after landing at Bombay airport, an

Air India aircraft took off from the opposite end of the runway. The incident is under investigation.

Pay Phone Facility

4159. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to extend 'Pay Phone' facility in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the target period fixed for completion of the project; and

(d) whether it is proposed to introduce the 'Chip System' for phones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have liberalised the allotment of Public Call Offices to be allotted to all those who volunteer subject to the satisfaction of the guidelines laid by department and feasibility.

(c) The targets regarding 'Pay Phones' are fixed every year depending upon potential, availability of equipment etc. and demand.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Jal Dhara Scheme in Orissa

4160. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for sinking of wells under the Jal Dhara Scheme in Orissa during the last two years; and

(b) the extent to which the target has been achieved during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). The Jal Dhara Scheme was one time measure initiated by the Government in 1988-89 to provide pumpsets to marginal farmers in identified Drought Prone Areas of 13 States. A target of 3171 pumpsets was proposed under the scheme for Orissa against which 3099 pumpsets were achieved under this scheme during 1989-90 and 1990-91.

Conference of Power Minister on Renewable Energy Sources

4161. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister stressed the need for a separate dispensation to promote New and Renewable Energy Sources (NRES);

(b) if so, the decision taken in the conference on February, 20;

(c) number of Ministers participated in the conference; and

(d) the recommendations of the conference accepted by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources organised a first ever Conference of Ministers in-charge of Non-Conventional Energy Sources of State Governments and Union Territories on 20th February, 1992. About 20 dignitaries including a Governor, Lt. Govern-

ors, and Ministers participated in the Conference, besides Secretaries and other Senior Officers of various States/Union Territories. While addressing the participants, the Prime Minister stressed for the need of separate dispensation to be given to new and renewable energy sources programmes.

Salient recommendations of the conference are given as under:

1. Development and popularisation of NRSE to be launched as a mass movement by Central Government; State Governments; social, scientific and charitable institutions so as to develop NRSE culture in the length and breadth of the country for better nergy availability, economic growth and sustained all round development together with better environment.
2. Providing adequate financial resources and incentives in the central and state government plans during the coming 8th Five Year Plan and subsequent plans.
3. Making sustained efforts to develop and disseminate various types of systems and devices based on renewable sources of energy for power generation, process heat and supplementing/conservation of cooking fuel.
4. Providing training to local people in the fabrication, propagation and maintenance of NRSE systems and devices with the long terms objective of absorption of these technologeis by local artisans, to the extent possible.
5. Use of electronic media both at Central and State Governments levels for creating of mass-aware-

ness, wider publicity and education.

6. Various State Governments and implementing agencies are being advised to make use of the above recommendations in development and popularisation of new and renewable sources of energy.

Pottern Irrigation Project in Orissa

4162. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have accorded approval to the revised estimates for pottern irrigation project in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the grant-in-aid has since been released; and

(d) if not, when it is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Public Investment Board has cleared the revised estimates for an estimated cost of Rs. 88.88 crores in its meeting held on 6.12.1990 subject to furnishing of the required environmental data by the State Government to be Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) and (d). An amount of Rs. 59.70 crores has so far been reimbursed by Government of India.

Requirement of Newsprint

4163. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

the total quantity requirement and pro-

duction of newsprint in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): The total demand for newsprint in the country during 1991-92 is estimated at 5.60 lakh Metric Ton (MTs).

The production target of newsprint in the country during the year 1991-92 is 2.95 lakh MTs and the actual production achieved between April, 1991 and January, 1992 is 2,35,212 MT.

Public Telephones

4164. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:
SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:
SAHRIMATI RITA VERMA:
SHRI N.K. BALIYAN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target was fixed for opening of public telephones during 1991-92 in Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the number of public telephones opened in the above states during the same period, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Thermal Power Station at Sagardighi, West Bengal

4165. SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for setting up of a thermal power station at Sagardighi, West Bengal has been awaiting clearance for many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, along with the details of the scheme; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) to (c). The Central Electricity Authority (CEA) have received in March, 1992, from the West Bengal Power Development Corporation, a revised Project Feasibility Report of 4x500 MW Thermal Power Station at Murshidabad envisaging installation of 2x500 MW in Stage-I and 2x500 MW in Stage-II for techno-economic appraisal. The State Authorities have obtained environmental clearance in respect of the proposed station for a capacity of 1000 MW and have also tied up water availability. Other essential inputs such as coal linkage and its transportation, fly ash management plan, clearance from Civil Aviation authorities and compliance of Section 29 of Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 etc. are yet to be tied up by the State Authorities. The scheme is not in a state of readiness for techno-economic clearance by the CEA and could be considered only after all the essential inputs have been tied up and the requisite clearances have been obtained by the State Authorities.

[*Translation*]

Tourist Places in Haryana

4166. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the details of the tourist places in Haryana, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): The Central Department of Tourism does not maintain district-wise list of tourist places in the States. However, the Central Department of Tourism in consultation with the State Government have identified the following travel circuits for phased development.

- (Delhi) - Suraj Kund - Badkhal - Hodal - Palwal - Sohna - Dharuhera - Sultanpur - Gurgaon - (Delhi).
- (Delhi) - Rohtak - Panipat - Karnal - Kurukshetra - Tajewala - Kalesar - Sidhaaura - Narayangarh - Panchkula - Pinjore - Chandigarh.

[*English*]

Power Losses in DESU

4167. SHRI NITISH KUMAR:
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether factory owners in Delhi have demanded three year freeze in DESU tariff rates;

(b) whether any estimate of power losses in transmission and distribution and distribution system in Delhi has been made;

(c) if so, the percentage thereof;

(d) whether DESU are incurring heavy losses due to theft of power also;

(e) if so, the estimated annual loss on this account; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to check these losses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). DESU has estimated its Transmission & Distribution losses during 1991-92 at 19.5%. It is not possible to segregate the technical losses and commercial losses (including theft of electricity). Theft of energy has been made a cognizable offence under Indian Electricity Act, 1910. DESU has already intensified its drive against theft/misuse of electricity. During the period April-December, 1991, DESU has checked 36957 cases and detected 22783 cases of theft of energy. 541 FIRs were lodged with the police for prosecution.

Telephone Exchanges in Himachal Pradesh

4168. PROF. PRM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the locations of new telephone exchanges set up in Himachal Pradesh during 1991-92; district-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to set up more telephone exchanges in the state during 1992-93; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A Statement is attached at Annexure.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A tentative list of 22 new telephone exchanges proposed for installation in Himachal Pradesh during 1992-93 subject to the approval of plans and availability of equipment and other resources has been drawn up. The district-wise details and locations are furnished in the statement attached at Statement.

STATEMENT

Part (a): Districtwise number of new telephone exchanges set up in Himachal Pradesh during 1991-92 (upto 29.2.92) and their locations

Sl. No.	Name of District	Number of new Telephone Exchanges	Locations
1	2	3	4
1.	Bilaspur	1	Makra-Karloti
2.	Chamba	1	Khajjar
3.	Hamirpur	1	Tal
4.	Kullu	1	Hurfa
5.	Mandi	2	Chandesh and Thaitikhod
6.	Shimla	4	Durgapur, Beolia, Bharanu, Shimla Electronic Exchanges.
7.	Sirmour	2	Shergaon, Parara
8.	Solan	3	Diggal, Dharot, Bhumti
9.	Una	1	Nangal Jaryala

Part (c). Tentative list of exchanges proposed for installation during 1992-93.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Number of Telephone Exchanges</i>	<i>Locations</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Hamirpur	3	Kashmir, Rail & Kuthera
2.	Kangra	4	Logroo, Kaswakotala, Alampur and Badhukhar
3.	Kullu	1	Chhani Khod
4.	Mandi	4	Jarol, Randhara, Chandial and Bhaderwar
5.	Shimla	4	Bhatwari, Lower Koti, Mandhol and Sainj
6.	Sirmaur	1	Brahma-Papri
7.	Solan	5	Balera, Kuftoo Manjhu, Sai and Dadota

Modernisation of Airports in Kerala

4169. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI THAYIL JOHN ANJALOSE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to modernise Cochin and Trivandrum airports in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The International Airports Authority of India have allocated a sum of Rs. 11.36 crores for improvement and modernisation of Trivandrum airport by way of strengthening of runway, taxi-track, apron, construction/modification of terminal and other buildings, provision of airfield lighting and navigational aids. In the case of Cochin Airport, the National Airports Authority has been asked to examine the feasibility of expansion.

Flight from Calicut to Gulf Countries

4170. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce flights from Calicut to Gulf countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRIMADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) and (b). Indian Airlines has already

introduced tripe weekly service on the Calicut-Sharjah-Calicut route with effect from 15.2.1992.

Diesel Power Stations in Kerala

4171. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has requested the Union Government for approval and financial assistance for the Branapuram, Calicut and Kasargod Diesel power stations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Government of Kerala have submitted proposal for Diesel based power stations at Brahmapuram, Kasargod and Vadakara/Kozhikode and have sought external bilateral assistance for their projects. Kerala Government have been advised to tie up various inputs particularly fuel oil linkage before the schemes are processed for approval and financial assistance.

[*Translation*]

Doordarshan Kendra at Khajuraho

4172. KUMARI UMA BHARTI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently received any proposal to set up a Doordarshan Kendra at Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, by when it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS):

(a) and (b). Requests have been received from time to time for expansion of TV service in the State of Madhya Pradesh including Khajuraho. Extension of TV service to Khajuraho, as also similarly placed areas in the country, can be carried out in a phased manner depending upon availability of resources for future plans of TV expansion and interse priorities for th extension of TV service to the uncovered parts of country.

Theft at Airports

4173. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether goods in large quantity are stolen from various airports;

(b) if so, the value of goods stolen from Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta airports during each of the last three years; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Small Hydro—Electric Projects in Madhya Pradesh

4174. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of small hydro—electric

projects of Madhya Pradesh pending clearance; and

(b) the time by which these are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). No small hydro—electric power project of Madhya Pradesh costing more than Rs. 25 Crores is pending for clearance with the Government. Execution of the projects costing less than Rs. 25 Crores has been delegated to the respective state authorities.

[English]

Digital Electronic Exchange In Delhi

4175. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the telephone exchanges in Delhi have been converted into digital electronic exchanges;

(b) if so, the names thereof together with the line capacity of each of the exchanges; and

(c) if not, the time by which they are likely to be converted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The names and capacities of the exchanges which have been converted into digital electronics exchanges in Delhi are given in the attached Statement—I.

(c) (i) Electromechanical exchanges detailed in Statement—II are pro-

posed to be replaced to digital electronic exchanges during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(ii) The remaining electromechani-

cal exchanges (detailed in statement—III) will be replaced by digital electronic in phases on expiry of their effective life of 25 years.

STATEMENT-I

A. List of Exchanges converted into digital electronic exchanges

S. No.	Name of Exchange	Type	Code	Capacity
1.	Jorbagh	X-Bar	62	6000 L
2.	Laxmi Nagar	SXS	24	2700 L
3.	Shahdara	—do—	21	2100 L
4.	Delhi Gate	—do—	20	9700 L
5.	Delhi Gate	—do—	27	3600 L
6.	Delhi Cantt	—do—	39	3900 L
7.	Janakpuri	—do—	55	5100 L
8.	Shaktinagar	—do—	74	600 L
9.	Nangloi	—do—	87	500 L
10.	Neajagarh	—do—	806	600 L
11.	Badli	—do—	746	700 L
12.	Alipur	—do—	745	700 L
13.	Narela	—do—	747	700 L
14.	Lodi Road	PRX	36	3000 L

S. No.	Name of Exchange	Type	Code	Capacity
<i>B. List of Exchanges Converted into Analogue Electronic Exchanges</i>				
1.	Janpath	X Dar	32	6000 L
2.	Karol Bagh	SXS	36	4000 L
3.	Idgah	—do—	51	9000 L

Note: X—Bar= Cross Bar Exchange SXS=Strowge Exchange PRX=Electronic Exchange of Philips

STATEMENT-II

List of ElectroMechanical Exchanges Proposed to be Replaced During 8th Five year Plan

S. No.	Name of Exchange	Capacity	Target
1.	'61/69' Jorbagh	12,600 L	1992-93
2.	'38' Rajpath	8,900 L	1992-93
3.	'58' Karol Bagh	9,000 L	1992-93
4.	'63' Okhla	7,000 L	1993-94
5.	'31', '34' and '35' Janpath	8,100 L	1994-95
6.	'67' Chankayapuri	8,400 L	1994-95
7.	'65' Hauz Khas	8,000 L	1994-95
8.	'50', '59' Rajouri Garden	11,000 L	1944-95

STATEMENT-III

List of Electro-Mechanical Exchanges to be Converted into Digital/Electronic Exchanges Replacement After Expiry of Their Prescribed Life of 25 Years.

Sl. No.	Code	Type of Exch.	Name of Exchange	Capacity	Target
1.	52	LME	Idgah-II	10,000 L	2001-2002
2.	73	OKI	Idgah-III	10,000 L	2011-2012
3.	23	NEC	Tis Hazari II	10,000 L	2004-2005
4.	251/252	NEC	Tis Hazari III	20,000 L	2004-2005
5.	711/712	NEC	Shaktinagar I	20,000 L	2004-2005
6.	60	NEC	Chanakyapuri II	10,000 L	2009-2010
7.	66	NEC	Hauz Khas II	10,000 L	2003-2004
8.	53	NEC	Rajouri Garden IV	10,000 L	2006-2007
9.	571	NEC	Karol Bagh III	10,000 L	2007-2008
10.	641	NEC	Nehru Place II	10,000 L	2006-2007

**Telecommunication Instruments In
Delhi**

4176. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited provide various communication instruments like TELEX, FAX, ISD and STD at private premises in Delhi;

(b) if so, the formalities to be undertaken and the charges to be deposited at the time of installation and afterwards;

(c) whether these instruments are provided within some time schedule;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY COMMUNICATIONS (SHRIP. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Sir, Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited is providing only Telex machines at private premises in Delhi. However, this is optional and a party can have his own machine from approved models if he so desires. As far FAX machines, these are not being provided by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, Delhi.

STD/ISD facilities at private premises are franchised by the MTNL. The subscriber has to provide the type approve STD/ISD payphones which are either coin operated/ card operated or these could be with STD charge indicators.

(b) In respect of Telex, in case the machine is provided by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, the charges to be deposited at the time of installation are as under:—

- a. Application fee Rs. 25.00
- b. Security Deposit Rs.10,000.00
- c. Wire rent per annum
(for one year initially) Rs. ,000.00
- d. Machine rent per annum
(for one year initially) Rs.8,000.00
- (e) Installation charges
(machine only) Rs. 800.00

Charges against (d) not levied in case the subscriber arranges has own telex machine.

In addition to the above, call charges are levied as per prescribed tariff.

For FAX service, the subscriber has to arrange for his own machine. He has also to apply for permission to use FAX machine on his working number which should be one of approved make. A licence fee of Rs. 3000.00 for private use and Rs. 15000.00 for commercial use is levied for FAX.

(c) to (e). Th FAX machine provided by the subscriber is installed immediately after all the formalities including payment of licence fee etc. are completed by him. However, as for telex connections, these are provided within FOUR to SIX weeks of the application by the subscriber subject to feasibility and availability.

Regarding STD/ISD pay phones these are provided by the subscriber.

Public Call Offices In Delhi

4177. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some criteria exist for provision of departmental and non-departmental public call offices in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Departmental Public Call Offices are generally opened in Central Telegraph Offices/Departmental Telegraph Offices. We have liberalised installation of both local and STD pay phones. These are allotted to individuals. They have to make an application to their Area Managers/ Area General Managers in a prescribed application form. After the pay phone is allotted they have to give a security deposit of Rs. 9600 and have to give a guarantee i.e. the minimum revenue per public telephone would be Rs. 1600/- in case of STD PCS, Rs. 300/- in case of a local PCO and Rs. 100/- in case of a local PCO and Rs. 100/- in case of local PCO managed by a handicapped person. Detailed instructions in this regard were issued in the months of September 1991 and December 1991.

[*Translation*]

Generation of Solar Power

4178. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the generation of solar power in the villages of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of villages included in the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALP NATH RAI): (a) and (b). Small solar photovoltaic power plants are being installed in unelectrified villages/hamlets as part of

the solar photovoltaic demonstration and utilisation programme. Such plants have been installed in 23 villages of Uttar Pradesh; plants in 15 more villages are under installation.

[*English*]

Identification of Tourists Spots

4179. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:
SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES:
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURHY:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
SHRI AMAL DATTA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering various schemes for the promotion of tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the new tourists spots identified during the last one year; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to boost the tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (d). Promotion of tourism as well as steps for boosting tourism is a continuous exercise. Schemes in this regard include strengthening and augmentation of tourism infrastructure, effective publicity both in the country as well as key markets overseas.

Fifteen circuits-cum-destinations have been identified for development of tourism in

the country. The details are annexed in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Travel Circuits

1. Kulu—Manali—Leh
2. Gwalior—Shivpuri—Orcha—Khajuraho
3. Bagdogra—Sikkim—Darjeeling—Kalimpong
4. Bhubaneswar—Puri—Konark
5. Hyderabad—Nagarjunasagar—Tirupati
6. Madras—Mahabalipuram—Pondicherry
7. Rishikesh—Narender Nagar—
Gangotri—Badrinath
8. Indore—Ujjain—Maheshwar—
Omkareshwar—Mandu
9. Jaiselmer—Jodhpur—Bikaner—Barmer

Destinations

1. Lakshadweep Islands
2. Andaman Islands
3. Manali (Solang—Nalah)
4. Bekal Beach
5. Muttukadu Beach
6. Kangra (Pong Dam)

Evaluation of Tourist Offices Abroad

4180. SHRI HARISH NARAYAN

PRABHU ZANTYE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have ever evaluated the performance of tourists offices abroad to know the extent to which foreign tourists have been motivated to visit India;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the details of tourists visited who visited India from abroad where Indian tourist Offices are working and the foreign exchange earned from them during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): (a) to (c). Evaluation of the performance of overseas tourist offices is an ongoing process. It is the responsibility of the Tourist Offices overseas to motivate people to visit India and see its multifaceted attraction.

A statement of tourist arrivals for the last three years from the countries where Indian Tourist Offices are located is annexed.

The estimate of foreign exchange earnings are not worked out of different nationalities separately. However, the total foreign exchange earnings from tourism for the last three years are indicated below:—

1988-89	:	Rs. 2054 crores
1989-90	:	Rs. 2456 crores
1990-91	:	Rs. 2444 crores

STATEMENT
TOURIST ARRIVALS

Sl. No.	Countries	Jan-Dec, 89	Jan-Dec, 90	Jan-Dec, '91 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	CANADA	40,306	41,046	34,383
2.	U.S.A.	134,314	125,303	111,632
3.	ENGLAND	229,496	235,151	204,686
4.	NETHERLANDS	22,716	24,353	29,211
5.	ITALY	50,751	49,194	41,316
6.	SPAIN	20,016	18,567	15,631
7.	FRANCE	78,001	79,496	73,813
8.	GERMANY	78,431	70,346	71,091
9.	SWITZERLAND	32,034	32,431	30,675
10.	SWEDEN	12,781	13,281	10,535
11.	DUBAI (UAE)	31,471	27,477	28,654
12.	BAHRAIN	13,574	12,637	10,746

Sl. No.	Countries	Jan-Dec, 89	Jan-Dec, 90	Jan-Dec, -91 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5
13.	SINGAPORE	29,377	32,570	31,402
14.	MALAYSIA	33,120	34,378	32,973
15.	THAILAND	10,576	11,877	11,757
16.	AUSTRALIA	30,443	30,076	24,151
17.	JAPAN	58,707	59,122	47,234

Marine based Industries in Tamil Nadu

4181. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any demand for marine based industries in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) the number of applications received by the Union Government in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRIGIRIDHAR GOMANGO): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow one after the other .

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Ponnani): Sir, I want to bring to your notice and of the House, that there has been a Police firing on the 21st of this month in the Khajuri area, an extension of Delhi, where some three persons have been killed and fifty people were injured when some unauthorised colonies were sought to be demolished. They were assisted by thousands of people of that area which has a population of about

50,000. When the demolition was carried out with the assistance of the people, three persons died and about 50 were injured. I would like to demand that this demolition should be stopped and compensation has to be given to the kith and kin of those killed. Not only should this idea of demolition be given up, but steps should be taken to regularise the colony. Proper compensation has to be paid to the kith and kin of those killed and injured.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Today is the fourteenth day that Shri Jha, General Secretary of the RPF Association has been on a hunger strike. His condition is deteriorating and it is unfortunate that the Government has not come out with any statement or any action to recognise the RPF association. This is not a party matter. These are some issues on which the Government should come out immediately. Otherwise, we cannot allow someone to die like this. We have to save his life and the Government should act. Some immediate action should be taken to save his life. This is my request.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, all sections of the House are concerned with this question and nobody can forget the day when a member of the Council of Ministers who at that time was in the opposition had staged a dharna in the House on this issue. For three days, Shri Jha had been sitting on a fast in front of place of residence. Now he is sitting at the boat club. This is the 14th day of his fast and his condition is deteriorating. I know him personally. He is a devoted trade union leader. I understand that in this matter the Government and many Rail way Ministers including Shri George Fernandes have, time and again, committed that they would take appropriate action and give recognition to the association. Why should not this be done? Because of this if someone dies in this manner, it will be very deplorable and most unfortunate. I

respect him. I have personally requested the hon. Prime Minister and had a talk with him. I again request him here that he should intervene in the matter and see to it that the fast is given up. An appeal should be made to him on behalf of this august House to end the fast and all of us should think about this issue.

[English]

SHRIPAWANKUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree with Mr. Advani on this matter. There have been Resolutions in this House. The House has been unanimous on this matter. On two occasions, this matter was taken up earlier. As a last resort, Mr. Jha has to undertake fast unto death. As Mr. Advani has said, he is a man of firm resolve. It is not that he has taken this extreme step very casually. This would lead to many serious repercussions thereafter. I would urge the House to voice a feeling unanimously on this. And through you, Sir, I request the Government to take immediate action on this matter. We have been speaking here cutting across the party lines. And their view has been wrongly understood by different officers from time to time. And that is a wrong interpretation being given. This is not against anybody; not against the person who come on deputation to the RPF. This is a genuine demand because it is not a law keeping force as other forces are. This is a very genuine demand. As a Welfare Association, they want to function. So, this recognition should be given.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker Sir, as Mr. Advani has said, I had given an assurance to the House for giving recognition to that association. I have simply to say one thing that I had not only given an assurance, but also passed an order. My order is on record. I am sorry to say that the order has not been implemented. On the one hand the bureaucracy works in its own way to oppose this and on the other the

Government has not initiated action to bring forward a legislation in the House. That is why it is my request, Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, to the hon. Prime Minister that the decision which had been taken to give recognition to the association should be implemented immediately. I also associate myself with the appeal that Mr. Jha should give up his fast. This House makes an appeal to him and requests the hon. Prime Minister to make a statement as a part of his collective responsibility and take steps to solve this problem.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I and my Party associate with this appeal to Mr. Jha for giving up his fast. But knowing the kind of determination he has and the kind of self inflicted torture he has undertaken it is necessary from the Government side, the Railway Minister comes to the House and makes an announcement that he is going to take concrete steps with regard to the recognition of RPF Union. And if necessary, the hon. Prime Minister must also intervene in this matter. Sir, it is a very serious matter and a life may be lost if we remain unresponsive.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I also associate myself with the appeal made by Mr. Bhakta, Mr. Advani, Mr. George Fernandes and Comrade Choudhury. Sir, the Order was passed not by Shri George Fernandes but by the then Railway Minister of India. And in that capacity, this assurance was given to this House. The Government changes but the State of India continues. The Members do change but the Parliament continues. In such a situation, the assurance has got to be fulfilled and the Order has got to be implemented. Otherwise, this is a sort of contempt of the House and a breach of trust with regard to the Order passed there. When the ex-Minister says that it was passed, the Government keeps mum. This is a hor-

rible situation. So, Sir, you please give directive so that the Minister makes a statement on this and the hunger strike is called off.

SHRI P.G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has undertaken this fast for a noble cause. The Government has already promised to solve this problem earlier. But the Government has not taken any action till today to fulfil its promise. It is a very serious matter. The Government must view this matter very seriously and the Government must come out with a concrete proposal to solve this problem and save his life.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Sir, the House is aware that bringing foreign money into India is controlled by the ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: From your side there can be some kind of an appeal, Sir. This is a question of saving the life of a person.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I do think that.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, The Government should make a statement in this regard. Such situations are created in which we have to make an appeal. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: And that goes unheeded.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATERJEE (Bolpur): This is a unanimous view of the House, Sir, (*Interruptions*).....

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Though you endorse our views, the matter remains where it was: (*Interruptions*)

Or you may please ask the Government either to say yes or no..... (*Interruptions*).....

MR. SPEAKER: I agree with Shri Vajpayee's views that it is not proper to ask the hon. Speaker to make appeals every time. The Government should look into the matter and the hon. Ministers who are sitting this side should do something keeping in view the sentiments of the august House.

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Sir, bringing foreign money into India is controlled by the Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act. As soon as we become M.P. or MLA, we get the first circular saying that any M.P., any MLA or any political party should not take any contribution or hospitality of any foreign country as this is against the law. In yesterday's *The Sunday Times*, a very serious news has appeared under the heading "Secret KGB funds kept CPI out of the red", which says that in the year 1990, nearly five lakh US dollars have been paid to the Communist Party of India (*Interruptions*).

This is a very serious issue. Even an association cannot bring any money. If any association gets foreign money, they are required to inform the Government. If any individual gets, he is also required to take prior permission. In spite of that, if five lakh US dollars, which when converted into Indian rupees comes to Ninety lakhs, are given in one year, that is, in 1990, I think the Government owes an explanation. There are ninety other institutions also which have been paid such money according to the *Sunday Times* report which has taken this

information from the *Washington Post*, which again has taken its information from the US official organ *Ogonyok*.

So, it is a very serious issue and the Government must come forward with the information. They must make a statement whether such amount was allowed and also how much amount has come. We are now discussing the Budget. Everyday we are saying here that there is economic sovereignty, financial freedom. With all this talk, where do we stand? So, I demand a full-fledged statement from the Finance Minister as to how much money has come in this way from the KGB sources or the USA sources. Moreover, the CPI friends are here. They would also probably like to respond.....(*Interruptions*). I am not saying CPI (M), but earlier you were part of that. This has been coming for the last forty years. So, this is a very serious issue and I urge a full-fledged statement from the Finance Minister and also from the Prime Minister so that the House can Judge what is going wrong with this country.

Hence, I demand a statement on this.

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR (Durg): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you as well as other hon. Members of the House must have read that in addition to news agencies and newspapers working in our country, foreign agencies will also be allowed to open their agencies here.....(*Interruptions*)..... Mr. Speaker, Sir the most important thing is that the news agencies which function in our country today (*Interruptions*) are running our newspapers in a better way (*Interruptions*) I am well aware that the standard of newspapers of other countries is far inferior to the standard of news agencies and newspapers functioning in our country. You must have observed that news in those countries consists of only sex and violence. Developmental activities are not reported in them. I would specifically request the Information and

Broadcasting Ministry to explain the position to the Finance Ministry, otherwise with the entry of foreign news agencies into our country the culture, the village system, the social structure of our country will all be ruined. That is why foreign newspapers should not be given permission to enter into this country. I would like to make this request through you to the Government.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We support it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, nobody can forget the news item which was published in April 1989 and broadcast by the All India Radio. It was news in connection with Bofors.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, they should also be given an opportunity to explain their position in regard to the charge that has been levelled against the C.P.I. People influenced by U.S.A. make such type of allegations. (*Interruptions*).....

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that news item changed the course of history of the country. Even today there is a news item regarding Bofors that the Swedish Government has been told by the Government that it has no interest to go deep into the matter. I was astonished that before sending C.B.I. officials there the Government sends political notes to its counterpart in Sweden. That is a different issue. It still remains a mystery as to how much money was given, who gave the money and who took. But the news item that has come yesterday and today does not speak of a small amount. As my friend said, the C.P.I. received 5 lakh U.S. dollars in the year 1990. There are also

reports that prior to that, in the eighties, in a period 10 years.....

[English]

200 million dollars have been paid to the C.P.I., according to that news report and that news report has not been contradicted even by the C.P.I. spokesman who spoke yesterday. He simply says that : "We are part of the international movement".

I have with me the Statement of Objects and Reasons which was given to Parliament by Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit, who was the Home Minister in 1973, when he placed before this House a Bill known as "Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Bill, 1973" for the House's approval. What did he say?

The Statement says :

"There has been widespread concern about the unregulated receipt of funds from foreign agencies by individuals and organisations in the country. The Bill seeks to regulate the acceptance and utilization of foreign contribution or hospitality with a view to ensuring that our parliamentary institutions, political associations, academic and other voluntary organisations as well as individuals working in important areas of national life may function in a manner consistent with the values of a sovereign democratic Republic".

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the last three to four months we have been saying that the Sovereignty of India is in Jeopardy. I concede that the discussion on this issue shall continue as to how far is the sovereignty of India is endangered, but I accept the fact that the report which has been published yesterday that between 1980 and 1990, the Communist Party of India received 200 million dol-

lars. If it is true that in the year 1990 the C.P.I. received 500,000 dollars, then I can say that during the last 45 years, a party, in a way, has been working systematically to undermine the economic sovereignty of the country.

Mr. Speaker Sir, I agree that the Bofors issue was serious and that is why even today I hold the Government to be guilty. If this is true that it has told Sweden that it is not interested in probing the Bofors issue, the Government should make a separate statement in this regard. So far as the question of C.P.I.'s fund is concerned, I am not saying about C.P.I.(M), it is not in the report..... (Interruptions) It has been my opinion for years about communist movement that it is bent upon ending India's economic and political sovereignty as also the democracy. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I recall that once there was a meeting of consultative committee of the Ministry of Home Affairs on Foreign Regulation Act. Shri P. Chidambaram was the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs at that time. There was a unanimous opinion in the meeting that the Foreign Contributions Regulation Act would not do in India. Foreign Contributions have been made to several eligible individuals and the institutions in India in crores continuously which is ending democracy in India. There was a unanimous demand that

[English]

Instead of a Foreign Contributions Regulation Act, there should be a complete ban on foreign contributions to individual bodies and individuals.

[Translation]

In this matter also I do not know whether the name of CPI is there in report besides CPI. It has been written in it that it has been given to a number of individuals. I do not know the names of the parties and organisa-

tions and fronts to whom it has been given. I am of the opinion that it is the responsibility of the Government to place whatever information it has with it before the House, if the Government does not have any information, it should find out the facts and place them before the country so that it may be discussed. In my opinion this case is several times more serious than Bofors. If an attempt is made to hide it, there would be serious consequences.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, instead of replying to the wrong statement, I would like to submit that the news from Moscow published yesterday in our newspapers which has been released from Washington *(Interruptions)* Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice to raise this matter and I hope you will give me the chance to speak first because this matter is related to C.P.I. I have been a communist for 39 years. The communist party was not even formed then in Bihar. My friends and Shri Advani have said that the C.P.I. had received it. Howsoever, concocted the news may be, it does not say that C.P.I. has received it. There is no allegation in it but the allegation is that the Central Committee of the C.P.I. gave to the K.G.B. to give it to C.P.I. This is the news of that place *(Interruptions)* Please listen attentively. The word "received" is nowhere. Shri Advani is the Leader of the Opposition here. He said it was given there. It was given there or received here, such minor difference between "given and received" should not have come from his mouth so seriously *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Shri Bhogendraji has said one thing that it was given to K.G.B. for giving it to C.P.I. I do not know whether it was given or not and Bhogendraji too does not know. I would like to submit through you that in comparison to this concrete evidence

the Bofors is nothing and whatever we have been able to say about Bofors was nothing. Whatever was there, there were serious doubts on that but country did not forgive them *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Shri Advani spoke during my speech and I sat down with pleasure. I was expecting that he would rectify the error between the words 'given there and 'received here' *(Interruptions)* I hope, he may rectify the error *(Interruptions)* What has been said about a particular newspaper ... *(Interruptions)* only a few have such courage, the courage that Mahatma Gandhi had ... *(Interruptions)* What I am saying may please be listened. Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the communist movement aims at changing the social set up, charges have been levelled several times in my life. In 1943-44 Mahatma Gandhi too had said something to some one in his ashram. Syed Habib was one of them in his ashram. he asked the then Joint Secretary, Shri P.C. Joshi and wrote to Mahatma Gandhi about the foreign money. Gandhiji entrusted the responsibility to Chakravarty Rajgopalachari, late Shri Mahadev Desai and Sarojani Naidu to investigate into the matter. The communists offered their accounts for auditing. Then Gandhiji frankly accepted his mistake saying in a letter to P.C. Joshi that he had committed a mistake. I did not expect that courage so I sat down, yet he did not speak anything.

On behalf of C.P.I. I fully refute the charge and say that it is a fabricated news which appeared in 1990 whether it was about 5 lakh dollar or one dollar. The U.S.S.R. has disintegrated today. Since the Russian leaders are puppets in the hands of America, such things are natural, why are they saying so, it is they who know it better. So far as the CPI is concerned, I would like that an All Party Committee may be constituted and Advaniji may become a Member of that Committee and accounts of all the parties

audited. The accounts of CPI are duly audited by a chartered accountant. I was also a Member of Parliament in 1973-74 and I was a party to get the move passed which Advanji has referred to and I am hundred per cent true in saying that the accounts of CPI are audited by a chartered accountant, we have complete accounts.

If Advanji is interested in knowing more, he may do so. I would like to tell him that the communist party, M.P. gets a sum of Rs. 2800 deducted every month from here towards party levy. Let Advanji try this system in his party even for some days. 5 lakh 50 thousand members of communist party pay annual levy besides membership fees. Even agricultural labourers also pay. So this news is an insult to the entire sacrifice. I don't blame the newspapers because it has published what it has got. I would like that an All Party Committee be constituted to audit the accounts of all parties. I have no objection to it. It will be a step towards reforming the Indian economy. Only then falsehood can be refuted. Therefore, I refute it and say that the Communist Party is a party of Pride for the entire nation. It has made numberless sacrifices. It has all along been a pioneer, whether it is Kashmir issue or Punjab.

He says that world communism is a matter of movement. Man like me has become communist influenced by Indian philosophy and International brotherhood. I have no enmity even with America. Still today we remember Abraham Lincoln whenever there is a danger to country's unity and we remember Washington when the question of independence arises. American workers have coloured the flag red with their blood. We have danger from the American money which is corrupting the World. Its hands might definitely be on present Russian leaders. I strongly refute it and demand on behalf of the C.P.I. that an All Party Committee be constituted in the context of the news and accounts of all the parties audited.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHUDHURY (Katwa): Shri Advanji is a very responsible and respected leader. But he makes wild allegations quoting from a newspaper report the veracity of which has not been ascertained and he harbours a kind of pipe dream in his mind that CPI (M) should also be involved in this and he is unhappy that it has not happened or that has not come out. I am very sorry.

But the point is this. The same news item came from Moscow and got publicity in our country, I believe, in October last year. Nobody took notice of that. Now, suddenly what happened was that the same news had to travel to America and in turn get flashed in such a big way. I am intrigued to understand what is behind it.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Now it has become credible.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHUDHURY: Shri Bhogendra Jha has just now said that his Party is ready to have an All-Party investigation into the funds of all the Parties. You will remember that in this House, for long, we have been telling that many voluntary organizations are receiving money from abroad and using it for purposes which are not helpful to the unity and integrity of this country.

AN HON. MEMBER: The VHP is there.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHUDHURY: I am not going into the VHP funding or so many other things. That is known. I am not going into that or who are taking money from the Heritage Foundation. But in case of an inquiry, all these are to be looked into. Did somebody from this country travel to Washington some days ago and was something conspired there that a concerted campaign against the Left - which have been fighting

for the economic and political sovereignty of India - should be unleashed in India? We raised about the Pentagon Papers in this Country. A Super-Power thinks that it is the single Super-power now. They are even planning to attack India in certain circumstances... (*Interruptions*) In some corners they had harboured that in certain circumstances they should attack India also. We raised that matter here. Then, this Super-Power had to lose its face. Now, it is conspired, that there has to be something concerted against the Left Movement in this country. It is so because if the Left is not weakened, then the communal forces cannot succeed in this country. We must understand that. Therefore, we are ready for any investigation into any fund. I am not holding any brief for the CPI. For long, we have been demanding this. We have been demanding that there should be an inquiry into the funding of all the political parties and how they are getting. Let there be an inquiry into this matter. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the B.J.P. leader Shri Lal. K. Advani has levelled a very serious charge on the Communist Party of India. It is highly alarming if political parties or a voluntary organisation or a religious institutions get money from abroad. I fully support Shri Bhogendra Jha's views that it should be investigated and an All Party Committee constituted. It should not only audit the accounts of the C.P.I. but also of all the parties, of all the voluntary organisations and of all the religious institutions to find out the source from where these organisations have received money from abroad.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the way this issue has been raised in the House and the way Advaniji has termed it many times serious than Bofors, I would like to say in this context that both the Congress and the B.J.P. are one of

Bofors issue and an attempt is being made to dilute the Bofors issue..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Sir, this is purely a motivated attack. This is very bad. This cannot be tolerated. How can they make such allegations. They are making wild allegations. It cannot be accepted. This is purely a motivated attack.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir I am saying it in all seriousness that it is a well planned effort to humiliate and disrepute one's ideology. The news published in the Washington Post has not been authenticated and raised here. Neither I am Communist nor a supporter of communism but the concept of communism has received recognition at the international level. It is not concealed from the country that U.S.S.R. has been providing assistance for the publicity and propagation of Marxist literature which Advaniji is going to raise here. But if the money is provided for the working of a party, voluntary organisation, or religious institutions then it should be certainly investigated so that truth can come to light... (*Interruptions*)...

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KATI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Please give me a chance because it involves the Communist Party.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir, I support the suggestion and the proposal made by Shri Bhogendra Jha that there should be an inquiry into the fundings of all

the political parties by an impartial committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Including the so-called voluntary organisations funding.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is apparent that this criticism and attack is being concentrated on the Left Forces in this country. Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that- **
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing statement regarding any foreign Head of a State to go on record. That is very important.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Is this a part of the record?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, it is. And it is being removed and it should be removed.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It should be taken with a pinch of salt.....

MR. SPEAKER: Well, it has not been spoken at all. Why take it with a pinch of salt.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: My Congress friends should also understand that when they are raising this kind of allegation against some other party, they should also remember that there are on records report of Mr. Moynihan. I just mentioned the name of Mr. Moynihan. I do not like to enter into the context that it contains. Therefore, it is necessary that, in the interests of the democracy, in the interests that our democracy survives, there should be a thorough enquiry, comprehensive enquiry by an impartial body into the funding of all the political

parties including the CPI, CPM, BJP, RSP, Congress and so on. Therefore, all the political parties' accounts are to be subjected to inspection, to scrutiny any to examination (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): I have been in the communist movement for the last 52 years... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you chance. Wait for some time.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roser): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the importance of political parties is the same as that of Gangotri to Ganga. It becomes difficult to keep the water of Ganga clean if Gangotri itself is polluted. In such situation if it becomes an issue of discussion in the power circle that foreign funds are being received, I think it is very dangerous for the unity and integrity of the country. I have come to the conclusion from the statements of Shri Bhogendra Jha Shri Saifuddin Choudhury and Shri Advani that a person joins any social organisation for three purposes. Some people join politics for the sake of principles, some join it as a profession and some join it for fashion. I deologists always suffer between those who join it as profession and those who join it for fashion. Through you I demand from the House as to which political parties or social organisations are receiving funds from foreign countries, which have become puppet in the hands of foreign countries which are lowering the dignity of the country. Constitute an all party committee. Members and leaders of all political parties are present here, therefore, if any member wants to oppose it, he should do so here. If the Government has courage, an All Party Committee should be constituted to look into the accounts of all the

** Expuged as ordered by the Chair.

parties to find out the source of money, whether it is Indian money or foreign money.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, secondly, I would like to request Advaniji not to underestimate the gravity of Bofors scandal. Indirectly when he says that this issue is more than Bofors, it means he wants to underestimate the Bofors skulduggery and treason committed in this scandal. Therefore, spare the Bofors scandal. We support it on behalf of the Janata Dal and demand the constitution of an All Party Committee to audit the accounts and find out the source of money of political parties.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, perhaps, I should begin with a statement that I have been in the communist movement for the last 52 years. And I am proud that the communist movement has inherited the traditions of Shir Bhagat Singh and of the Andaman Prisoners and many others who have been sent to the gallows for the freedom of the country. It is from that glorious past that I am provoked to stand up and I have to respond to what has come from that side of the House. I do not blame him; even Shri Advani, who is now visible amongst us, for not knowing what the Communist movement stands for? One of the basic tenets of Marxists movement, all over the world, is that a country can only be transformed when the internal forces have so matured that the country can be transformed. No element of outside force can do that for the country. The belief that outsiders can do something for a country is from a different perspective altogether. It comes from Pepsi Cola to Chile; it comes from IMF-World Bank to Peru; it comes from the imperialists who believe that the outside agencies are the major engine of transformation, which transformation is really nothing less but colonialism in a country.

What we say is this: the demand has been made; let us investigate not only in

terms of financial integration of the various political parties with the countries abroad; let us also try to discover all kinds of connections. We do not want to talk about patriotism and destabilisation in the country. We know that Mahatma Gandhiji was killed. The effort was to destabilise the country and that also soon after we achieved the independence. We know which kind of politics, morality and inclination have led to the killing of Bhopuji. We also know what are the forces which are trying to destabilise our country including the Government's funds which are being opened in Ayodhya. Every drop of the blood of the Communists in this country will try to see that the country is not destabilised. It has been rightly pointed out that since we are not raising the questions of economic sovereignty and since we are not raising the questions about the condition of the people of our country, not everybody is happy, in the world outside as well.

It is a fact that frequent reference is being made from that side also that the world has ceased to be bi-polar. It was mentioned that we should recognize that there is one super power; in order to satisfy that super power, it is necessary to kill the Left; to kill the Communist movement everywhere in the world. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude now.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I draw your attention - as has already been drawn - to the interesting thing which is that these things did not come when Mr. Gorbachev was there. This came, when the Soviet Union is disbanded. And now the information from the erstwhile Soviet Union comes via Washington. This is the kind of link that is being established and that link knows that if there is any power, any movement which challenges that kind of link, that is the Communist movement and the Left movement, worldwide. And therefore, this kind of issues are being raised in a manner

to sideline all our issues in the country.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, this cannot be a regular speech.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Therefore, Sir, I stand up to condemn with all my strength, the raising of such issues without demanding for a probe by the Members of Parliament, into the activities all the parties and how they are connected without side agencies.

SHRI GURCHARAN SINGH DADAHOOR (Sangrur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my constituency Sangrur, engineers of a factory have been killed. The hon. Minister of Home Affairs had assured the House that lives and property of people would be protected. In spite of his speech, killing of innocent people is still continuing. A few days back many people were killed in Ludhiana, after that innocent children, women and men were killed at Mandi Ahmedgarh in my constituency at night the day before yesterday.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government gives Rs. 1 lakh as compensation but that compensation do not bring deceased back to life. The situation is so serious that the people will start evacuating cities. Punjab will be ruined. Through you I would like to request the Government that some new policy and programmes should be made for Punjab and the lives of people should be saved.

SHRI PIUS TIRKEY (Alipurduars): Sir, the proposal mooted by Shri Bhogendra should be accepted keeping in view the liberal policy of the Government which has opened the gates of the country for foreigners. In such a time the accounts of all political parties should be audited by an All Party Committee. Sir, it is necessary in the sense

that the gates of country are open for the World Bank and all the foreigners.

It is necessary for the integrity of the country also. At present any political party may create communal roits, may create any other conflict or may fan our regional feelings. Therefore, it is very essential to audit the accounts of all political parties and an All Party Committee should be constituted for it.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I wish to raise a very important issue before this House. I am sure that all secular elements will view this with great concern. I refer to the demolition of structures located in the lands which have been acquired by the U.P. Government in Ayodhya. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, what happened to it? The entire House has made a unanimous demand that an all party committee should be constituted? What happened to that committee?

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Sir, the spokesman of C.P.I. denied promptly and said that this report is baseless. I think it is not good if we take it as a closed chapter here after mere discussion. After all there is a law under which if any person receives even five dollars.

[*English*]

he owes it to the government to explain as to where from he got those five dollars.

[*Translation*]

And here serious allegations have been made about which either Government should come to the conclusion that they are quite

baseless and they have no truth and if they have an iota of truth, it should tell the House about that. There is a proposal that a joint committee be formed to audit the accounts of all the parties.

So far as my party is concerned, we have been telling for years that the accounts of parties should be audited if improvement is to be brought about in the India's body politic. I am not in favour of it if the committee is to be constituted to hush up the matter of and if committee is to be constituted to gag someone, then I have no objection.

This question is about foreign funds. If there is prima-facie evidence or prime facie suspicion of foreign funds about any party, I am ready to get it investigated and my party has not the slightest objection to it. But in this matter a clear and categorical allegation has been made publicly against C.P.I., which has been refuted by them. Therefore it is the responsibility of the Government either to inform the House after inquiring it fully that it is baseless or arrangement should be made to inquire into it. I have no objection to an all party inquiry but the Government cannot keep mum it should say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a news item in the paper, we had a long debate and discussion. I do understand the feelings of many Members on the question of funding of political parties, auditing, collective, or all party committee to look into the matters. All these are important to the fundamental issue of funding of political parties. We are having a discussion of all party leaders on electoral reforms, when, I am sure this topic will also rise, in its own way. At the same time, if the Speaker wishes, the

Government is most willing; we could discuss this matter because there is a strong feeling about the source of the news also. There are equally strong feelings that this might not be true at all. The Government has not yet got any confirmed report on the matter. Therefore, we would request the Speaker — we could have a meeting, later, of all the leaders, if he feels appropriate, to decide as to how to go about this matter. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Sir, lately Shri Advaniji has not made it clear about the all party committee. But, we demand - whether the Congress Party is in a position of not - that there should be a proper investigation about the allegations. *(Interruptions)* Let the Government also inquire about that separately. *(Interruptions)* Let the Government inquire about this report separately and there should be another all party committee to inquire about this. I think the accounts of all parties must come - not only of political parties, but also of different front organisations, also of different religious organisations and also of private trusts. These should also come under the purview of this. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: When this report has come, it will be discussed in the House. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): It should be looked into separately. Only the charge which has been levelled should be looked into. The report should be presented here. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that the House should discuss that issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just began referring to a very important issue about the demolition of the structures located in the land which have been acquired by the U.P. Government in Ayodhya around the Temple. We have got the reports that the boundary wall is being constructed. There is considerable doubt as to whether it is being constructed or any part of it is being constructed on the disputed land.

The latest report is that large scale demolition work is going on. A portion of Sakshi Gopal Temple has already been dismantled; Sumitra Bhawan has also been arrested. It has been reported that the structures are located in three plots — plot nos. 586, 588 and 578, out of which two plots, 568 and 588 are disputed. It is the subject matter of judiciary and a judicial matter. It is being reported that in a day or two, Sankatmochan Temple will be demolished and the construction of Ram Deewar is going on near the *Shilanyas* site. So, the matter assumes great importance because of the pending judicial proceedings. The whole country is concerned with this matter. The order which had been issued by the court is being circumvented in this manner. This is a clear violation of that order and this will only add fuel to fire and increase communal tension in the whole country. Sir, I demand that the Government should look into it immediately and make a statement. Moreover, it is being threatened that no opposition leader will be allowed to enter the area and it has been stated that the whole area is under BJP and VHP raj. Sir, it has become out of bounds to the citizens of the State and the country, except those who follow that political party or support the Government there. Now, under the Government aegis and control, in the name of Land Acquisition Act and development of tourism, this type of activity is going on which is

against the interest of the country, public interest and secular traditions of this country. This will exercise communal tensions and communal feelings ... (*interruptions*)...

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I have got a point to make.

MR. SPEAKER: You will not be allowed. You are going on talking on every item and every time like this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Therefore Sir, I want that the court's orders must be strictly followed. We want the site plan and the details as to what is going on there because people outside are not aware of the site plan, what has been demolished, what is proposed to be demolished, etc. So, I demand an immediate statement on this matter from the Government. (*interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, we demand that the Government must come out with the statement immediately.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, kindly permit me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: How many times do you want to speak, Mr. Chatterjee? I am not allowing you. I am allowing Mr. Jagmit Singh to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR (Faridkot): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a very important issue. I would like to say a few words about the

killings in Punjab discussed here a short-while ago. It is a very pious day today. I will say it pious day because on this day great martyr Bhagat Singh was hanged to death.....

"Shaheedon Ki Chitaaon Par Lagange Har Varsh Mele,

Watan Par Mitane Walon Ka Yahi Baki Nishan Hoga".

But what is happening in Punjab today is quite distressing. 173 people have been killed in one month in Ludhiana, Sangrur and Ahmedgarh Mandi and that too despite the presence of 12 battalions of military forces and 6 divisions of military.

Though you I would like to request the Government of this country that if the situation is not brought under control, then the condition in Punjab will deteriorate further. The formal visit of the hon. Home Minister to Punjab will not serve the purpose. Though you I would like to submit that 481 people have been killed from January to March. I will submit that this matter has become so grave that if we do not have a check on this situation then it is feared that the coming days will be far worse and they will be black days in Punjab. Through you I will submit that instead of adopting bullet to bullet policy in Punjab, some new policy should be adopted because it is discussed daily that the policemen, while sitting in offices, ask for the score of the killings and on the other hand the terrorists ask for the score of the killings of the innocent people.

13.00 hrs

Through you I will submit the Government of the country to adopt some new programme. The people feel that the Government of the country is indifferent, it is not giving top priority to Punjab. Top priority should be

given to Punjab and a firm step should be taken.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: On this issue, you should allow us to speak.....(*interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, I would like to ask the House itself. How many times, should a Member be allowed at this point of time?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is that a relevant question... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: YOU are a senior Member. It is not correct. If I allow you, I have to give time to other Members also. Please sit down.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA (Pa-drauna): Mr Speaker, Sir, I am expressing my views before this House with your permission. Just now the leader of the Opposition has informed this House that(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): Please allow me to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that I will allow you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It is surprising that those who used to boast till date are following the directions of Russia and China.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is enough. How long will you pull it on?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I am speaking, you please listen to it.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: There should be some other point. I am not allowing you on this point. It is closed now.

[*Translation*]

Come to the next point.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: It is all right. They can level as many as 10 changes against us and I can't utter even a single sentence, Can't I say even a single right thing. Do as you like, expunge that from the record... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do not you understand?

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, whatever our leader of the Opposition has said.....

MR. SPEAKER: All have heard your leader, its reply has also come. Now there is no need at all to speak on it.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Others have spoken, I have also the right to speak Let me speak.

MR. SPEAKER: On some other point, not on it.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Why?

MR. SPEAKER: Then I will give a chance to Shri Nirmal Kumar ji to speak.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: I want to speak on this point because (*Interruptions*) and the leader of the Opposition (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is it all going on? You do not understand at all, what is it all going on? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No, not like this.

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): You just try to know the facts about the Ayodhya issue raised here.

[*English*]

I will leave it to you to decide.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: If you speak, all of you would like to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): I will put the factual information before you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not necessary. You are not authorised to give information. If I allow you, I will have to allow other Members also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Ahmedji, let him speak.

[*English*]

He does not understand. Let him speak first. You please cooperate with me.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN (Ponnani): Then, we would also be given a chance to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Sir, just now our Members have made a reference to Ayodhya Mandir, they made a reference to Russia, they said something about us and if a man from Uttar Pradesh wants to make it clear that the Government related to Bharatiya Janta Party.....

MR. SPEAKER: Let your leaders do that.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: If you don't allow me to reply to the allegation made here that injustice is being done in Ayodhya and that justice is not being done there, then it will be injustice to me

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right, everyone may speak. You give the reply, I will give chance to everyone to speak.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: The leader of the Opposition has informed that.....

MR. SPEAKER: Your leader has already replied very well. Leave it to him. Leave it to the whip.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: The Members of the Communist Party elected from West Bengal can raise the Ayodhya Issue but Ram Nagina Mishra who is elected from Uttar Pradesh cannot give clarifications about Uttar Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you may also speak.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Of course, I will speak. Sir, just now out commu-

nist colleague, who always speaks about secularism has raised the issue. He lives in Bengal and has raised the issue of Ayodhya. Till date there is no complaint. How much secularism is followed that no action is being taken against the verdict of the Court. According to the verdict of the Court the devotees of Rama who go there for *Darshan*, the Government has allotted land to the Tourism Department, that is being levelled. The people have shifted their houses from there on their own after reaching an agreement for the construction of a grand temple of Lord Rama. Now, I want to know from my colleagues whether they have come across such a single person who has come to them to complain that the temple of God is being demolished in Ayodhya. The apple of discord is the construction of the temple of god, so how can those who who who want to construct a temple, demolish it. Our Communist Colleagues have become quite expert in misguiding the whole nation. When a matter is raised.....(*Interruptions*)..... I recall, when Indira ji was in power, the Communist party.....(*Interruptions*)..... there was the full co-operation from Russia and at that time both had joined hands. It is true that the leaders of Russia have always been helping. Russia has been giving money. We understand it well, the matter that has been raised today should have been raised earlier. Today something has been said about Ayodhya which is baseless and wrong. Everything is being done there under the orders of the Court and systematically.....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV(Nalanda): Mr. Speaker Sir, why did he not raise it while he was in the Congress...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: He has no right to raise this issue here. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue of Ayodhya, which was raised by Somnath ji is not the issue of Uttar Pradesh. It is a national property and we are all concerned about it. Nobody is opposing the construction of Ram Temple there. It was decided in the National Integrations Council, and the U. P. Government assured NIC, that there will be no violation of the court verdict. Status quo will be maintained there. Accordingly, the entire nation was assured that nothing illegal is going to take place there. But today almost all the newspapers of this country in the headlines have said that the demolition of some temples, outside the disputed area, is being done by the U. P. Government. We are not asking anything...

MR. SPEAKER: This fact has been brought to the notice of the House. Is it necessary for each and every Member to raise it?

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, on the issue of national importance, you allow each Member to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a debate. You wanted to appraise the House of a particular fact.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Sir, I am telling you the view point of my party. Let the Members from different parties speak.

MR. SPEAKER: You can go on discussing all the points, I have no objection but then you have to discuss Budget also. I have absolutely no objection.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: We demand from the Government that whatever site plan has been approved by the U. P. Government, it should be made public. Let the entire country know the site plan approved by the U. P. Government, and the U. P. Government should not enter into the disputed area. Whatever the U. P. Government do should be as per the court verdict. Let the Government

of India assure this much. Let the Home Minister or any other minister respond to it.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT : I would like to say a few words on this very disturbing issue of Babri Masjid Ram Janmabhoomi issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee to speak. Let Shri Ahamed speak.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Sir, I would like to point out that this is a very sensitive matter. There is a very disturbing situation in U. P. There is a tension in Uttar Pradesh because of Babri Masjid Ram Janmabhoomi issue. This matter has been raised by Shri Somnath Chatterjee in the House. The action of U. P. Government in constructing the wall is illegal and unauthorised because of the court injunction to maintain status quo. On the 14th August, 1989 an injunction order of Allahabad High Court issued not to disturb the status quo of the place of worship and its surrounding area. Again, on 7th October, 1990, when there was acquisition of land surrounding Babri Masjid court gave judgement on the 21st October, 1990 that no permanent construction should be put up and the land should not be transferred. But now a wall is being constructed. A hundred yards wall, what is called as *Ram Deewar*. It is a twenty-feet high wall. It is done to surround the mosque from all side and demolish the mosque. It is a real beginning of the construction of Ram Mandir over there.

I request the Government to take action. It is illegal. The Central Government should stop this and immediate action should be taken to see that this illegal and unauthorised constructions are stopped and peace is restored and judicial order is respected. At the meeting of the National Integration Council. Even Mr. Kalyan Singh promised that nothing would be done against the court's order and peace will be maintained and mosque will be protected. He had also promised to take us to Ayodhya but even this has not done it, so far. Now, immediate action

should be taken so that illegal and unauthorised construction of wall is stopped, and peace restored for this central intervention is urgently.

MR. SPEAKER: With the help of Sulaimanji.

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: It should be done to restore peace. (*Interruptions*). I stand with everybody.

SHRI E. AHAMED (Manjeri): Sir, I am substantiating what my senior colleague and Leader has said. I request the Government to look into this. The Government had given an assurance that *status quo* with respect to Ram Janmabhoomi and Babri Masjid will be maintained. It is the duty of the Government to come to the House and say whether that assurance has been kept or not.

Sir, my only request to the Government, through you, is that, a State Government shall not be agent provocateur to the communal violence in this country. The muslim community particularly and all right-thinking people are of the view that U. P. Government are trying to demolish the mosque in an indirect way. Therefore, Sir, what Somnathji has raised is a very relevant and an important issue. Taking into account the sense of feeling and resentment of the muslim community, now, it is the duty of the Government of India to come with a statement. It is an issue of the nation, it is not an issue of the U. P. Government or an issue of one Party. They should assure the nation that there shall be no violation of the directives issued by the Court. This is point number one. Secondly, there shall be no demolition of the mosque or its structure. There shall be no high-handedness by the U. P. Government. There are the only point that I wanted to say.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, I will not take much time. Sir, point is that I do not know whether there has been a contravention. But, Sir, there are ways of circumventing the existing situation.

MR. SPEAKER: You are not helping us

to establish socialism in the House. You are dominating. You are taking all the time.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I am not taking all the time. It is a simple arithmetic that will indicate that all the time I am not consuming.

What I submit, therefore, is nothing more and nothing less also, If this Government from is also activated, that adds to the Punjab problem. That is what I want to draw attention to. That further accentuates the problems of disintegration in the economy. What I desire therefore, is that the Government at the Central should indicate to us what exactly is the situation on the ground there. That is what we are demanding.

So, what I want to submit is that whether there is contravention, whether there is circumvention and whether there is any step taken which will add to the festering wounds of the country.

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): This is an issue in which the whole nation is concerned. Secularism is the very basis of this great democracy.

Sir, in this Parliament, even during the Winter Session, we had passed a legislation for protecting all places of worship and for maintaining the *status quo*. But unfortunately, the news item that has appeared in all dailies is disturbing. I am afraid this will ruin the very basic structure of our secularism of this country.

The integral humahnsism was the guiding principle of the BJP when Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Chairman of the BJP. But quite unfortunately that was virtually abandoned during the time of our respected leader Shri Lal K. Advani. And the aggressive kar seva and the Rath Yatra that followed has resulted in a very very serious and critical situation.

We have to protect secularism of this country. All that is happening there should be stopped. The Central Government and

the U. P. Government should ensure protection of all religious places of worship and the existing structures. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I heard that an appeal was made by all sections of the House. The Joint Secretary of the RPF Association is on fast unto death. (*Interruptions*) This demand was made several times in this House to restore the recognition of RPF Association. A decision was taken by Shri George Fernandes and subsequently by others also.

When, Mr. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam sat on dharna, it was announced in this House. But the Government has not responded; I want the Government to respond. Mr. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam is here; he should respond that the Government would take positive steps with regard to the restoration of the recognition of the RPF Association. I demand that the Government should respond; the Government has not responded. Mr. Rangarajan Kumaramangalam is ready to respond. (*Interruptions*) I raised it twice in the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMANGALAM): It has been raised many a time in this House. In fact, I have received a letter from the hon. Railway Minister saying categorically that he is taking up this matter and discussing it with the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. This is a matter that deals with armed forces and therefore he would have to discuss it with the Home Minister and the Prime Minister. Then he said, he would get back to the subject.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHREESH CHANDRA DIKSHIT (Varanasi): Mr. Speaker, Sir first of all I am to submit that there is total peace in Ayodhya as it has not been mentioned in the newspaper that there is any sort of disorder anywhere. By using such language, and by

raising this issue in the Parliament, the people want to raise obstacles to the Bhartiya Janta Party's resolve to create a peaceful and riot-free society in Uttar Pradesh. No matter if these are human losses but they take political mileage and for the intention of taking political mileage such things are done and it is thought that riots should break out in Uttar Pradesh somehow.

I understand that this should be made clear here. There are two major points in this issue. It has been said that the Government has acquired this land. When the land was acquired a writ petition was filed against it and the High Court has given its verdict that the acquisition is legal and it said that neither the land can be transferred nor a permanent structure can be erected on it. Neither the land was transferred nor any permanent structure was erected on it. Whatever the Tourism Department had decided was to construct some structure for the convenience of the travellers and for making that arrangement it is necessary to level that land so that some structure may be constructed there after taking permission but unless the land is levelled ... (*Interruptions*)

Who is demolishing the temple, there is no question of demolishing the temple. We want to construct the temple there and are working there for the same.

The owners of all the buildings have been paid the amount of compensation. They have willingly accepted the compensation and written permission from them has been taken (*Interruptions*). The scheme under which the Government acquired the land has been approved by the High Court. The hue and cry is being made regarding the removal of structures on the acquired land, is totally wrong, because we are strictly abiding by the orders of the High Court. The Court did not admit the challenging applications. The wall that is being constructed for protection, has never been claimed by us as *Ram Diwar*. You are calling it *Ram Diwar* (*Interruptions*) You must have seen scores of temples in India. Can you name any temple in India which has been fenced

by barbed wires from all directions like a prison? The devotees accept it as a temple but it appears like a prison surrounded by barbed wires meant for keeping the Pakistani prisoners.....(*Interruptions*) if you desire to protect it, you can construct a proper boundary wall as is being done in all the temples. Similarly the barbed wire is being removed and a boundary wall is coming up in its place. Had the boundary wall been constructed in any disputed land, they would have moved to the Court as is very common in such cases; no one has challenged this(*Interruptions*) I would like to point out that the orders of the Court have not been violated there in any manner. But the Bharatiya Janata Party has got the mandate for the construction of Ram Temple and the Bharatiya Janata Party is in power in that state. As such the Government is committed to abide by the public mandate within the purview of law.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Ok it would have been unusually lengthy. He has expressed himself very well. Why are you prolonging it?(*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

SHRI SRIKANTA: (Cuttack): Why is the Government silent on this?

SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: The Government should say something about this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI CHINMAYAN AND SWAMI: (Badaun): Mr Speaker, Sir, the issue of demolition of the temple is raised here time and again. No incident of demolition has taken there. Two types of idols exist in the temple. one is movable and the other is immovable. The movable idols can always be taken from one place to another. Every religious minded person keeps a movable idol in his House. I have kept an idol of *Ganesh* in the House allotted to me by virtue

of being a Member of Parliament. I am a devotee of *Ganesh*. When my tenure would be over I will take away the said idol with me when I vacate this accommodation. When our hon. Prime Minister shifted to his new accommodation, he took with him the idol of *Ganesh* in his new accommodation. Movable idol can always be transferred but not the immovable idol. Their removal does not imply demolition of temple..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KESRI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am challenging them and placing the newspaper with me on the table of the House(*Interruptions*)

(*English*)

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (Shri Rangarajan Kumaramangalam): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to categorically State that our Government is fully committed to ensure that the secular nature of our Country, the basic integrity, is maintained. I also would like to go on record to say that the decision taken in the NIC meeting and the assurance made by the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh was very important at that particular Stage of time and it is still very important because he had assured all parties and all members of the NIC that the Court orders would not be violated and the Mosque would not be affected in any particular manner....(*Interruptions*) I do not know, whether actually any Violation has taken place. I am not saying that it has or either because that is a paper report. We would definitely find out the details from the U. P. Government and the Government would come back to the House, I am sure, as soon as we have the information in this regard to the satisfaction of all the Members.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi nagar): Sir, in this particular matter, the U.P. Government has given an assurance. It is very scrupulously upholding that and it is very

particular that every Court order should be adhered to. And, therefore, it is even while acquiring land, they excluded from the area of operation acquisition, the area which is disputed. It is on that 2.7 acres of land, that levelling is being done. And for the purpose of levelling-Sankat Mochan Temple is there-the Mahant of the Temple has given in writing that he would like to remove the idol perhaps at his own risk. Apart from that, the other area is the one that was acquired earlier by Shri N.D. Tiwari's Government, which is the Ram Katha park. Shri N.D. Tiwari's Government could not implement their scheme of the Ram Katha Park because of lack of funds and the present Government is trying to fulfil that. So you should have no objection either to the construction of a temple, where the 'shilanyas' was done or to the development of the Ram Katha Park. AT least your Government should have no objection whatsoever... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): Sir, I would like to make one thing clear. Mr. Advani should not say that their Government is scrupulously following the Court Order. He should say that their Government is following the Court Order honestly and sincerely ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI. The word 'scrupulously' is more stronger than the word 'honest' ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: I would like to assure Mr. Advani that we have nothing against the Ram Katha Park or any such thing. I am responding to what some Members have raised about the violation of Court Orders as well as their feeling about the wall being constructed, etc. And some Members have asked about the site plan ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why is the U. P. Government silent on the site of the Ram Katha Park which they are making?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: How can they be allowed to enter... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why do you not ask the U. P. Government to hand over the site plan?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARMANGALAM: I am little surprise to see their reaction. When I said that we would find out the information from the U. P. Government, and get back to the House, I thought that they should be satisfied. But I am little surprised. I am equally surprised by the reaction of Mr. Advani because I categorically said that the commitment made by the U. P. Chief Minister in the NIC was relevant at that time and even more relevant today. And we hope there is no violation and we would find out and get back. That is after all a newspaper report, which is being referred to here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr Speaker, Sir, in my constituency, Jhansi, there is a railway workshop where 3 years training was imparted to some apprentices from 1936. The Railway Department incurred lakhs of rupees on their education and training but out of all the apprentices, only seventy five persons were absorbed. The Railway Department has repeatedly assured in writing that it will provide jobs to all the apprentices. Last Year, the hon. Railway Minister personally gave an assurance in this regard but due to non-fulfilment of the said assurance the trained apprentices have been staging a Dharna since 5th March. Though the Railway Department continuously giving them assurance. Yet, the ongoing *dharna* has taken a violent shape for the last one week. The Government, policy and the fasting persons are constantly clashing against each other. The second glaring tact is that the people sitting on *dharna* have the support of all the Railway Organizations and the people of Jhansi. The entire atmosphere of that place has turned violent and tense.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Railway Minister and Government to fulfil the assurances given to the apprentices last year. If the assurances are not fulfilled, I would like to caution that there may be a serious incident, which would be a blot on the face of the Railway Administration.

13.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Memorandum of Understanding between Steel Authority of India Ltd. and the Ministry of Steel.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (Shri Sontoshmohan Dev): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Ministry of Steel (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1575/92]

Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the North Eastern Electric Power corporation Limited, Shillong, and the Department of Power.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (Shri Kalp Nath Rai): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the North Eastern Electric Power corporation Limited, Shillong, and the Department of Power, Government of India (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1576/92]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. New Delhi etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF MINES (Shri Balram Singh Yadav): I beg to lay on the Table —

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1990-91.

(ii) Annual Report and Review on the Working of Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, New Delhi for the year 1990-91 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1577/92]

Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1992

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI M. O. H. FAROOK): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Aircraft (First Amendment) Rules, 1992 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 36 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1992 under section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934 together with an explanatory note. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1578/92]

Memorandum of Understanding for the year between the Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. and the Department of Telecommunications and between Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. and the Department of Telecommunications.

- (1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding for the year 1991-92 between the videsh Sanchar

Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1579/92]

- (2) A copy of the Memorandum of Understand for the year between the Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. and the Department of Telecommunications. (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1580/92]

Summary of the Recommendations of the Committee on Small Savings

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): Sir, I beg to lay on the Tabel a copy of the Summary of the Recommendation of the Committee on Small Savings alongwith the decision of the Government thereon (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library See No. LT. 1583/92]

13.33 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:-

- (i) "In accordance with the provision of rule 127 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1992 agreed without any amendment to the Public Liability Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th March, 1992."
- (ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in

the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 18th March, 1992 agreed without any amendment to the Destructive Insects and Pests (Amendment and Validation) Bill, 1992, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th Mach, 1992."

13.34 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Tenth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Sir, I beg to present the Tenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue) - Central Board of Direct Taxes and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

13.34 1/2 hrs.

PETITIONS

- (i) **Resettlement of migrants in Delhi who migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan during 1-1-1964 to 25.3.1971**

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Island): Sir, I beg to present a petli signed by Dr. J. C. Roy, President, New Migrants Welfare Association, New Delhi, regarding resettlement of migrants in Delhi who migrated from the erstwhile East Pakistan during 1 January, 1964 to 25 March, 1971.

(ii) **Repeal of Delhi Rent Control Act.**

SHRI TARA CHAND KHANDELWAL (Chandni Chowk): Sir, I beg to present a petition signed by Shri R. C. Gupta, Working President, Delhi Pradesh House Owners Association, Delhi, regarding repeal of Delhi Rent Control Act and certain suggestions to deal with the problems of house-owners.

13.35 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEES

(i) **Estimates Committee**

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS): Sir, I beg to move: the following:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993."

The motion was adopted.

(ii) **Public Accounts Committee**

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow). I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the

953 *Election to Committees CHAITRA 3, 1914 (SAKA) Election to Committees* 954
30th April, 1993 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

The motion was adopted.

(III) Committee on Public Undertaking

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertaking for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) Rule 312B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertaking for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):
I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993 and do communicated to this House the names of

the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

The motion was adopted.

(IV) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur):
I beg to move:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and end ending on the 30th April, 1993".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by su-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, twenty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. PRADHANI (Nowrangpur): I beg to move:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate ten members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of the House for the term beginning on the 1st May, 1992 and ending on the 30th April, 1993 and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha".

The motion was adopted.

13.40 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) **Need to renovate Karad Railway Station**

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Karad city in Satara district of Maharashtra is an important trade, agro-industrial and educational centre. It is on the Poona-Miraj broadgauge section of the South

Central Railway. Among others Karad Station is used by six large co-operative sugar mills and Koyna Hydro project for loading and unloading machinery etc. Thousands of students, industrial workers and common people from Sangli and Satara districts use this station. It also serves thousand of cooperative societies. The station building and premises are old and are in bad condition. All major trains halt there. Its platforms need to be urgently renovated as four bogies and coaches extend beyond the platform. I, therefore, urge the Government to take immediate steps to renovate the station and extend the platform.

(II) **Need to rehabilitating the people affected due to setting up of Liquid Propulsion System Centre in Mahendragiri, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI R. DHANUSKODI ATHITHAN (Tiruchendur): In my constituency, Tiruchendur, Tamil Nadu, The project of Liquid Propulsion System Centre in Mahendragiri is now being established under the aegis of ISRO. For this purpose, several hundred acres of cultivable land has been acquired by the Central Government from the farmers with the assurance that the members of families of these farmers who have given their land for the establishment of the Centre, would be given suitable employment when the unit starts working. But to their great concern and dismay, the ISRO has been recruiting people for various posts in the unit from the neighbouring State. The organisation has already transferred a good number of staff from Thumba Space Research Centre at Thiruvananthapuram Kerala, to the Liquid Propulsion Unit at Mahendragiri.

The people living in three districts which are the most backward districts in Tamil Nadu are very much agitated over the policies followed by the ISRO by recruiting the people to fill up the posts in Mahendragiri Unit as also the organisation's policy of transferring the staff from the Thumba Space Centre in Kerala.

I would, therefore, request the Govern-

[Sh. R. Dhanuskodi Athithan]

ment to take immediate steps in the matter. Government's immediate action in rehabilitating the affected people will go a long way not only in providing jobs to those people, but also in developing the most backward districts of Tamil Nadu.

(iii) Need to ensure use of Hindi in various Labour and administrative Tribunals.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM (Aligarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now Hindi is being used in official work in subordinate courts of various States. Judgements are also being delivered in Hindi. The Hindi Courts of the four States have also been given permission to use Hindi in their official work. However, it has been observed that the entire work in the various administrative tribunals is still being performed in English.

The official language policy which is in force in the various Ministries, attached offices, Government undertakings and Government industries should also be adopted in the working of these tribunals. At present the entire work in various labour and administrative tribunals is being done in English. It should be ensured that all administrative work should be done as per official language Act, 1976.

(iv) Need to convert Nasirabad-Mahu road into National Highway

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the need to construct national highways in Madhya Pradesh. In view of the growing demand for adequate transport facilities and the mounting pressure on road transport there is a dire need to strengthen the roadways in the country. In this regard, the national highways have a special place. At present there are two roads between Bombay to Delhi via Agra or via Jaipur - Ajmer. The Agra-Jaipur-Nasirabad road to Bom-

bay via Mohu is the shortest and the safest route. There is a national highway from Delhi to Nasirabad and Mohu to Bombay but there is no national highway from Nasirabad to Mahu. Persistent demand to construct a national highway has been made several times by the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Government. This route is one of the busiest one on account of scores of cement factories, textile mills, solvent plants and training institutions of C. R. P. F. and army which are located here. On account of heavy traffic on this route, accidents are very frequent. There are other difficulties cropping up due to continuous increase in traffic.

Keeping in view the interest of the people and the nation, I would request the Government to convert Nasirabad Mahu road into a National Highway.

(v) Need to take steps for the development of pisciculture in Barpeta district in Assam

[*English*]

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN (Barpeta): Sir, Barpeta district in Assam is purely an agricultural district with no industries worth the name. The entire district is relatively economically backward. The southern part of the district is full of marshy land. It is to be noted that Barpeta district is full of Beels, rivers and low-lying swamps. The number of registered Beels and registered Revenue Rivers are 25 and 17 respectively. The number of seed farms (Fishery) is four. As the matter stands today, there is ample scope for development of pisciculture in the district. If this is done, it will help in the economic development of the district and also the proper utilisation of the Beels and rivers.

I urge upon the Central Government to come forward for the development of Beels and fishery in the district and to take necessary steps towards this development.

(vi) Need to give more concessions to NRIs and others for bringing gold from abroad

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): Sir, the recent announcement of the Hon. Finance Minister permitting NRIs to bring 5 Kg of gold after paying 15 per cent of import duty is welcome by the people. However, there are certain impediments in the scheme.

The NRIs, after selling the 5 Kg of gold in India, have to pay income-tax and there is no exemption for this. However, there is no provision for the NRIs to have a resident bank account in India to invest the sale proceeds of such transactions. Even if the Government allows the NRIs to open and operate such is taxable as per Income-tax Act whereas the interest on FCNR Account is not taxable at all. The buyers of gold from NRIs will be subjected to payment of income-tax and hence many people will not buy the gold. Thus the gold import scheme will not produce the desired results.

In the alternative, the tourists from India and abroad should be permitted to bring gold to India on payment of nominal custom duty. If India tourists and tourists from abroad are permitted to bring gold to India at least one kg per held on payment of nominal duty, then there will be sudden fall in the bullion market and the gold reserve will also increase. Hence I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider such proposal.

(vii) Need to provide funds to the State Government of Kerala to meet expenditure on subsidy on rice

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): Sir, hon. Prime Minister while participating in discussion on the Motion of Thanks on President's Address, has assured the nation that food articles distributed through the P. D. S. will continue to have subsidy. There is an

increase of 88 paise per kg for the rice distributed through P. D. S. in Kerala as the issue prices of rice went up. Central Government have refused to give subsidy for this 88 paise increase and Kerala Government is bearing this additional burden. In an year, this comes to nearly Rs. 100 crores. As rationing is statutory in Kerala, I request Central Government to adequately assist Kerala to bear this additional burden.

(viii) Need for early completion of multi-purpose project at Kamla and Bagmati rivers, Bihar

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR (Barh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I am placing this matter before this august House:— A scheme to construct the multi-purpose projects on the rivers Kamal and Bagmati originating from Nepal and flowing into the Indian sub-continent have been lying pending for consideration for a long time. With the construction of these projects on *Sishan Pan* and *Dhumal* places, adequate supply of electricity can be made available to Eastern, Uttar Pradesh West Bengal, Orissa and Assam at cheaper rates. At the same time a major part of Bihar will be saved from devastating floods for ever. The construction of these multi-purpose project will augment the development of agriculture and enable thousands of families to earn their livelihood. As such I request the Government to establish contact with the Nepalese Government and complete their construction at an early date to enable the lakhs of people to get an opportunity to move towards development.

13.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till fifty minutes past fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty-four minutes past Fourteen of the clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzafarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before speaking on the Budget, I would like to submit something. Just now, I have received a message from the Chief Minister of Nagaland that Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs is Camping there since yesterday ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri George Fernandes, now we take up the discussion on the General Budget.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Since the Rajya Sabha elections are to be held there... **

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (Shri Santosh Mohan Deb): Sir, this should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Why should it not go on record. Why not ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not the proper time.

[Translation]

SHRIGEORGE FERNANDES. Foreign Minister was there. Chairman, Delegation was here. They were to be invite for lunch.... (Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEB: What do you mean ? Don't judge people by your standard. (Interruptions)

14.55 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1992-93- GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT (GENERAL), 1992-93 AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1991-92

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we shall take up discussion on Item Numbers 19 to 21 together. The time allotted for the discussion on General Budget is 12 hours.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third Column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the chargers during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1992 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 27, 29, 30, 32 to 89, 91, 93 to 98."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amount on Revenue Accounts and Capital Account shown in the fifth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1992 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 11, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 41, 43, 44, 47, 49, 51, 52, 54, 58, 60, 62, 65, 67, 70, 76, 78, 79, 81, 83, 84, 85, 87, 89, 93, 94, 96 and 97."

** Expunged as ordered by the chair.

LOK SABHA

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1992-93 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Agriculture	358,41,00,000	1,41,00,000
2.	Other Services of Dept. of Agri. & Cooperation	25,27,00,000	93,43,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	62,60,00,000	..
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	41,69,00,000	10,76,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	3,41,00,000	4,02,00,000
6.	Department of Fertilizers	1598,70,00,000	21,44,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism			
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	9,57,00,000	4,70,00,000
8.	Department of Tourism	12,98,00,000	2,76,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution			
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	1,75,00,000	26,00,000
Ministry of Coal			
10.	Ministry of Coal	28,33,00,000	120,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce			
11.	Department of Commerce	501,93,00,000	45,32,00,000
12.	Department of Supply	4,63,00,000	...
Ministry of Communications			
13.	Ministry of Communications	1,56,00,000	...
14.	Postal Services	259,78,00,000	11,46,00,000
15.	Telecommunication Services	880,75,00,000	669,83,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
16.	Ministry of Defence	250,46,00,000	18,96,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
17.	Defence Pensions	353,28,00,000	..
18.	Defence Services Army	1489,54,00,000	..
19.	Defence Services Navy	170,01,00,000	..
20.	Defence Services Air Force	421,08,00,000	..
21.	Defence Ordnance Factories	352,81,00,000	..
22.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	1926,14,00,000	..
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
23.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	51,96,00,000	95,00,000
Ministry of External Affairs			
24.	Ministry of External Affairs	99,52,00,000	11,50,00,000
Ministry of Finance			
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	73,66,00,000	23,32,00,000
26.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	66,51,00,000	30,06,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions	102,08,00,000	5435,81,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	Revenue Rs	Capital Rs.
29.	Transfers to State Governments	945,89,00,000	24,16,00,000	
30.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	...	38,76,00,000	
32.	Department of Expenditure	76,30,00,000	55,00,000	
33.	Pensions	100,02,00,000	...	
34.	Audit	48,60,00,000	...	
35.	Department of Revenue	24,26,00,000	25,00,000	
36.	Direct Taxes	45,75,00,000	15,00,00,000	
37.	Indirect Taxes	73,00,00,000	23,31,00,000	
Ministry of Food				
38.	Ministry of Food	441,58,00,000	23,10,00,000	
Ministry of Food Processing Industries				
39.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	5,52,00,000	1,11,00,000	
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare				
40.	Department of Health	95,37,00,000		
				28,88,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
41.	Department of Family Welfare	183,29,00,000	3,00,000
Ministry of Home Affairs			
42.	Ministry of Home Affairs	52,77,00,000	2,16,00,000
43.	Cabinet	2,04,00,000	...
44.	Police	337,68,00,000	45,73,00,000
45.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	52,19,00,000	20,71,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	16,54,00,000	9,71,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development			
47.	Department of Education	285,63,00,000	9,00,000
48.	Department of Youth Affairs and Sports	18,44,00,000	33,00,000
49.	Art and Culture	21,02,00,000	...
50.	Department of Women and Child Development	81,44,00,000	17,00,000
Ministry of Industry			

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
51.	Department of Industrial Development	52,72,00,000	32,00,000
52.	Department of heavy Industry	6,22,00,000	48,31,00,000
53.	Department of Public enterprises	24,00,000	..
54.	Department of Small Scale Ind. & Agro and Rural Industries	53,65,00,000	32,26,00,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting			
55.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	17,20,00,000	4,45,00,000
56.	Broadcasting Services	158,71,00,000	59,50,00,000
Ministry of Labour			
57.	Ministry of Labour	69,91,00,000	12,00,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs			
58.	Law and Justice	23,83,00,000	..
59.	Department of Company Affairs	1,83,00,000	1,00,000
Ministry of Mines			

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
60.	Ministry of Mines	21,84,00,000	7,13,00,000
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs			
61.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	20,00,000	...
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension			
62.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	8,86,00,000	38,00,000
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas			
63.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	8,70,00,000	50,00,00,000
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation			
64.	Planning	14,57,00,00	1,67,00,000
65.	Department of Statistics	8,54,00,000	15,00,000
66.	Department of Programme Implementation		14,00,00
Ministry of Power & non-Conventional Energy Sources			
67.	Department of Power	79,62,00,000	327,66,00,000
68.	Department of non-Conventional Energy Sources	20,74,00,000	76,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Rural Development				
69.	Ministry of Rural Development	1216.87,00,000		8,00,000
Ministry of Science and Technology				
70.	Department of Science and Technology	42.45,00,000		5,08,00,000
71.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	45.58,00,000		68,00,000
72.	Department of Biotechnology	12,80,00,000		
Ministry of Steel				
73.	Ministry of Steel	69,00,000		214,68,00,000
Ministry of Surface Transport				
74.	Surface Transport	5,31,00,000		9,50,00,000
75.	roads	69,12,00,000		88,09,00,000
76.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	21,80,00,000		39,73,00,000
Ministry of Textiles				
77.	Ministry of Textiles	122,11,00,000		27,64,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Urban Development			
78.	Urban Development and Housing	37,35,00,000	36,11,00,000
79.	Public Works	44,61,00,000	16,52,00,000
80.	Stationery and Printing	19,90,00,000	35,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
81.	Ministry of Water Resources	50,56,00,000	3,02,00,000
Ministry of Welfare			
82.	Ministry of Welfare	77,50,00,000	7,15,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
83.	Atomic Energy	85,66,00,000	82,34,00,000
84.	Nuclear Power Schemes	65,92,00,000	25,67,00,000
Department of Electronics			
85.	Department of Electronics	13,14,00,000	1,28,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Department of Ocean Development			
86.	Department of Ocean Development	6,77,00,000	1,26,00,000
Department of Space			
87.	Department of Space	71,86,00,000	13,14,00,000
Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President, Union Public Service Commission			
88.	Lok Sabha	4,54,00,000	...
89.	Rajya Sabha	1,61,00,000	...
91.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	5,00,000	...
Union Territories without Legislature			
93.	Delhi	188,33,00,000	140,40,00,000
94.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	30,58,00,000	25,83,00,000
95.	Dadra and Nagar haveli	6,07,00,000	2,35,00,000
96.	Lakshadweep	8,38,00,000	2,15,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account submitted to the vote of House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
97.	Chandigarh	36,10,00,000	9,04,00,000
98.	Daman and Diu	4,37,00,000	2,06,00,000
TOTAL REVENUE/CAPITAL		1297,17,00,000	9953,05,00,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1991-92 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of House		
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	
1	2	3	3	3
Ministry of Agriculture				
1.	Agriculture	280,35,00,000		...
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1,00,000		75,22,00,000
4.	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	2,00,000		21,50,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers				
5.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	...		11,67,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
6.	Department of Fertilizers	956,13,00,000	2,80,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism			
7.	Department of Civil Aviation	10,13,00,000	...
Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution			
9.	Ministry of Civil Supplies and Public Distribution	...	1,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce			
11.	Department of Commerce	535,98,00,000	...
Ministry of Communications			
15.	Telecommunication Services	36,68,00,000	221,99,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
16.	Ministry of Defence	135,64,00,000	...
17.	Defence Pensions	90,00,00,000	...
18.	Defence Services Army	134,77,00,000	...
19.	Defence Services Navy	49,99,00,000	...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue F.	Capital Rs.
20.	Defence Service Air Force	288,23,00,000	..
Ministry of External Affairs			
24.	Ministry of External Affairs	48,09,00,000	..
Ministry of Finance			
25.	Department of Economic Affairs	2,20,00,00,000	..
26.	Currency, Coinage and Stamps	..	1,00,000
27.	Payments to Financial Institutions	104,18,00,000	4,00,000
30.	Transfers to State Governments	1153,03,00,000	..
34.	Audit	7,34,00,000	..
36.	Direct Taxes	15,50,00,000	..
Ministry of Food			
38.	Ministry of Food	246,88,00,000	..
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
40.	Department of health	..	6,82,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
41.	Department of Family Welfare	122,42,00,000		...
Ministry of Home Affairs				
43.	Cabinet	3,14,00,000		...
44.	Police	135,16,00,000		1,00,000
46.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	...		10,00,000
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
47.	Department of Education	3,00,000		...
49.	Art and Culture	2,00,000		25,00,000
Ministry of Industry				
51.	Department of Industrial Development	1,00,000		...
52.	Department of Heavy Industry	2,00,000		51,77,00,000
54.	Department of Small Scale and Agro and Rural Industries	1,00,000		...
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs				
58.	Law and Justice	2,00,000		...

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
Ministry of Mines				
60.	Ministry of Mines	5,98,00,000		
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
62.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	...		
Ministry of Planning & Programme Implementation				
65.	Department of Statistics	...		2,15,00,000
Ministry of Power and NonConventional Energy Sources				
67.	Department of Power	1,00,000		2,00,000
Ministry of Science and Technology				
70.	Department of Science and Technology	7,88,00,000		...
Ministry of Surface Transport				
76.	Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	1,00,000		28,69,00,000
Ministry of Urban Development				
78.	Urban Development and Housing	...		1,98,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
79.	Public works	16,36,00,000	1,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
81.	Ministry of Water Resources	...	4,88,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
83.	Atomic Energy	...	1,00,000
84.	Nuclear Power Schemes	...	1,50,00,000
Department of Electronics			
85.	Department of Electronics	1,00,000	...
Department of Space			
87.	Department of Space	25,98,00,000	...
Parliament, Secretariats of President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission			
89.	Rajya Sabha	84,00,000	...
Ministry of Home Affairs Union Territories			
93.	Delhi	11,19,00,000	8,00,000

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
94.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29,91,00,000	1,48,00,000
96.	Lakshadweep	2,91,00,000	39,00,000
97.	Chandigarh	27,32,00,000	90,00,000
	Total	4488,37,00,000	497,72,00,000

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am initiating a debate on Budget proposals. This is the second Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister. I do not hesitate to admit that he has worked hard to prepare this Budget and very cleverly prepared these Budget proposals. On that day when he presented the Budget people were very much fascinated. People who watched Budget discussions on T.V. were also quite impressed. But no attraction is ever lasting. People very soon realised the reality.

When people come out of the false impressions created by his Budget speech, they found that the facts were not only different but even worrisome.

All Budgets and specially the Budget presented in such circumstances must meet the demands of two challenging problems - inflation and increasing unemployment. There is no denying the fact that inflation graph which had lowered a little is again on an upward trend. During the last twenty five days the inflation rate has again increased by 1% but it seems that it would further increase.

The Hon. Finance Minister is silent about solving the rising unemployment problem. Only exit policy has been mentioned but there is no mention of entry policy. Apprehensions are that even the employed will become jobless. New labour force will come into the market in search of jobs. We want to compete with the World-market and for that we want to produce good quality products with the help of new technology. The total effect of following this policy would be that the number of people employed in organised sector would decrease. Sick industrial units

are being closed and some units are such that there is no other alternative and these are also on the verge of closure, but I would discuss it afterwards. However, it is clear that people would be rendered jobless.

The Finance Minister has announced renewal fund. It is a

15.00 hrs.

Right step. But the problems of which we were apprehensive and even the Finance Minister has admitted to it and has said that though temporarily India has managed to come out of the economic crisis, but it has not yet completely tackled this difficult problem. He has asked for a time period of three years to achieve this. Who can wait for three years. Are those unemployed youths who are on the roads in search of jobs can give him the time. People like jobless labourer, landless labourer, the down-trodden and people belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, which have been deprived of jobs and are in search of livelihood for many years, see any ray of hope in this Budget. They have to wait for three years? I could not understand that why the Finance Minister has referred to a period of three years. This is a democratic country and price rise and unemployment will give rise to the social unrest and discontentment and people would come out on the roads to fight for their rights. Then how they would be asked to keep patience and wait for this long period?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is good that now we are openly discussing the economic policies. These are now being viewed as economic policies not as a part of political process. Till now these policies were influenced by politics for sometime. The Finance Minister himself was inveigled when in the other house he stated that V.P. Singh-Government and Chandra Shekhar Government alone were responsible for the present economic crisis in the country. In his previ-

ous speech he had said that we all are responsible for the present crisis and I agreed to it but those who remained in power for such a long time are more responsible for it. Those who have never been power should not be blamed at all.

Today even the Finance Minister can be asked to give explanation. During Janata Rule he had been the finance secretary and so during the years that followed 1970, country progressed. All these problems started during 80's. The present Finance Minister was the Governor of Reserve Bank at that time. Afterwards he had become Chief Economic Advisor. He used to advise our friend Shri Chandra Shekhar on economic matters. I do not know what advises he used to give.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR (Ballia):
He will tell himself.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: No, you may also tell something in this regard. Now Shri Manmohan Shingh is our Finance Minister. What was his role till now? The Government of Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Chandra Shenkhar alone can not be blamed for this. We can not accept it. This situation has come due to reckless spending and loans.

I have got a letter written by the then Finance Minister and who is the President of India at present. I do not want to read it. He has stated in that letter that till the year 1970 the pace of our economic progress was very high. He has quoted the figures regarding production of foodgrains, Industrial progress and growth of the industrial production. The crisis came afterwards. Don't blame anyone for that, the policy of taking large loans has disrupted our economic policies. I am using politics in a narrow sense. Economics is a part of politics in real sense but the situation has grown worse due to using this economic policy to fulfil one's party's motives for earning cheap popularity. Keeping in view the elections. This has worsened the situations. I feel very astonished that how can we spend more than we earn. But this decision was

taken. State Bank had been given the responsibility of taking the loans for which there was no need at all. What is the state of our banking system. I do not want to discuss whether the decision of nationalisation of Banks was right or wrong but as a result of doing it in hasty manner our banking system has become a workhouse of inefficiency. Even withdrawing money from bank has become a tedious job. To get payment of the money which has been sanctioned by the Government as loan is a difficult job indeed.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani):
You are not among the people who collect large amounts of money. How can this problem of withdrawing of money from bank had arisen?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: But some of my supporters do this work. They come to me complaining about this very commonly. If the people working in the nationalised banks do not realise that Government had nationalised the banks to fulfil some social objectives then the policy of nationalisation cannot succeed and some thing has happened. This policy has affected our decisions so badly that it has bankrupted this nation almost totally. Our Finance Minister now claims the situation has slightly improved. Since he has gained enthusiasm as his shoulders are high and it seems he is ready to face the crisis. But there is no logic in fighting verbally in this House. The serious problems which should be seriously tackled and solved are before us. His speech and Budget proposals do not provide answers to these serious problems. How would we solve the problem of increasing unemployment? Small scale industries can play a vital role in this direction and they are doing so. If we compare the large scale industry and small scale industry in terms of capital investment than small scale industries provide six times more employment than its counterpart. They also make contribution in earning foreign currency by providing forty per cent of its finished material for export purposes. But after the commencement of this new economic policies of ending the systems of quota licence and permit which has been

welcomed what would be the future of this small scale industry? Now new foreign companies are coming to participate and they demand that there should not be any reservation of articles for production by the small scale industries.

Our country has been following this policy of reserving some articles for small scale sector for many years, though this policy has not been followed sincerely. For example, take the case of soaps. These things can also be produced in small scale industry? Does the decision had been taken that soap should only be produced by small-scale industry but than large scale industry had not been stopped from manufacturing soaps which should have been done in a phased manner. They should have been told that they should not produce such small things they should take initiative in sphere of power generation or setting up steel plant or manufacturing of machinery and leave the sphere of soap production for small scale sector. This should have been done in a phased manner. But it did not happen. Now we have even to think for reservation.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR
(Mayiladuturai): Sir, may I ask a question?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Certainly.

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: Shri Karsan Bhai Patel is also a soap manufacturer in the area of small scale. He manufactures Nirma.....

They competed with the Lever Company and brought the market of products like surf and soaps down. So much so that the 2/3 of the market of these products is in the hands of Shri Karsan Bhai Patel who defeated much millionaire. What is the need of reservation then? You should help each and everyone, it will enable the people at lower level to rise automatically.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr.

Deputy Speaker, Sir, if a big Indian industry in place of a big foreign industry poses a threat to the small industries, will the Government propose to follow this policy? That day I had submitted that we neither want the monopoly of the Government nor the monopoly of the private companies... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR: It is not an attempt to establish monopoly, there are small industries as well ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Shri Aiyar has a broad outlook. So, he cannot understand such a simple matter. I do agree that the small industries should always be prepared for competition, but first they should be made competent enough to compete and should also be provided adequate resources. 95 per cent of the total small industries are tiny industries. It appears that medium industries have swallowed the small scale industries. Now you would say that it is good if medium industry is developing. An amount of about Rs. 65 lakhs is invested in it, but where will one go who has invested Rs. 5 lakhs? What will happen to self employment? Will the idea of laying a network of small scale industries remain just an imagination? Even small industries are becoming sick. A large number of small industries are closed. There is none to think about them. Money is blocked in those industries. They also have land in their possession. The workers who were employed in them have not been able to get employment in any other industry. Because the methods being adopted by other industries for production proposes are the same with which they want to compare. How will the small scale industries prosper? Does the Government mean by liberalization that the small industries should be left on the mercy of God. What will be then its consequences on social life? If a weaver commits suicide, it will send down a wave of discontent throughout the country. But this is happening today. Therefore, a change is necessary, but with this change continuity must be there. Change always has a rhythm. It should not suffer jerks. It

should be smooth. I do know that the hon. Minister of Finance likes 'Jhatka' and 'Halali', but the rhythm of development should not break and this breaking. The harsh voice of the hon. Minister of Finance and even more his harsh policies are breaking the rhythm of the music. I am surprised to see that our country is in utter economic crisis after all who is responsible for that? After all who decides the economic policies? Undoubtedly, the political leaders are at fault. Are our economic advisers, who are permanent advisers not guilty? There are 5-6 persons who are generally shifted from one office to another. Sometimes one of them is shifted from North Block to Prime Minister's Secretariat and the other from there to North Block and some other shifted to Planning Commission.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Some one goes to IMF.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Yes, Some one goes to IMF.

[English]
SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Why did you forget that?

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I did not mention deliberately so that you may remind me.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: I will not say away from that.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I would like to take you with me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Everybody wants company they as well as you.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir Government has been holding negotiations with GATT. Government has also been trying to convince World

Bank and IMF. about its stand. Who are the persons holding negotiations and what is this negotiating strategy? We are not among those persons who suggest not to hold talks or we are not among those who reject Dunkel proposal without going into its merits or demerits. As I had submitted on that day, there are certain things in the proposal to which we cannot agree. Just as America can not agree to open its doors for our textiles and if they have right to close their doors we also have right to take measures for our development. However, I am talking of our negotiating strategy, our strategy is not good. We should offence-defence strategy we must pressurise them where we can and we must agree where we are required to do so. But this is not happening. Are the same officers involved in negotiations who look for a suitable job in IMF in future. I am not levelling any allegation against anybody. But I regret to say that though there are very talented and wise people in the administration of the country... (Interruptions) yet they have not done justice to the country. Now every Finance Minister cannot be an economist like Shri Manmohan Singh, he is just the representative of the masses.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I think it is most unfortunate if you are implying that officers who have served Government of India had loyalties to any institution outside this country. I can say with full confidence that I know most of the officers who have served this country. I think this is a most unfair charges (Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Not all of them. Only most of them.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not levelling any charges against anybody but I am making general remark which cannot be neglected. Hon. Minister of Finance, not only the political leaders but whether the officers who

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support them at every step are also responsible for the present economic crisis. I have been observing how private sector is being run. I referred to this thing one day also. We have been observing the same thing in Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh I am not raising my finger on the patriotism of our officers. But there is a convention of appeasement, in this country. We must warn them against their wrong acts. I do not say that the officers would not safeguard our interests but sometimes the difference of opinion is such that we lose the sight of the vital interests.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, now the policy of liberalisation and new taxation policy have been introduced. Proposals to bring about structural changes are being talked about. The policies of the Government are being changed. But whether the people have been mentally prepared to accept these modified policies and the new tax system. Is the hon. Minister of Finance confident that the industrialists capitalists and other wealthy people who used to play tricks and used of to support these tricks on the plea that the rate tax was too high to pay by anybody honestly.

Would not say the same thing now and would they pay tax honestly? Will the administration make the procedure of recovering taxes more stringent? Our is a large country and it is not that we have not make any economic development during all these years. But in such a large country there are only five thousand people who come under the category of those who earn more than Rs. five lakhs per annum from tax point of view. Once a capitalist said that he has paid about Rs. 95,000 as tax in one year. Similar was the situation in Mexico and in Brazil. But the situation changed in Mexico as there came a President who acted strongly. Money of Mexico used to be taken and deposited in American banks. The figures given by the American banks in this regard are astonishing. Ten big industrialists were put behind the bars. I do not want any person here to be put behind the bar. Does the hon. Minister

of Finance not understand as to what will happen if the industrialists do not react to the liberalisation of 40% reduction in tax limit? How will the procedure of recovering tax be made strict? Now no exemption should be given. Setting up an industry in the country is not an obligation on anyone. Making contribution on the economic development of the country is only performing one's duty. I had read somewhere that the hon. Minister of Finance discussed the matter with Swiss Bank authorities and when the matter of foreign exchange came up, the Swiss authorities said that the problem was not that of the shortage of foreign exchange but that of the money being deposited in the foreign banks. Now the policy has been liberalised. Will the industrialists, traders, capitalists give a wrong response to this liberalisation? Now the tiger has been freed, it is now unchained tiger and if the animal jumps in right direction then it is alright but I am concerned that it may not become man-eater. Keeping this aspect in view the Government should remain cautious.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was submitting to you that rich people are not ready to pay tax. What is the total number of taxpayers? During the year 1990-91 about 5000 people had shown their yearly income more than rupees five lakhs. But the Tata Company has manufactured a car of new model. The cost of this car has been fixed at Rs. 5 lakhs. About 6000 people have already registered their names as prospective buyers and have paid Rs. 25000/- in advance to purchase it. I am unable to understand this situation. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir in the speech I delivered on August 5, 1991 I had said three things. I had submitted that over-invoicing of imports under-invoicing of exports and smuggling of gold are responsible for the present economic crisis. So far as over-invoicing of import and under-invoicing of export is concerned, the Government have not acted upon the suggestions I had given. The Government would say that it was liberalised everything. However we will have to maintain a strict balance as to how much we

import and how much we export we should make and no bungling should take place. We must take some steps to ensure that the export-import trade is carried out honestly. However I am glad that the hon. Minister of Finance has accepted our suggestion of issuing gold bonds. We tried to make him understand this point but he did not accept the proposal last year. But it was very essential to stop the smuggling of gold. Those NRIs who want to come here should be allowed to bring with them with a reasonable customs duty. This suggestion was made last year but it has been accepted now. Better late than never. But I am afraid that he may not go astray again. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, gold is in large quantity in the country. Now gold bonds are being issued. People have been allowed to bring gold and it has created problem in the Hawala market.

There is furore in those countries from where gold was smuggled. In foreign countries the price of gold has decreased and it will fall further. We have calculated that now an Indian will have to pay Rs. 800 less for the purchase of every 10 gms of gold. This has happened within twenty five days. If we calculate the total saving in purchasing one tonne of gold it will accrue to Rs. 800 crore. 150 tonnes of gold is used in the country. If we calculate the saving on this amount of gold, it will be about Rs. 1200 crore. Though there are different opinion about the total availability of gold in the country, yet, as per prevailing opinion, there is 7500 tonnes of gold in the country. But as per my opinion there is 10,000 tonnes of gold in the country. I have a firm opinion that out of this amount of gold two thousand tonnes of gold will be converted into bonds. The facilities given by the hon. Minister of Finance are sufficient. If we manage to collect two thousand tonnes of gold, our economic crisis can be overcome to a great extent. But it will need an intensive campaign.

I have already suggested that it is very essential to involve the society and all the social organisations in this adventure. This should not be restricted to the official level only. It may be given the form of a mass

movement. At present, our main target is that India may not be a defaulter. Our national objective should be to make India a loan-free country and we should achieve our objective as early as possible. We want loan free India. Today we are paying Rs. 32,000 crore as interest. It comprises of both the internal as well as foreign interest. India can be made a loan-free country. This is not an impossible task. There is no dearth of capital in the country. It has strength too to stand on her own foot at the event of crisis. If needs only to be imbued with life. In order to imbue this country with life, the Government should adopt the right policies. I have talked of small industries. Big industries are also sick. I do not want to go into the details of its reasons. But, all those sick industries are being left to the B.I.R.F. Is it not sick itself? Is it able properly to shoulder its own liabilities? Does it have its full members. Has it an office for their sitting? Does it have its by staff? Will it not be proper to appoint more members on it? Those 56 big industries which have become sick, have been left for this institution. How will it do justice? It is the matter of public sector and not that of Private Sector. It has very few Members. It appears to me that first of all this very institution will have to be streamlined and organised. I want one thing more. While fixing the price of agricultural products, we take into account their cost of production and we ought to do so. But, while the price of industrial goods is considered, should it not have any relation with its cost of production? Is it considered so? Perhaps not. Should there be liberty to earn undue profits? I am not talking of control, but what should be the basis of fixing the prices of an industrial goods in the market? I have been raising questions in the Parliament, but the Government has been stating that the conclusion of the investigations made in this regard and figures collected will not be revealed. Why is it so? Even the accounts of agricultural Co-operative Societies are kept and audited. The findings of the audit are made public. Why this system cannot be applied to in case of factories? Manufacturers of cosmetics are earning 1400 per cent profits. I know that the hon. Minister of Finance is concerned about it. He has men-

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tioned it in his speech also. He has stated that we should not adopt the policy of total consumerism should not copy the luxurious style of life of the western affluent countries. Ostentatious consumption should be discouraged in an effective manner. The merits of economical should be emphasised. His ideas and sentiments are very fine. It cannot be said as to where will this unlimited consumerism lead to this poor country. But what is the device check it? The Government television and newspapers agencies are propagating unlimited consumerism of big companies through advertisements. At present, the television is under the Government control in spite of that the situation has reached to such an extent. In coming days cable and Star T.V. are making their advent rather they have already reached. Can we imagine what will be the position at that time? They will encourage the sale of all luxurious goods. People living in huts and having no milk for their children, will go to purchase shampoo, and the shampoo which was displayed in attractive manner through a colour television, will reach the houses of the poor too;

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:

You should distinguish between the shampoo and champagne.

[Translation]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): You said champagne.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I do not say champagne. But for those who are fond of champagne, they can understand it as champagne.

"Jaki rahi bhavna jaisi, prabhū murat dekhi tin taisi."

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: It is the concern of those people who do not have attractive faces.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: For this no effective strategy has been prepared. I think that it is not the concern of the Government only. The number of middle class people has reached the figure of several crores. They have their own aspirations, demands and expectations. If we do not observe austerity on the top level, if we do not have control on us; if we do not have strong determination to reduce the Government expenditure, our objective will not be achieved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has to be accepted that the hon. Minister of Finance got greater applause that day than this performance. But he has displayed a parsimony in providing income tax exemption. If he intended to extend the limit of income tax exemption from 22 thousand to 28 thousand and intended to withdraw other facilities like 80 C.C.A., 80 C.C.B. 80L, it would have been better had he not extended this limit.

This act the Hon. Finance Minister has per force reminded me of the act of Man Mohan (Lord Krishna). When "gopies" were to Him to seek favour from him, Manmohan threw such a spell of charm that they lost even their clothes. This is the modern version of depriving the people of their clothes. An ass went to ask for his horns, he lost his ears too. The common man is ruined. What is its justification? You must be knowing that earlier the limit of tax-exemption was Rs. 15,000 later it changed to Rs. 18,000. It went on changing in course of time. Now prices are rising. What a high peak the price index has reached? Now our demand to extend the tax-exemption limit upto Rs. 48,000, is correct. But the hon. Minister says that he is very difficult for him to do so. He says that he is honest in speaking that has a lot of difficulties. He says that even if he extends the tax-exemption limit, What will happen to the States? We do not want to reduce the financial sources of the States. Therefore, the hon. Minister should sit together with us and find its way-out. It is very essential to explore a middle path so that this income-tax exemption limit may be increased and the share of States also should not be lessened.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is one

thing more. The Finance Bill presented by the hon. Minister of Finance contains 115 amendments to direct tax laws. Just a few months back an amendment has been made which contained 163 amendments in direct tax laws. In fact, this should not be a part of the Finance Bill, rather it should be presented as a separate Bill. If necessary, it may be sent to the Select Committee. There are so many issues in the money bill which need to be discussed very deeply. For example, is it proper to add the income of a minor child to his parents' income? Not a single such example has been found where the income of a minor is added to that of his parents. Secondly, is the amendment regarding the partnership correct? The hon. members have given their suggestions about capital gains tax and wealth tax also. I would like to submit if these issues are discussed in the Finance Bill, it will create a lot of difficulties. This process cannot do justice with such a large number of amendments as are bound to be.

Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has mentioned so many measures in his speech to reduce the losses. One of the measures is disinvestment in Public Undertakings. I know that there are a lot of differences on this issue. But all will accept that if disinvestment is to take place, it should be done on the highest price and in a proper way. It is correct that whatever disinvestment has been done in U.T.I. now, it has been done through mutual fund but the price on which it has been done is not appropriate. There are much long queues in share markets. Even a layman wants to purchase shares. It is good. But if the Government does not give shares of its Public Undertakings, on handsome prices and if it gives for earning money then it cannot be accepted. I do not know on whose advice all this has been done. Somewhere or the other negligence has shown. It should not happen again in future.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are talking of restricting but I would like to submit that restructuring of only economy is not enough restructuring of society is also the need of the hour. However, are the hai polloi pre-

pared for the change? Does the consensus which is necessary for bringing about change still exist, as the hon. Prime Minister has been making tall claims, since the very day of assuming office that he had called a meeting of all parties to evolve consensus? Should not an effort be made to arrive at some consensus again? We have taken a big step which may entail us to all kinds of dangers. One of the aspects in how the World powers behave and secondly, how do we in India behave and which course do we take. However, will politicking allow arriving at any consensus? I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards his speech. "Our long term objective is to develop a system of labour based production, so as to generate maximum highly productive employment opportunities and to bridge the gap between income and assets in rural and urban areas." This is highly praiseworthy. We also favour labour based industrialisation, removal of inequalities and generation of employment opportunities. But, why this 3 years time? Will the present economic reforms result in running the labour base industries and it cannot be the intention of the Government that as soon as the restructuring is over, it will be the endeavour to again promote labour based highly viable (Productive) industries. However I would like to again raise the question of 3 years time. I had raised it earlier also. The hon. Minister, finance has further emphasised that "we will have to strive hard at least for 3 years." I asked how can the period of 3 years be allowed? People can be asked to wait if there is an atmosphere of austerity in the country and people realise that nation is facing crisis and leadership sets an example before the public because only demagoguery will not suffice. The hon. Minister of Finance has emphasised in his speech that the industrialists should be the trustees of the society and they should think themselves as trustees of the wealth in their hands. These views of Gandhiji are very good. Really it can be an Indian ideology of ownership that these persons should think themselves as trustees. In some countries some experiments have been made in regard to this ideology but in the land of Gandhiji nothing has been

done in this regard. I am sceptical of any attempt being made in this regard after the speech of the hon. Minister of Finance. Before becoming trustee one will have to give up greed and tendency to exploit and say good bye to the art of evading taxes. All those who have stacked money abroad cannot be definitely forgiven. Now an opportunity has been provided to them to bring back their money. How much money is deposited abroad? However, I would like to submit one thing. If it is expected on the capitalists to think themselves as trustees of the society for the wealth they possess should not, the politicians and rulers not also think themselves as the trustees of power? How has the country got entangled into the present crisis? I do not want to arise other issues. None of us ever thought that India will one day come to depend on the mercy of the IMF and the World Bank. The hon. Minister of Finance has stressed upon the need of having import duty. However, for it is necessary to create a sense of indigenisation and self sufficiency. It is correct that we can not live isolated like an island. If at all we have to seek assistance from the World Bank then why should we seek for education and water not for bigger projects? Both education and health have long been neglected. We have provided Rs. 1700 crore, Rs. 1500 crore for education and health, which includes family planning. I would like to submit one more thing. The hon. Minister of Human Resource Development is not present in the House. No doubt, dissemination of adult Education is highly praise worthy but it should in no way affect the programme of universalisation of primary education. I am afraid that more propaganda is being made about education and adults are learning to write their names, but what about educating the children. If they do not take up education during childhood, then will they be getting it during adulthood? Is the foreign assistance required for this? As per my knowledge all the State Governments, irrespective of the party affiliations, even the Government of West Bengal, want to take up projects with the World Bank assistance. What Bank assis-

tance. What are these projects? I can understand if assistance is being sought for heavy industries, power generation, transport communications and raising infrastructure facilities in the country.

We are at cross Roads. It is essential for the Finance Minister to create an atmosphere of optimism but at the same time he should not himself become a victim of the optimism. We should keep the interest of even the smallest person of the country in mind. Gadhiji also suggested the same criteria. He advised to assess the impact of all the policies and steps on the common man before proceeding further. What will be the impact of our policies on the persons at the lowest strata to whom we want to uplift through the Auyodhya Programme. Mr. hon. Finance Minister, concluded his with reciting a couplet. I would also conclude with reciting a couplet. The hon. Minister of Finance is talking of a 3 years period:-

"Kaun Jeeta Hai Teri Julf Ke Sar
Hone Tak."
Khak Ho Jayenge Hum Tujhko
Khabar Hone Tak."

SHRI MURLIDORA (Bombay South):
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir first of all I would like to acknowledge the fact that I suffer a big handicap of being allowed to speak just after a great orator and leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

The biggest problems affecting the great country of ours are unemployment and under employment. India is rich in natural resources and man power. A large quantity of natural gas, running into millions of cubic metres is being wasted in Bombay High and other oil fields.

[English]

15.49 hrs.

[SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARAYA in
the Chair]

It is being flared up. Today many many

billion tonnes of iron ore reserves are lying in our country. We have huge reserves of coal in our country. But the problem is that we do not have enough money to utilise these resources.

We have to take a policy decision today whether we want these natural resources to be harnessed for the good and betterment of our economy and our country, or we are going to allow them to be wasted. The last 45 years have proved that we do not have enough money and enough technology to use this. Today we are importing 21 million tonnes of crude oil, spending Rs. 11,000 crores of foreign exchange. But if we had allowed other multi-nationals and the large houses in India to explore our oil fields, to explore our gas fields in Bombay High and other areas, we would not have been importing oil today. We are importing oil..... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): You started your speech in Hindi, then why did you switch over to English. You were speaking good Hindi.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: He suggested that I should speak in Hindi and not in English.

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): For the benefit of IMF friends.. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am trying as I am not well versed in Hindi. At present large quantities of edible oils are being imported from abroad. Long time back when Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav was in the Cabinet he used to talk of socialist pattern. I am not balking any other Government in this august House. At that time Lever Brothers of U.K. had come to India with the desire to do farming in Palmolein in Andaman and other

places. I do not hold any other person responsible for it because the then Government had stated that if outsiders come to India then the country will come to totally depend on them. It will tantamount to total sell out. But what is the position today? The same Lever Brothers are now cultivating Palmolein in Malaysia and India is now importing 5-6 or 8 lakh tonnes edible oils from there. Had the permission to cultivate edible oilseeds been granted to them 20 years ago, then the country would not have come to such a pass. Even in the matter of coal situation is not different. We have large deposits of coal in Bihar and in other places in the country even then we are importing it. (*Interruptions*) I am saying. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Had the Englishmen stayed on in India then no problem would have cropped up. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: All this speaks of your thinking. I do not agree with you that Britishers will come and take away the country with them. India is quite strong.

[*English*]

We are not such a fragile country and we are not such weak, banana republic, that anybody can come to our country and take away or we can be sold out to them. Those who are making such wild allegations against the Government, against the Congress policies and against Shri Manmohan Singh's policies, they are weak; they do not have enough confidence in themselves and they do not have enough confidence in the people of India.

Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has talked several times about the World Bank. Shri Chandra Shekharji has conveniently gone away just now. I do not want to go on the first tranche and the second tranche negotiated by Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Chandra Shekhar. Are we so weak that if we get the World Bank loan, the World Bank will take us over? Is it fair for the Opposition to make allegation and a charge against the Government that we

are a sold out nation? Is it correct to say that the Budget has been leaked?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Because of conditionalities... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I would tell you about conditionalities, Mr. Chatterjee. There are conditionalities, of the World Bank. Any one who gives a loan such a massive amount, will certainly expect some norms to be followed. There is nothing wrong in that... (*Interruptions*) I know the conditionalities. I will come to them. But the majority of the conditionalities are there in the very framework of the economic policies of our country. If the World Bank is saying that we should reduce our deficit; if the World Bank is saying that we should streamline our distribution system; if the World Bank is saying that our banks should be more productive what is wrong in accepting them.

The World Bank has said that we should do away with the fertilizer subsidies. The World Bank says that we should not give more subsidies to the weaker sections of the sections of the society.

We do not have to accept them. I agree with you. What is good for us what is good for our country, we should accept them. And what is not good for us and what does not suit us there is nothing wrong in our rejecting them. I would like to tell the hon. Members it is high time that we get out of the phobia of the World Bank. I do not know why people are worried about the World Bank. Our country is the largest recipient of the World Bank loan in the world today. We are one of the promoter nations of the World Bank. We are the founding member of the World Bank. We are the equity shareholder of the World Bank. What is wrong if we get the World Bank loan? I remember that during early 1980s, five billion SDRs loan was earmarked when Mrs. Gandhi was there. We did not utilise it. We utilised only 2.75 billion SDRs... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosaera): At that time with the nationalisation of Banks, Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to be known as the Goddess Durga. So why did you support her then. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am not saying anything about the nationalisation of banks. Paswanji, the World Bank has suggested to privatise them. But the Government have not done so.

At the initiative of which party bank were nationalised? They were nationalised at the initiative of Congress party. I would like to reiterate that it is not essential that what was correct 20 years or 10 years ago must also be correct at present.

[*English*]

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Then you say that he is not contemplating at least privatisation of banks... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Nobody has said that. He has said categorically that he is not going to privatise them. The Finance Minister has himself said that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: If he says that, he will lose his job.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Fortunately, he is not working for the West Bengal Government... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabad): If textile mills were to be privatised, why was N.T.C. set up?

[*English*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Well, I have not disturbed others, so, please allow me to

speak. Otherwise I will also not allow you to speak.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: We must hear Nariman Point, Jolly Maker Chambers.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I do not know where Jolly Maker Chamber is. I am saying that the time has come when we should get away from this phobia of the World Bank. When the World Bank loan is needed for West Bengal, it is O.K. When the World Bank loan is needed for Orissa, they are welcoming it. Only last week there was a news item that Shri Laloo Parasad Yadav While inaugurating a Tata plant, has welcomed the American and the World Bank investment in Bihar. So, when you need the investment - it is right; I am not blaming it - you are ready to welcome the World Bank loan, but when the Government of India is trying to canalise and import the World Bank loan and the technology you are against it. I would very humbly request that it is which time that you please change this attitude.

One other measure the hon. Finance Minister has announced just now is liberalising the foreign investment. The total foreign investment in our country today is not more than one and a half billion dollars, while the total foreign debt as Vajpayeeji has said just now 'Rinmukt' is nearly seventy billion dollars.

[Translation]

You are suggesting to make it tax free or 'Rinmukt'. How it will be made 'Rinmukt'? The Government will have to pay back the colossal amount of 70 billion dollars taken as loan from foreign countries. How this amount will be repaid? In order to repay it we must increase our reserves of foreign exchange. Now, how these reserves will be increased? These will increase only with the increase in our export. How will export be increased? Our export will increase when we will have new technology, new industry and new For-

eign and local investment. I would like to thank the Government because with the introduction of new industry foreign investment policy equity investment of about 135, 140 million dollars has been received just in two months of January and February. In these two months we have received foreign equity investment equal to the equity investment which was used to be received in the whole year as a result of the new policy adopted by the Government.

SHRI SRIKANT JENA: What is the component of export commitment in it?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: It includes both the export commitment as well as non-export commitment. Investment without export commitment is not a sin. Therefore, if in the real sense we have to improve the inflation and balance of payment position, we will have to allow foreign investment. Therefore, I think it is better to invite foreign investment in our country than to take foreign loans.

[English]

If we are going to borrow the money, we have to pay the interest, we have to pay the debt charges and service charges. If there is investment in the country, the foreigner who is investing the money will be paying, first the local tax, corporate tax, and then he will be transferring the money, remittances in the dividends.

[Translation]

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has said a very significant thing in regard to income tax. Tax limit was increased from Rs. 22,000/- to Rs. 28,000/- interest earned on the investments made during the last year in National Savings Under 80L and 80 CC was tax free but now it has been made taxable. I would like to request the hon. Minister to evolve some method to restore the facilities available earlier under Section 80 L. Even Shri Vajpayee has not suggested any way out. He has simply stated that the State Government will be in difficulty if they lose this money. He has said nothing more than this.

16.00 hrs.

I would like to urge the hon. Minister of Finance that if not 80 CCB, at least 80 L should be restored so that the low salaried people who invested their money in NSC last year may not suffer. The Government must fulfil its commitment in regard to tax interest upto Rs. 13000/-

[English]

I am requesting that Section 80 L should be restored.

[Translation]

Sri Vajpayee also pointed out that we have sold the shares of public sector undertakings worth Rs. 2500 crores. He is right in saying it. The rate of the share of big companies such as Steel Authority of India, MTNL etc. which were sold at Rs. 18/- or Rs. 25/- per share are now at Rs. 100/- per share. That day rate was not Rs. 100/- . Share market witnessed the boom afterwards. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister of Finance that there has never been such a good time in the history of Indian share market. I am unable to understand as to.

[English]

Why is Government waiting to disinvest more and more money? Why only Rs. 2,500 crores worth of dis-investment is allowed? It should be allowed more. My advice is that instead of selling them to U.T.I., Mutual Funds etc. at a low price, they should be further disinvested. The shares of S.A.I.L., M.T.N.L., O.N.G.C. etc - which have sold, worth Rs. 2,500 crores - are today worth more than Rs. 11,000 crores. They have made such a huge profit. They are public bodies. I am not saying that any private man has made it. The real thing would be to disinvest more of these shares directly to the public at the market price. This will give more and more money. This will reduce your Budget deficit and help other public sector

undertakings even if they are losing money.

The new policies which were announced in July last year have helped so much that the entrepreneurs - who were spending their time in the corridors of Udyog Bhavan and north Block - are now able to spend their time in their factories and in their offices, thanks to the de-regulation and de-bureaucratisation of our policies. But I would request for one thing. There are still institutions like M.M.T.C., S.T.C. etc. Some month back there was an argument in the House about the newsprint. How high is the price paid by M.M.T.C. and S.T.C. for the newsprint? The real solution came later on which is that the Government has rightly done - to decanalise the newsprint. Today the newspaper owners are thanking the Government. They are getting newsprint 15 to 20 per cent cheaper than what were paying earlier to M.M.T.C. and S.T.C. Any commodity, which is canalised today will certainly be at a higher price in the market and the consumer to pay more if they are allowed to be imported directly. I would request the Government to decanalise more and more of these items S.T.C. and M.M.T.C. should put their emphasis more on exports rather than importing and doing the canalising work.

In the indirect taxes, a massive streamlining of indirect taxes has been done for which the Government deserves the congratulations. But there are items in the indirect taxes where the duty on raw material is still higher than the duty on the finished product. The very same finished product is then allowed in the liberal import policy which attracts less duty than the duty on the raw materials. This protection must be given to the indigenous industry. This time has come when our indigenous industries must face the competition. They are all for it But they must not face an unhealthy competition because there are several countries in the World like South Korea and Taiwan which are dumping their products cheaply in our Indian market and the Indian industry must be protected from them.

The exchange reserves which were to

the tune of Rs. 2,400 crores only a few months back - thanks to the new policy and the confidence which the people like N.R. Is. and gone to Rs. 12,000 crores and here I will come to the word 'inflation'. Shri vajpayee has rightly said that if the prices are very high the inflation rate is affected. The inflation rate has gone down from 16 per cent to 12.4 or 12.5 per cent. I know that now it has gone by 0.1 or 0.2 per cent more. I agree with you. The real problem is that the effect of the inflation on cereals, edible oils etc. will be not only 12 per cent but will be upto 20 to 24 per cent. And this is where the Government use these foreign exchange reserves which we have got now.

About the new reserves of Rs. 12000 crores, the Government must see that enough of edible oil and the cereals is imported and kept in buffer stock so that market forces do not allow the prices to be raised which will hit the common man.

One point was the high rate of interest which the Government had allowed earlier in order to curtail the money supply and now the Government has reduced one per cent interest on commercial lending and also SLR from 38.5 per cent to 30 per cent. I would submit to the hon. Finance Minister that this rate of interest is still high. there was a time, and i want to draw the attention of honourable Vajpayee - - you were talking about Tata Star, I am telling about the Bajaj scooter. There was a 12- year delivery period for buying the Bajaj scooter. Today 20 per cent of their production is lying in their godowns. People cannot afford because purchasing power has diminished, It was right order to curtail inflation at that time, to pure up such a high rate of interest. As someone has rightly said, the rate of interest should be high enough to encourage savings, but it should not be so high as to discourage investment. Otherwise the people go on putting their money in shares and all these things, nobody will put the money in the industry or for productive purpose. So, the time has now come when you have curtailed in the money supply and see that there is further reduction in the rate of interest.

Another new bold step the Government has taken is the partial conversion of Indian Rupee. This is the first time such a thing has happened in our country and thanks to this measure that more and more money is coming to India now. I do not want to go into the figures. But there was time when ten years back the American Dollar was sold for rs. 11 or rs. 12; today the American Dollar's price is Rs. 27 or Rs. 28 or Rs. 29. This is what has happened to the Indian Rupee in the foreign exchange international market and the result was smuggling and havala racketing. So, by allowing the partial convertibility of the Indian Rupee, this will help a lot. The gold import which you praised rightly will further stop the gold smuggling. The price of gold which was nearly 5000 or Rs. 4900, has gone down to Rs. 4000 Rs. 4050 today. And if the schemes is successful, it will further go down. So, I would request the Government should work for a full conversion of the Indian Rupee in the free market in the coming years, not necessarily immediately.

In Bombay and other big markets, on the one side while items like edible oil are not available in the market, on the other side, illegal mixing of groundnut oil has been done with other oils adulteration. I am told that NDDB (National Dairy Development Board) has started a new lok dhara they had earlier a dhara. now they started a new lok dhara with one -third groundnut oil an two-thirds pamoline. Such products should be officially allowed to be used by them so that the price of the edible oil will go down tremendously and good edible oil will be in the market and kept in the buffer stock.

Shri Vajpayee rightly said about employment. We all say that there is so much unemployment in the rural areas. Yes, but if you see it, thousands of people are migrating every day to the urban areas. In Bombay, as you see it, thousands of people are searching for jobs and the Government must do something in respect of the unemployment. The Government has started a new programme, Nehru Rozgar Yojana for urban areas. This needs reas streamlining. One

Kaun jeeta hai, teri zulf ke sar
hone tak."

sector where lot of employment can be generated is the housing sector. So, if this liberalisation programme is only restricted to the fiscal and the monetary policies and the tax system, it will not do; it must go to the other areas of our national economy and the one sector for that is the housing sector. As we know, thousands of acres of land are lying unutilised in big cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras because to the Urban Land Ceiling Act and not even half per cent of the land which is earmarked, has been utilised. The time has come when the Government must get away totally with this Urban Land Ceiling Act. If you spend one thousand crores, you generate 700 jobs in a fertiliser plant, but if you spend one crore only in the housing sector, you generate 700 jobs there. So the real boost to employment both in urban and rural areas will be in the housing sector, because housing sector is giving maximum employment in the organised sector. I hope the hon. Minister will look into this and see that the urban land ceiling is totally scrapped.

I am very hopeful that the Budget which is presented by Shri Manmohan Singh will attract more foreign investment, will give a boost to industrial production, will allow more and more industries to come and hence it will serve for the betterment of our people.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:
Madam Chairman, before you call the next speaker, I would like to correct the Urdu couplet which I recited at the end of my speech. My knowledge of Urdu is very limited.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
(Dumdum): Our knowledge is much more limited. So, kindly recite that once again.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

"Aah ko chahiye, ek umra asar
hone tak

It means that it will take a whole life to make you realise my sorrows and grief. By the time the lock of your hair grows to full length to spread all over your head- Sardarji already has full growth of hair- I do not know as to what be our condition.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV
(Azamgarh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that the present Budget which has been presented by the hon. Minister of Finance Shri Manmohan Singh Signifies the new economic policy of the Government.

The new economy policy presented by the Government before the country a few months ago, has created an atmosphere of serious concern all over the country. It is a matter of great concern that the policies which we formulated during the last 40 years to meet requirements of the country, for the welfare of the people and future of the country and which were aimed at achieving self-reliance are now being related to the capitalism in the World. We wanted to avoid it. We were not in favour of the policy supporting the theory of survival of the fittest according to which those who are stronger will lead better lives or he will earn more while the poor will become more poor. We are afraid that the economic policy that we are going to adopt and the Budget which has been presented this year approve the principle of an open competition in the society, in the country. The persons who is stronger will get all the benefits and the weaker will become more weak. Now, no one will care for the basic necessities of clothing, food, education, health and employment which we wanted to provide to the poor. Now the poor will be forced to compete in the market where he may survive or die; I think that by doing so we are heading towards a dangerous situation.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that Shri Manmohan has lured the commonman in his budget. He projected a golden deer before the people in the form of this Budget and

lured them who are as innocent as Sita. Sita was tempted towards the golden deer shown by demon King, Ravan. The World Bank and the I.M.F. are the demons who are waiting to abduct Sita. This Budget has created such a situation in the country. I believe that we have learnt a lesson from this historic reality.

The result of this Budget which has emerged before us very clearly is that the rich will become richer. They will develop their contacts with foreign capitalists and utilise their capital here in this country. They will collaborate with them in trade and development of industry, and make imports and exports arbitrarily. We had made a pledge at the time of framing the constitution that the capital of this country will not be allowed to centralise, instead whatever capital will be generated in the country and whatever development takes place will be linked with social justice. It was not the objective of this country that only 10 or 20 per cent people will become rich and the remaining 80 per cent people will remain poor who will always clamour for bread and butter. Even after 45 years of independence we see that wheat flour sells at Rs. 6 to Rs. 6.40 per Kg. and dal sells at Rs. 11 to 15 per kilogram in the market. People in the country cannot afford to eat eggs, milk, butter and other things. The price of bread and dal have gone up by 25-30 per cent and no end to it is in sight. Atal ji has rightly said that inflation which had gone down by 21 per cent in last three weeks has again shot up. Experts are of the opinion that inflation would remain confined to two digits the Finance Minister says that the Government should be given a three years time. Nobody is bothered about the present. If bread is costlier and if people are unemployed and becoming poorer day by day, it hardly matters. Nobody believes that his aspirations would be fulfilled in next three years. What the Government could do during these three years.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera):
 Till then these people won't be there in office.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: No matter, whether these people stay in office or not, but the country will remain there. The question is about the problem of the country. Besides, there is another dangerous situation developing in the country. We had developed a socio-economic system in the country after a serious consideration. Today 66 per cent people in the villages are living below the poverty line. 72 per cent of people belonging to the weaker sections of the society, viz. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, backward and weaker sections live below the poverty line. May I know as to what provisions have been made for such people in this Budget? Will the hon. Finance Minister be pleased to state the reasons why only 15 per cent of the funds was allocated to Jawar Rozgar Yojana last year and why the funds have been reduced by 15 per cent this year. This scheme had been launched with a view to providing employment and some support to the rural poor. This time funds for the scheme has been reduced. Even today, 70 per cent of our country's population depends on agriculture. Even today we say that India is primarily an agricultural country. In the 1991-92 Budget there was a provision of Rs. 2,702 crore for rural development and employment but in the 1992-93 Budget this amount has been reduced to Rs. 2,610. Why is it so? Rupee has been devastated by 20 per cent. Besides, actual allocation has also been reduced. You are familiar with the problem of irrigation and situation created by floods. How people are badly affected by floods? In 1991-92 Budget an amount of Rs. 267 crore was allocated for this head and in 1992-93 it has been reduced to Rs. 231 crore. There is an additional factor that rupee has been devastated by 20%. Why the villages are being neglected?

What about the position of social fields? The budgetary allocation for the development of women and children has been reduced from Rs. 440 crores to 400 crore which accounts for a 2 per cent reduction. Similarly allocation for welfare schemes has been reduced by 3 per cent because last year it was Rs. 559 crore and this year it is

[Sh. Chandra Jeet Yadav]

Rs. 508 crores. Allocation for health services has gone down by 10 per cent as the 1st year's amount was Rs. 560 crore and this year it is Rs. 548 crore. For education it is 13 per cent less because the amount was Rs. 750 crore last year it is Rs. 725 crore this year. The allocation for rural development was Rs. 3521 last year and Rs. 3113 this year which shows that it has gone down by 22 per cent. Allocation for small and agro based industries goes down by 24 per cent, its amount having been Rs. 598 crore and Rs. 513 crore respectively in these two years. For welfare activities, the allocation has been reduced from Rs. 391 last year to Rs. 384 crore this year, thus registering a reduction of 10 per cent. In all, the budgetary provisions for these heads have gone down by 16 per cent. In this way, cuts have been effected in public welfare works.

With all humility, I would like to say that every body wishes this country to become self-reliant and every body is keen to see the country coming out of this critical situation. Everybody wants that the country should not beg before any country of the world, will all burdens be put on the poor weak, agriculturists, labourers to achieve the above goal? On 7th February some renowned economists and the hon. Finance Minister met in a symposium at new Delhi. The experts pointed out two-three things. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will clear those points while he gives reply. They said that an exit policy is being formulated for the next three years. The Government is all set to implement this policy in the shape of renewal fund and other funds and hold talks with trade union leaders. This will result in retrenchment of 40 lakh labourers in next three years.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): I can say right away that there is no basis for this calculation. I do not know what economics you are talking about... (Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRAJEET YADAV: All right. I am not saying this. That is why I wanted that you should take it into consideration and give your reply.

[Translation]

It is not the question of 3-4 lakh, but 40 labourers. Secondly, Atal ji, you know, there is a proposal to retrench 4 lakh workers from Railways itself. At the same time 3 lakh small industries would face closure. Under the new economic policy of this country. The hon. Minister has admitted in the House that there are 4 crores weavers associated with handloom and powerloom. There are 38 lakh handlooms and 32 lakh powerlooms in the country. On an average 5-6 people depend on each loom and their total number comes to 1.5 to 2 crores nearly. Today the people are on the path of destruction. There is no future for them and it appears that in this competition the people are going to be ruined completely. All concessions all helps all efforts to find a market for their goods and provide them help on time have proved futile. It would be difficult to find a market for the goods that are lying in their godowns. Hon Finance Minister may not be aware of all these facts, because the State Government directly purchase and sell these items and help them. The State Government now say that they don't have enough funds to purchase their goods and extend any concession to them. Just as the big swallows the small fish this policy is going to prove to be very dangerous. The fear has been created in the minds of people that the big fish shall swallow the small fish.

The second issue pertains to employment. What is being done regarding that? It will create an explosive situation in the country. The entire political system and the social system will be destroyed if we do not care for the interests of the young generation. 3 crore educated young men and women are unemployed and about 9 crore people are unemployed in villages. In this way total 12 crore people are unemployed. At such a time when inflation is increasing very rapidly, an explosive situation is likely to be crashed. I

regret to say that in this budget no serious effort has been made in this direction. There is no provision in the budget. If the railway fare and the railway freight and inflation is combined, then we cannot view it separately. The impact of the hike in railway fares is felt by citizens and the increase in the freight charges has also its impact upon the citizens. Coal, cement electricity and steel prices have been increased. The Minister of Finance has himself emphasised on the need of constructing more houses. As per the step taken by the Government nobody will make any enquiry even if black money is deposited in the Housing Bank. The plea was that it will atleast encourage house building activities. You have increased the prices of cement and steel by Rs. 250 to 290 per tonne. It will bring the house building activities to a halt. The prices of cement have increased by Rs. 8-10 per bag. Who is going to be affected thereby? A poor man things about constructing a room. But the prices of bricks, coals, cement and iron have increased. How can that poor man then construct a house? For whom is this budget? I can say that this budget is meant for the rich and upper middle class people. During the last ten-twelve years our economy was weak, we spending more than our income. There is a saying that one should not live beyond one's means. We were spending more than our means. Our expenditure exceeded our revenue (*Interruptions*)

If any steps are taken with this view in mind then it is all right, but while taking steps it should be kept in mind, that those who are poor and those whose income is very meagre are not affected. For the last forty years it has been our policy that the living standard of the poor is to be elevated. But that has not been discussed in this budget. We had fixed the target to eradicate the poverty from this country by 2000 A.D. and we shall have to raise the living standards of the common man now that target cannot be achieved. In your opinion, the public sector stands as a hindrance and constraint in this country. The public sector has robbed this country and it has ruined this country. You are extending an open invitation to multinational compa-

nies to come to India and they want us to surrender to them. I shall make you recall that in the beginning they were not willing to open a drug factory when the industry was set up in Rishikesh at that time no foreigner was willing to invest in drug factory nor they were willing to invest in steel factory in this country. Have we forgotten that when Pandit Nehru talked about Bokaro, at that time Kennedy had said that he was willing to give to Bokaro on this condition that it should be given to a capitalist in India. At that time Pandit Nehru had said that they had taken help from Britain, Germany and Russia but they never accepted the condition that they should give it to the Private Sector. You may give us or not, we shall not. we shall not accept this condition, it was a question of India's self respect. Today this feeling is emerging in our nation that our national has been hurt.

[*English*]

Our National pride has been hurt; the way the things have been done - as if we are surrendering before the dictations of the international agencies and international agencies and international capitalist system.

[*Translation*]

You had done a very good work in South - South Summit. You might recall that in Belgrade, the non-aligned nations meet had discussed as to how this danger should be faced. The way in which the international capitalism is having its influence, the way in which the G-7 was dictating, why the non aligned countries had formed the G-15 to counter influence. They had said that even they would have a dialogue with each other. At that time, chairman was President Neaseere who had used words of great praise for you. In his speech at Belgrade he had pointed to this danger. After his speech, the entire atmosphere had undergone a change. He had said that if we do not unite to face this international capitalism and if we do not find any way and if we do not mobilize our resources to meet our needs we will have to

surrender our - selves to them and our political freedom will also be at stake. This was a warning. The non-aligned countries had taken a decision after very serious deliberations. I regret to say that they had pinned their hopes on India, because ten years back when India was carrying on an international campaign regarding building a new international economic order, then America was saying that it would not render any help in this regard. What is this new international economic order? When ever discussions to bring about equality and social justice have been held America had never participated. At that time, America used to say that India did not a developing country, it has now become developed country. Therefore, U.S.A. felt that India did not need any such help. I regret to point out that the way we have shaped our economic policies during the last the 10-12 years, it has deepened the crisis. You should try remove the weaknesses of our economic policies rather than changing them. Today, if the public sector is ruined, if an atmosphere is created against it, if foreign investment is allowed to come into this country in an arbitrary manner and if they are allowed to go in for partnership, wherever they like and invest money, then it shall be a big price to pay, the price which will have to be paid not only by us but also by the our coming generations. That is why the decision should be made after giving it a lot of thought. I know that the time of crisis has also existed in our country. We should try to find the way out to overcome the crisis, but we should not change our basic policies and we should go in the right direction. This is the only request I would like to make to you. Today, this problem has been solved to some extent and some way out has been found. This thing should be ensured that our basic policies are not destroyed. You know the world bank and the international monetary fund better than me. For the last ten years it has been their effort, they have been teaching all the developing countries, that this should be their model. It can be their best economic and the social model. We never accepted advice. Because they do not know

what is good and bad for us and they do not know the needs of our people better than us.

Today, an impression has gained ground which should be removed by you. The impression is that the world bank and the International monetary fund seek to impose a model upon developing nations which is being accepted by us and I understand that this is a highly dangerous thing and I have a firm belief that you should pay your complete attention to these things.

Chairman Sir, I would like to conclude by drawing the attention of the Finance Minister towards certain things. There is a doubt in my mind foreign companies will not only ruin small scale industries but big enterprises also. Our small and medium scale industries shall not be able to compete with them and those who are working in them will become unemployed and they shall be ruined. Two scientists of this country, whom I would not like to name, who are very prominent scientists and who have been associated with the Government of India have said that this is the greatest threat which the new economic policy will pose...

[English]

Self-reliance in our science and technology will be severely affected and that will be a serious thing.

[Translation]

I have talked to the people of China and they have praised two things. They say Indian science and technology has made much progress and higher education in India has made more progress and higher education in India has made more Progress as compared to China. India has been the only one such country towards whose science and technology other newly independent countries were looking for to attain selfreliance. Because foreign companies were importing high technology. They were also importing irrelevant science and technology, so they were forced to go to them which was not appropriate for them. They were forced to

import inappropriate technology. I think that every care should be taken in this matter.

What is the other danger today? Today, an official of the H.A.L. told me that first they were serve with orders to manufacture 43 aircrafts. It was reduced to 27 later. Our past experience shows that whenever such manipulations are done, the company suffers loss. Because we invest money on manufacturing aircrafts but later on the orders are cancelled and aircraft are imported.

The B.H.E.L. and the H.A.L. product were of the international standard, but today a great danger confronts them. Their capacity utilisation will decrease to a great extent, with that the symbols of our progress will crumble causing a great loss to us.

Madam Chairman, just now, Shri Vajpayee was saying that the share prices are going up. The general public is also purchasing them. This Budget is creating equity culture which is the product of capitalism. If people fall victim to this equity culture, it will prove very dangerous. It is a gambling. It could prove beneficial and causes ruin also. If the poor fall a prey to this gambling, they will be ruined in the long run. Therefore, I request you to pay your attention this problem. Before I conclude I request you to be sympathetic to this issue. The increase made in excise duty on cement, steel should be reduced. It should not be increased at least for some years even though it may increase our financial burden. The allocation for rural development which has been reduced, should be increased because majority of our population lives in the villages.

I also demand that the exemption limit of income tax which has been fixed by the Government at Rs. 28,000, should be raised, at least, to Rs. 36,000. I do not ask you to raise it from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 48,000. If the Government does so, it will be a matter of happiness for me. If not, will the Government please raise it to Rs. 36,000?

Consequent upon the withdrawal of reliefs under section 80 (CCA) 80 (CCB) or

80 (L) of the I.T. Act, the little relief the salaried class received on this account will be stopped. This will result in fall in the amount of deposits these people used to make. You may recollect that last time when the Government decided to impose tax on fixed deposits, I had warned that it will not have good results. People are withdrawing their money from banks. It will cause loss to the country. It is a so nice of you that the Government realised the point and withdrew it. The Government should think over it and maintain the status quo in this regard. You also may recollect that while presenting the last years Budget you had made an announcement to setup a Financial Corporation for the benefit of the backward classes. I am distressed to say that even after 8 or 9 months, the said Financial Corporation for backward classes has not so far started functioning. Neither its Chairman or the Managing Director has been appointed. Its funds are not being spent anywhere. This sort of indifference in social welfare work is not good. It is a testimony of how the officials in the administration work. I request the Government to formulate a national policy on land reform because tension on land disputes is increasing in villages today. Clashes take place there. Merely taking a decision will not suffice. Rather a programme should be worked out and a meeting of the Chief Ministers of States should be convened to discuss the land reform law. A time-bound programme should be drawn for this. I hope the Government will consider it.

The last thing that I want to say may not have a direct bearing on the income and expenditure of the Government of its revenue earnings but it greatly affects the administration and the financial system of the country. The image of India bureaucracy needs be changed. Its style of working also needs to be changed. Some people must be visiting you also. The Non-Resident Indians run from pillar to post and go back disappointed. If one wants to set up an industry or undertake a business, he has to run from pillar post. Red-tapism and the size of bureaucracy, should be cut short as boldly as the Government can do. Though it is

being done for the first time, but the Government should take direct steps against it. It is the major factor of destruction in our country. It is a challenge. The hon. Finance Minister in his present capacity must accept this challenge and accomplish this task. I am not opposed to the present economic system of the country. I agree that today we cannot keep ourselves isolated from the world economy. We have to join them and put forth our reasons, prepare a conducive atmosphere and mould public opinion for our model and act upon it. We should not succumb to any body's pressure.

Madam Chairman, I hope that the hon. Minister of Finance will not take it with a sense of criticism, rather consider my sentiments. Whatever doubts and apprehensions I had in my mind I have expressed them and presented my view points. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

16.44 hrs.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Madam, I must thank you for giving me opportunity so soon. (Interruptions) I have been listening to the speeches of my predecessors and particularly to the apologia sorted out by the sole Congress spokesman so far. I was preparing myself to have another round of that apologia when you have called me to speak.

Now, a budget is an annual event which is supposed to give a direction of the nation's economy and the ruling party, the Government, with the ruling party's philosophy as a base and with their manifesto as a stick or an apex to hang the thoughts on. They have to give that direction to the budget. But I do not see any similarity in the Budget as presented by the honourable Finance Minister and the manifesto of the party which he represents. He never even refers to the manifesto in that budget, may be he does not believe in it.

There is nothing to show that they have even remembered their main promises during elections, namely, creating jobs for one crore of persons every year and rolling back the price rise inflation in 100 days or some such period. Now, the economic survey has very clearly shown that they have not been able to do either. In fact, prices have risen and risen faster in 1991-92 than they had risen in similar periods of 1990-91, although that period was more crisis ridden both internally and externally. This Budget is not prepared to analyse the reasons as to why we have got to the present critical position both with regard to our external payments difficulty as well as internal recession. It is not prepared to do for political reasons. If one does not analyse the fundamental reason and if one does not arrive at the real reasons or causes which have put us in this position or which have led us to this position, then one cannot possibly arrive at the right remedies and right directions. This has happened to the Budget because nobody on the Treasury Benches is prepared to admit the real reason as to why we are confronted with this kind of a crisis today. They would put all the blame on the eleven month period of the Janata Dai Government and the subsequent fortuitous seven month period enjoyed by another minority government with the support of the Congress and as if that puts an end to every argument and everything as to how and why our economy has arrived at this position. The profligacy of the earlier two regimes of 1980-84 and 1985-89 are glossed over and it is this glossing over which is the main witness of the analytical framework on which the Budget is sought to be based. The country has gone on in one direction in the 1960s and 1970s. But the direction was changed. It was changed slightly but perceptibly in 1980-85. Of all periods, it was changed much more during the next regime of 1985-89 so that instead of having self-reliance as one of the principal slogan or principal strategy of development of the country; instead of relying on public sector and instead of relying on agriculture, we went on other paths of growth. We went to the path of import-led growth, which was flaunted as the strategy for increasing our export earnings. This based on

import content which was very high, based on capital technology which was very expensive and a technology which was susceptible to very rapid obsolescence. These are called the sunrise industries and these sunrise industries have now left us in the lurch because of the high import content and because of the profligacy which accompanied that period and that is why we could not save the foreign exchange or use it correctly.

excepting Family Planning. That is because the World Bank wants it. I also want it. But not the way perhaps Shri Manmohan Singh wants it.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: You don't want it until and unless you come to this side.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I will not be diverted that easily.

We have seen how this Budget axes expenditure whether it relates to social development. Even for Education, a subject with which Madam Chairman is so concerned, the allocation in real terms is less by 13 per cent; in Health, it is cut by 10 per cent; in Family Welfare it is up by 17 per cent; and in Rural Development it is down by 22 per cent. All these are in real terms. The cut in the small and agro industry is of the order of 24 per cent though it is the small industry which provides 50 per cent of the manufactured goods of this country and gives employment to 75 per cent of the people in the industry. So, this is the kind of cut in which the Finance Minister has indulged in order to give succour of about Rs. 1500 crores only to the rich. The Minister has given only Rs. 1500 crores to the rich by lowering income tax in higher slabs; by not increasing the corporate tax; by lowering the capital gains and by giving wealth tax exemption for financial assets. These are the four main ways in which the Minister has given succour to the rich. He has also increased the exemption limit for income tax from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 28,000. A lot has been said on that account but no analysis has been given to us. I take it that Rs. 1500 crores is being given to rich. This is being attempted to be re-cooked by a flat special excise duty of 5 per cent. On whom the burden will fall? I think the poor will have to bear the whole burden. The Finance Minister is shaking his head. I thinking in his reply he will tell us why he goes not think so.

The import prices have risen and they will rise further; with 60 per cent convertibility the import prices will rise further. The prices of intermediate goods and the prices of some

As mentioned by Shri Murlidhar Deora, there was a period, when did not need to have one of the last tranches of the IMF loan. Why? Is it because you have done something great? Or is it because the oil prices have fallen? Or is it because we got so much more oil from Bombay High than we expected? Why did not we need more foreign exchange? If one congratulates oneself unnecessarily? If one congratulates oneself unnecessarily for things which happened not because of one's own doings, if one takes credit for such things, then the policy itself cannot be properly framed. Thus congratulating themselves, the Government of the Congress Party have gone on a path of capital intensive foreign technology, which cannot be sustained by this country because that technology has gone on, leaving us behind. And now the market is saturated. Today, there are no buyers for Maruti cars. It is this type of development, this type of profligacy and this type of rejecting the real reasons to get credit for oneself, that has landed us into this difficulty today. And yet, because of that wrong analysis, we are being led farther and farther into the same path. This is a funny situation where we have started out to go into a particular territory where we find ourselves totally out of depth and then we try to another ourselves to that very territory where we will be nowhere in the world.

With that in view, this Budget tries to ameliorate the conditions of the rich in this country; In earlier days, the Budget used to hold out hopes of more expenditure for rural development. This time, at least in real terms, there is less finance for rural development. Actually, there is less allocation for all the social sectors such as Education, Health,

of the basic goods will rise and the whole burden will fall on the poor.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): You have been saying that I have been encouraging import dependence, at the same time you cannot curse me because I have provided a very powerful incentive for import substitution through this extended policy.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: So, you want to hear me on the convertibility question.

By this special excise duty, Rs. 124 crores is sought to be raised. You have said that you are giving up Rs. 1500 crores in terms of direct taxes. I think it is going to be much more because of the simple reason that your calculation is based on the last year's figures. This year the figures are going to increase because of inflation. And, therefore, the income of this group of people who earn Rs. one lakh and above is going to increase further and Rs. 1500 crores is going to be Rs. 2000 crores.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I think you are not reading it carefully. If you read it carefully you will find that I am not giving up Rs. 1500 crores in direct taxes. In fact I have made up the same amount through direct taxes.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: In fact what is happening is that people in the group of 60,000 to Rs. 70,000, who used to enjoy some amount of benefit because of certain exemption on certain types of savings are now deprived of those benefits. Rather, the people belonging to this group will be paying more tax in spite of the fact that the limit has been raised to Rs. 28,000. This is a class which is not poor but they are the lower middle class people. They are also going to share the burden. But the main burden is going to be born by the poor people. All this is because of the special excise duty of 5 per cent, because of the increase in the import duty and because you have made the PSU

to raise the administered price. The burden throw on PSUs, to raise the fund from the market, is much more. There is a budgetary support. The budgetary support is lower. They have to go on for a borrowing according to the Budget, maybe much later.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Madam, there is a point of order. When Mr. Vajpayee was speaking, T. V. coverage was there. Now, when Mr. Amal Datta is speaking, no coverage is there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. That is a point of order.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: There is a point in that point of order. That point should be noted. Perhaps, it should be noted in the records of Parliament so that we can take it up later, if necessary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope, by this intervention, you want your speech also to be recorded.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is also significant that the PSUs have to borrow Rs. 14,789 crores. According to the Budget, only seven of these PSUs have to borrow 76 per cent of that amount. These seven include the NTPC, NHPC, MTNL and so on. So, these are the seven profit-making ones which have to bear the burden of 76 per cent of the borrowing that have been thrown on them. Earlier, it used to be thrown on ONGC. Now, thanks to the Government's policy, ONGC have lost most of their assets. Previously, it was cash rich, now the ONGC have become cash poor. So, they cannot be asked to go and borrow money from the market.

The Government is thinking of paying forty per cent of the foreign exchange earning, which is not convertible, for the bulk imports. I think, the phrase which is used is 'the essential bulk imports'. We do not know what is essential. What the Government thinking to be essential that we do not know. Earlier, the Government's own expenditure on bulk imports had been Rs. 23,000 crores. It, of course, includes petroleum also. Now,

the availability of foreign exchange on revenue account will be not more than Rs. 39,000 crores plus some borrowings. It may come to Rs. 45,000 crores. In fact Rs. 23,000 crores is not going to remain there and it is going to go up. So, forty per cent of Rs. 45,000 crores will not come to Rs. 23,000 crores. So, maybe, Rs. 10,000 crores, the Government will have to find from the convertible foreign exchange, at market price. That means, the bulk import price also will go up. That will hit the poor again. I am just explaining the real import of the Budget.

Therefore, this convertibility is going to affect the poor people. The Finance Minister has very correctly said that. "We have to bear any burden, make any sacrifice".

But who is going to bear the burden and make the sacrifice? It is not the rich people who are being thrown a bonanza, but it is the poor people, through this kind of measures, who are going to bear the burden and make the sacrifice. The prices will not only go up because of this cost push, the prices will also go up because of this cost push, the prices will also go up because of excess liquidity in the market. The Government borrowing may have been brought down but what about the back borrowings, bank lendings? The bank lendings because of the decrease in S.L.R. will go up by Rs. 17,000 crores. Forgive me, if my figures are not correct because I have no access to the official figures. If this Rs. 17,000 crores come into the market, they are not going to be investment in the industries, they are going to be spent on consumer durables and the other consumption goods. And a quite of it is going into the stock market to further fan the speculative tendency we have seen so far. The stock markets, they say, have gone berserk; they will go further berserk because of this kind of funds being made available to them.

This cost push inflation will also generate in the mind of the people an inflationary expectation; and that will also raise price; it is not only the demand but also the cost push inflation, also availability of bank finance

which will generate inflationary tendencies; and the prices will rise because of that; and further squeeze the poor. What is the Government doing to ameliorate, contain the effects of this inflation? They say, they are going to revamp the Public Distribution System. But what are they going to do about that? 1700 blocks have been mentioned in the Budget to be revamped. Have they done anything about that? Have they taken any steps so far? We have not heard anything about that; and that cannot be done for mere Rs. 200 crores.

Then Rs. 2,500 crores have been allocated as food subsidy. They are hoping to get 8 million tonnes of wheat with the rise in price of wheat that has been allowed; the purchase price of wheat which has been allowed, I don't think Rs. 2,500 crores will be enough; but that came after the Budget. I think the consequent provision will be made; and in any case, the market conditions what they are, I do not know how the Government arrived at this figure - Rs. 250 per quintal of wheat to be purchased by FCI. But, obviously, the market will not yield to the Government 8 million tonnes of wheat at that price; the price has to be more; and the Government knows it; and if they delay very much further than announcement, then the wheat is going to disappear from the market. So, this Budget starts on a wrong footing giving money to the wrong people and squeezing the poor. Right target for the Government, of course.

It does all these things in order that it may propitiate the masses in Washington - the World Bank and the IMF. Why do we have to go to these conditionalities this time? Maybe ten years ago this country had gone to World Bank and the IMF and got a much larger Loan at least, at that time, the loan was not utilised the agreement was for a sum of 5715 million dollars. There was no condition that everything had to be reviewed; and only on review, on satisfaction of the World Bank or satisfaction of the IMF, further funds should be made available; there was no condition.

1047 Gen. Budget, 1992-93-
Gen. Discussion; Demands for
Grants on Account (Gen.), 1992-93;
SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: How do
you know it?

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and Suppl. Demands 1048
for Grants (Gen.), 1991-92

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He
wanted them to disclose that.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Obviously,
if Mr. Amal Datta is not aware of that what
can I do?

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am not aware of
that. Whatever has come in papers, in
magazines, we have to enlighten ourselves
on that basis. If you do not tell us, then you
have to suffer like this.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I am sorry,
the CPI (M) is so ill-informed.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE:
For structural adjustment loan, certainly,
conditions are there. Why are you shanking
your head? Do you deny that?

Almost every single measure, every
single important measure announced by this
Government since it has assumed office,
starting from the devolution which it an-
nounced saying that it is an adjustment of the
currency price or something like that, start-
ing from that, everything has been done at
the dictates of IMF and World Bank, whose
main strategy is to roll back the public sector;
to contain the Government expenditure,
including infrastructures. We will do it? Will
the private capitalists of India do? And if they
are not so minded, — in fact, they will not get
the opportunity also because of the high
price of the Indian capital goods. Oh! Yes!
The Americans are there, the Germans are
there and Japanes are there! Their, capital-
ists will come and join us.

Every single Indian venture, big venture
henceforth is going to be a collaboration;
where the equity capital will come in the form
of capital from abroad. Because, that also
has been made easy in the Industrial Policy.

If the machinery comes, on the equity
capital which is being brought by a foreign
firm, then it is easy to do it. Therefore, all

industries henceforth are going to be their
collaborations.

17.12 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

We have been hearing lately of a num-
ber of licences issued or cleared, clearances
given and so on. This has been said in
Parliament and outside. The figure, if I am
not mistaken is, 893 cases have been cleared
and a total of Rs. 1100 crores — which does
not mean much, a little over one core of
rupees per unit— is involved. So, it is not
coming in a big way. Not yet; and in the
meantime the Minister goes and tells *the
Economic Times* published by them that he
is expecting an investment to the tune of two
to four billion dollars in one year. In one year!

I do not know whether Shri Murli Deora's
figure was correct when he said that the total
foreign investment in this country today is
less than two billion dollars. I do not know
whether that figure is correct. If that is so, the
expectation seems to be more or less unre-
alistic.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You are
again quoting me wrongly. I will correct you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Are you not being
correctly quoted? Is it not two to four billion
dollars?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: No, no.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am sorry. You
should have denied that. But it came out in
the headlines.

Now, the policy of IMF and World Bank
has been to make entry of the private capital-
ists into this country and we have succumbed
to it; we have surrendered to it.

The Finance Minister in his Budget says
that we should not be captive of the fear of
another East India Company. There might
have been one or two such companies in
those days. But there are a number of giants,

hundreds and thousands of giants, much more bigger than the East India Company of those days. Today, in America, in Japan and Germany they are ready to gobble us up at least gobble our capitalists up. I do not mind whether the capitalists die a natural death or not. But I would not like to be gobbled up like that.

With all this surrender of economic sovereignty what have we got up to today? I have no figures up to today. But I have figures up to January. It is 3.55 billion dollars, from the international institutions. And in the meantime, the steps we have taken are to control the fiscal deficit to the magic figure of first 6.5 and then 5; to disinvest shares in public sector undertakings at a loss, as already pointed out by Mr. Murli Deora. I need not go into that. We did all these things because we are in a hurry and we have to abide by the time table given by the IMF or the World Bank that you must disinvest by such and such a date... (*Interruptions*) We have got only Rs. 3,000 crores. And whereas, according to Mr. Deora, not me, who is the Chief Congress spokesman you should have got Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 11,000 crores.

So, that money is lost. He says that it has gone to the public undertaking. If it has gone to the Mutual Fund, then whose money it become? It does not remain the Public money. It becomes the money of those who have contributed to the mutual fund. Then, you amended the Sick Industries; you have restructured BIFR and sent the sick public undertakings to BIFR. All these have been done in a hurry. Then, you deregulated and de-controlled steel industry. Then, you removed the Reserve Bank cash margin requirements for imports and then reduced canalised imports... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: De-control was done to help the State of West Bengal. You should be grateful to our Government... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Then you have reduced the canalised imports on a few items like petrochemicals, edible oilseed, fertilizer

and nothing else. Then, the bonanza to the press was the fall in the prices of newsprint. And that has given a good crest to Shri Manmohan Singh. Then, you reduced the Statutory Liquidity Ratio to 30 per cent. All these have been done. Many more have been done. I cannot go on with the list. If I do that, then there will be no end to it.

What is the net effect of this Budget? The net effect is to choke the growth of pulses. As Mr. Chandra Jeet Yadav has said in this country, public sector undertakings have become a part of our national heritage, they have grown over a period of forty years. They have become a part of the Indian life, Indian scenario. We are all one to take pride in that. And today the direction has come from the World Bank asking you to disinvest shares in the PSUs and even the profitable ones, you disinvest. What has gone wrong with the PSUs? You do not know. You should have known that. Other people in the Treasury benches should also have known that. It is because of the interference of the bureaucrats and because of the interference of the politicians of the Ruling Party, the Government. That is why, the PSUs have not been able to grow properly and become profit centres. Otherwise, they would have been. This is what they have done. They have served the interests of the private sector. They have served the interests of the bureaucrats and the politicians. What had happened? Have they ever been made accountable? Have the profit centres made accountable? That has not been done.

The blame is laid at the door of the management or the workers. The entire concept of the public sector has failed. It is the Government which has never taken it seriously. The public sector has done well - petroleum sector. Everything is in public sector. Have they not done well? Today they are saying that Rs. 10,000 crores or Rs. 12,000 crores worth of petroleum will have to be imported. Why? It is because you have not allowed it to grow; not because of foreign capital would have come and invested here. Perhaps they would have. All want to have their oil. But in this country, there are many

accounts for petroleum development and all that. There are four or five different types of accounts. Mr. Manmohan Singh, do you know how much the Government has siphoned out of this account Rs. 22,000 crores. If Rs. 22,000 crores have been taken away from the petroleum sector, where is the money for growth? Today you are inviting people not only to explore but also to develop those areas where petroleum has been found, established. Why? Why ONGC could not put in more rigs? They were not allowed. On the other hand, ONGC has not only been prevented from doing that, ONGC has been used by the Government to borrow money from abroad. The credit rating has never been very good in Rajiv Gandhi's time. It happened 1987-88. Money was borrowed by ONGC and passed over to the Government. ONGC kept on paying the interest. That money has not yet been repaid. This is the way you have abused the public sector. That is why the price you have to pay today in paying for petroleum is to the extent of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000 crores.

You have no policy. You have given some encouragement to exporters but you have given them encouragement also to keep their money abroad. There is no doubt about that. You have been the Governor of Reserve Bank, Mr. Manmohan Singh. Do you not know that there are two ways of ascertaining what money is due to the exporters from abroad - one from the customs and one from the bank? And what happens to the customs challans or chits which are sent to the Reserve Bank? Do the Reserve Bank people ever look at them? Or are they not put in gunny bags and put in the basements of Reserve Bank and ultimately destroyed? This is the knowledge I have got from my sources. You deny that. You have been the Reserve Bank Governor for 2 1/2 years... (*Interruptions*). As a result, by under-invoicing of exports and over-invoicing of imports, 28 billion dollars have been taken out of this country by the businessmen in the eight years from 1981 to 1989. This is from an IMF - sponsored report. So, you cannot

deny that. It does not lie in your mouth to deny that. Twenty-eight billion dollars have been taken out. Will these people bring back that much money? How much have they brought in because of the NRI Bonds and all kinds of facilities given to them? They will not, because nobody can be sure of this country's future any more. The political stability we had achieved is gone. The economic stability is in a shambles. They do not know what will happen to the money once they bring it to India. That is why all these which you are showing up as panacea before us are nothing. They are all neurosis and nothing more than that.

There is no policy of import cut. The oilseeds have been mentioned by Mr. Murlidhara Deora.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I will just take one more minute and then wind up.

The point I am making is that you have perhaps a policy of export encouragement but no policy which could be implemented, which was implemented to see that this money gets back to the country. Insofar as imports are concerned, you have no policy to curb imports at all. Some *ad hoc* policies have been formulated but nothing to stay in was done. Why do we have to import oilseeds? This country is twenty times or thirty times the size of Malaysia. If Malaysia can supply our needs, we can supply twenty times more. But what has been done to encourage oilseeds' growth? We do not have Lever Brothers to do that. Our scientists are good enough. But where is the opportunity? What prize they have been given? Today you are offering our producers of wheat Rs. 2.50 per kg. You are prepared to offer them that. But when it goes to foreign countries, when it goes to import wheat from USA, you are prepared to spend Rs. 4 per kg.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I must ask you, are you suggesting that food prices in

India should be allowed to go up faster?...
(Interruptions).

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am not suggesting now. I do not know the costing of it. Therefore, I am not suggesting anything. But I am saying that this is your behaviour pattern because people of this country know that people of this country are not appreciated by their own Government. Their own Government will go for foreign wheat and not pay the same price of Indian wheat. The Government of this country will go for oil seeds from abroad but not give the same price to people who produce the oil seeds here. What efforts have you made in this regard? I must say that very little, very meagre efforts to save the hundreds of crores of rupees worth foreign exchange in dollars are made. You could have saved all this. The import of all the four bulk items petroleum, cereals, fertilisers and oil seeds - could be brought to a zero and indeed we could have exported something. There is no reason why we cannot export cereals or oil seeds, if we really put our efforts into it. It is not so because your whole strategy of development has been wrong. It has been wrong from the seventies. The bio-technology - when first made in the seventies - made it clear that India is the country where the bio-technology has the greatest effect. What has been done in this country? What thinking has come? Why should we go after industry and spend money and go for all consumer durables like colour T. V. or Maruti car etc.? I wish Sanjay Gandhi - if alive - instead of Maruti car has gone for wheat cultivation in this country by which the country would have been rich by this time. But you went for a long detour. (Interruptions)

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You are in power in West Bengal since 1977. Pleased tell me how much foodgrains procured in the State of West Bengal...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I am not answerable to you. You are answerable to us. Please do not try to change the whole system. (Interruptions) You please change your direction. The I. M. F. will never ask you

to go for agriculture or primary production because they have got enough on their hands. They are saying their people not to produce and to keep the fields hallow, to rise the market price. That is their tactics. If we go agriculture, of course, the loan will be stopped. But next year we will not have to go for loan. The bio-technology makes it possible for India to feed the whole world. What are you saying? Your Budget speech is totally a blank on that.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I agree with that.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I have calculated myself for my own satisfaction as to what we could do just by going in for prawn cultivation or shrimp cultivation by using modern technology in the saline and blackish water which is available in this country at no less than five hundred thousand hectares of which four hundred thousand hectares lie in West Bengal. One day, I think, we will be able to develop that. The whole world will not be able to buy that product than. We do not have that price. I am not joking. I am sure that the price having come down, the world does not have that much of money, if you calculate at this price. But, of course, that price will come down and we will also eat something, which we are not able to do at the moment. It is possible. But change your strategy, and change your direction. Please do not go and listen to the World Bank. Please listen to us a little bit. Perhaps, you will do better next time. Thank you.

DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget which has been presented by Shri Manmohan Singh for the year 1992-93. The Budget is bold, innovative and pragmatic in introducing many steps for restoring the economy to its proper path. We have got to see why this budgetary policy was introduced. This House knows what was the economic scenario at the time when the present Government came to power in June, 1991. The economy was going to be bankrupt in the international sphere. Our requirement of foreign exchange for the

imports were not even for two weeks' requirements. The international world was not at all giving any credibility to the Indian economy / and the foreign banks stopped lending money to India. The NRIs were with drawing their deposits because they have lost confidence in the Indian economy. That was the position which was being brought about by the 18/months rule and in 11 months, the Government of the National Front have brought the economy to such a position, and which has subsequently further depreciated, that the inflation in the country reached its high water mark in July 1991 at 16.6 per cent. The Government have to face this impending crisis because if the international banks and institution stop supplying funds to India, what will be our position, our credibility before the world? And faced with this situation, the Government took the bold step of devaluation and took certain important immediate measures for restoring the economic strength and vitality of our country. The result was that the present position is that the foreign exchange reserves of our country have increased to Rs. 12000 crores. We are not to depend upon the charity now because we can have now our own strength of our foreign exchange reserves. The inflation is arrested, it cannot be reduced overnight. Mr. Vajapayee was saying 'Why do you wait for three years?' Economic reforms cannot be made by the magic wand of only the Finance Minister. The budgetary policy only can create certain conditions to which economy has to respond and the response cannot be made like the Alladin's lamp overnight and hence we have got to wait for the results of the policy which has been introduced by the Finance Minister. We have got to see today what are the objectives that the Government had in view for introducing the various measures some of which are really innovative. The objective before the Government was to tide over the crisis in the balance of payments position and, at the same time, to control the inflation in the country. The twin objectives were achieved by the Government by introducing our new industrial policy, monetary policy, trade policy and fiscal

policy as well. The budgetary policy reflects the economic philosophy, the fiscal policy of the Government and the Government thought, and rightly so, that if the economy is to be restored from its impasse, one of the major objectives will be to liberalise the economy and to unshackle the economy from the cobwebs of bureaucratic control. It is precisely because of this reason that the new industrial policy excepting in certain basic sectors has now freed the economy from the licensing and other requirements which created artificial bottlenecks in developing the country on its own. The budgetary policy aims at that measure. The Finance Minister has introduced various measures to give reliefs to the different sections of the economy. He has introduced a drastic cut in the rate of taxation. Today, there are only three slabs of Income Tax. The people whose income is upto Rs. 50,000/- are to pay 20 per cent; the people whose income is between Rs. 50,000/- and Rs. One lakh are to pay 30 per cent and for above Rs. One lakh, it will be only 40 per cent with a surcharge, which, as assured by the Finance Minister will continue only for one year. He has also raised the taxation exemption limit from Rs. 22,000/- to Rs. 28,000/-. In other words, the small income group will get a relief of Rs. 6,000/- as their tax exemption limit is increased. But, at the same time, the Finance Minister has withdrawn some of the reliefs which were available to the lower income group. In the deduction under 80 (L), normally an assessee would get a deduction of Rs. 13,000/- from his total income. If his income tax slab is 20 per cent, then he would have got a relief of at least Rs. 2,400/-, if his tax slab is 30 per cent, he would have got a relief of Rs. 3,400/- and if his income tax slab is 40 per cent, then he would have got a relief of Rs. 6,000/-. But, now he gets a relief of only Rs. 1,200/- for Rs. 6,000/- relief which has been given to him. It is the policy of the Government, as the Finance Minister himself said in his Budget speech, to give substantial relief to the lower income group. So, I would appeal to the Finance Minister to see whether this raising of the exemption limit will really give substantial relief to the middle or the lower income groups, unless the relief

under section 80 (L) is restored. We must not forget that by giving the deduction under section 80 (L), the savings in the community are also generated. If you do not restore tax deduction/facility under section 80 (L), the large amount of savings, which the lower income group or the middle income group are prompted to make to get the tax deduction, will be eliminated and that will discourage savings in the country which is one of the sources of generation of internal capital for the industrial and agricultural development of the country.

I would also request the Finance Minister to consider whether the deduction under section 80 (CCA) or under section 80 (CCB) can be retained. Even if it is brought under 88 then the exemption limit should also be raised because under section 80 CCA or 80 CCB, the assessee cannot utilise that money for a certain number of years. If he wants to withdraw, it will be taxable. One of the avowed objectives of the Finance Minister is to generate internal savings in the country. The Finance Minister has also given certain reliefs to the salaried people by allowing expenses incurred on medical expenditure, if it is incurred in hospitals, nursing homes or clinics prescribed by the Chief Commissioner and the types of diseases which are prescribed by the Chief Commissioner. I have nothing to say regarding the clinics which are approved by the Chief Commissioner, but the types of diseases which are to be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner may give rise to certain practical difficulties. Sometimes, new types of diseases grow up and the types of diseases in different State may not be of the same pattern. Therefore, I will ask him to consider this aspect of the question.

The budgetary policy has introduced certain dynamic measures.

The Finance Minister has introduced a better liquidity on the basis of the recommendations of Narasimham Committee. The liquidity ratio is to be reduced from 38.5 per cent to 30 per cent. It is a very welcome measure. For, the commercial banks are

not to keep much of their deposits locked up in unproductive investments. Now it has been released and this will give encouragement to the investment in productive sectors. The Finance Minister also has introduced a very important measure for dealing with inflation and also the evasion of taxes. He is giving encouragement for the gold bond which he will be introducing as he has announced. As a result of this introduction of the gold bond, unnecessary locking up of gold in non-productive purposes will now be done away with. People will be encouraged to purchase the gold bonds and after a certain period, five or seven years whatever might be prescribed, they will get the equivalent value of the gold or the gold itself will be returned to them with a nominal interest during this period. This will encourage people to invest their funds and they will also be encouraged to purchase the gold bonds and thereby investments also will be generated and the evasion of taxes will be adequately dealt with.

The Finance Minister has also encouraged the import of gold.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE : What do you do with the gold ?

DR. DEBI PRASAD PAL : We will give you that gold when we get it ' You can do whatever you like!

The Finance Minister has also encouraged the import of gold by the NRIs or the returning Indians at a nominal duty of 15 per cent. This will discourage the hawala transaction, and trafficking in gold, which is going on all these years. The Finance Minister has also introduced certain other important measures by streamlining and also by strengthening the capital market so that the people might be encouraged now to invest their money in shares and other securities. Now the shares also have been brought outside the purview of the Wealth Tax Act. This is a very healthy measure. After the purchase of the shares, the assesseees need not pay wealth tax on that. But there is some difficulty. If the shares are sold or

transferred, that will attract capital gains.

withdraw
I request the Finance Minister to consider whether this will ~~not~~ also involve the immobility of the movement of the shares because if the people sell the shares, then they will be liable to Capital gains. But if they ~~want~~ the shares, they will not have to pay any wealth tax. The result will be it will be locked up and the investments will be immobilised. The introduction of the capital gain by a new system undoubtedly is a very novel feature and it does away with many of the problems with which the assesseees were faced with.

Now we are taking the fair market value as on 1-4-1981 and link up with index of the inflation which will be announced by the Government from time to time and, on that basis, the difference of the capital gains will be liable to tax at 20 per cent or 40 per cent, as the case may be. But the question which I am asking the Finance Minister with great respect is this. You have abolished and withdrawn relief if the sale proceeds are invested in approved investment. If, for example, somebody sells a property and invests it in certain approved securities, he gets exemption. Now what are these approved securities? The UTI or the IDBI. So, the money is being invested in public sector and that money is being utilised for the industrial development of the country. Now, if this relief is withdrawn, what will happen is this: It will also encourage evasion of capital gains by lowering the sale price. On the other hand, when this measure was there, it would have encouraged the purchase and sale of properties, purchase and sale of assets at a fair market price because the assesseees know that if they invest their money, then they will get tax relief. Such sort of a measure, if it is to be introduced through the Finance Bill which aims at restructuring of the fiscal system, requires a serious consideration. I would urge upon the Government that this type of a measure should be introduced

after referring the matter to a Select Committee. The Parliament understands the needs of the people. Further, When structural adjustments are to be made in the fiscal system, it would be better if it is sent to a Select Committee so that deliberations may be made regarding the impact of the measures upon the economy.

The Finance Minister has introduced many other important measures both in Direct Tax and in Indirect Tax. The achievement of the Finance Minister, I think, is that even after he has introduced fiscal discipline in public expenditure in the Central Government, the States have not been denied of their shares. Rather, the States are getting today, according to the budgetary policy of the Finance Minister, their increased share of allocation of the taxes. The States are getting more than Rs. 18,000 crores out of the tax receipts of Rs. 75,000 crores. The States are also given the increased capital assistance in the plan outlay of Rs. 16,000 crores, which have been increased from Rs. 14,000 crores to Rs. 16,000 crores. Thus, more than Rs. 2,000 crores have been increasing by earmarked for the States. So, I would appreciate and welcome the policy of the Finance Minister that even in spite of the fiscal discipline which he has introduced in the public expenditure, he has not allowed the States to suffer as a result of this cut in the public expenditure.

Now, I am coming to a close of my speech. The other thing which the Finance Minister has also introduced is that he has reduced the budgetary deficit to a sizable limit. We have seen the budgetary deficit during the National Front Government and the earlier Governments rose up to 8.5 per cent compared to the GDP. In 1991-92, the Finance Minister, by his budgetary measures, has reduced it to 6.5 per cent. In this year, the total receipts is Rs. 1,14,000 crores and the total expenditure is Rs. 1,19,000 crores and the small deficit of Rs. 5,000 crores comes to 5 per cent of the G. D. P. (Interruptions) We all know that the inflation is generated because of the budgetary deficit, unproductive non-productive expendi-

ture which has been generally resorted to by the earlier Governments. The Finance Minister in reducing the budgetary deficit has done a commendable job. You are all thinking that the Finance Minister has been dictated by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The surrender of our economic sovereignty is a spectra which is haunting some of the Members of this House. I should tell them, as the Finance Minister has said in unhesitating terms, that our country cannot surrender its economic sovereignty to any outside world. We are the Member of the International Monetary Fund; we are the Member of the World Bank. If you take such a loan for your immediate crisis to be tided-over, necessarily we should be careful to see what is the type of economic reforms we are to undertake to resuscitate our economy? There is nothing in this about the surrender of economic sovereignty. This Budget has opened up India in its competitiveness in a global economy. We cannot now live today in splendid isolation completely divorced from the winds of change which are now bolowing all over the world. Therefore, if our country has to take a significant role in the development of the world economy, if our country has to take a significant role in the development of the world economy, if our country has to take its proper role in the international market in the international economy, then we must liberalise our economy, invite foreign capital, foreign technology in order that the pace of modernisation of our Industry can be speeded up. (Interruptions) He has also said about the needs of agriculture which forms the core of our Indian economy. I congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing these bold and innovative changes which form a landmark in the budgetary policy in this country. There is no deviation from the Nehru's policy of industrial development... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Pal, time is being allotted to various political parties. If the earlier speakers take more time, then the subsequent speakers will have less time. Then there will be agitation and there will be unrest in the minds of the subsequent speak-

ers. We should take into consideration that also.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: I am coming to a close in a minute.

DR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is up to all the respective party whips to take care of these things.

DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL: The budgetary policy of the Finance Minister marks a landmark and if this policy is pursued in its right earnest, it will create an open economy where employment will be generated, industrial production will be as celerated and agriculture also will be adequately taken care of. India can play a significant role in the development of the world economy with this new budgetary policy. I support the policy and the budgetary measures introduced by the Finance Minister.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the All-India Anna LMK Party, I would like to offer my view-points on the General Budget for the Year 1992-93 presented by our hon. Minister for Finance.

At the outset, I would like to congratulate our Finance Minister for having presented a well-balanced Budget in order to tackle the economic crisis that our country is now facing. There never has been in this country and that too within eight months period, so much of policy inputs for structural changes and there has not a Budget so fully consistent with those policy announcements - I am supportive of them.

While the Budget incorporated several structural changes, every care has been taken to prevent any abrupt adverse effect. To begin with, the Finance Minister dispelled the illusion that there has been a Budget leakage.

Much has been said about the World Bank and the IMF by the opposition parties. The IMF and the World Bank are our bankers and it is our right to borrow from

them. Obviously, they want to be satisfied that the loans will be repaid. That is why, conditionality comes in and it is customary to discuss with them what we propose to do policy-wise.

One obvious aid in the tax reforms has been the recommendations of the Raja Chelliah Committee Report. If there is one reason why the Finance Minister should receive a pat on the back, it is for presenting a Budget that is sensitive to the poor, responsive to the needs of the industry and reflective of his courage in sticking to the rigorous course of structural reforms. It was no mean achievement to have brought the fiscal deficit down from Rs. 44,640 crores in 1990-91 to Rs. 37,792 crores in 1991-92. All the earlier Finance Ministers, in a row, have promised such reductions but none have succeeded like our present Finance Minister. The Finance Minister has also promised to reduce the deficit in the year 1992-93 to Rs. 34,408 crores. Even more impressive has been the enhancement of foreign exchange balances from Rs. 2,600 crores in July last to Rs. 11,000 crores now. This success has enabled the Finance Minister to launch a partial convertibility of rupee. This will definitely provide a boost to export and import substitution.

The new scheme is accompanied by abolishing of exim scrips currently in force. It is most significant that forty per cent of the foreign exchange approvals will be exchanged at the official rate of sixty per cent at market determined rates. This will to a considerable extent remove the uncertainty among foreign as well as domestic transactors about the official exchange rate changes.

Another major achievement is that the Finance Minister has succeeded in bringing down the fiscal deficit. The Budget estimates for 1991-92 leaves a deficit of only Rs. 5,398 crores compared to Rs. 7,032 crores in the revised estimate for 1991-92, that is Rs. 600 crores less than the original anticipations. And there is reason to hope that he would be

able to reduce the fiscal deficit further.

A feature of this Budget is that the Finance Minister has made considerable revenue sacrifices; but for the laudable purposes. It will be worthwhile to hope that the two other schemes which he has proposed in the new Budget would succeed. One of these, permitting, import of gold by the Indians upto five kilograms by paying 15 per cent of import duty in convertible foreign currency. This is an attractive proposition and a novel scheme to discourage illegal import of gold into the country. Another scheme that really has been conceived because of the failure of the exim scrips which allows a dual value of hard currency brought into the country. This is certainly a move in the direction of gradually making the rupee fully convertible.

An admirable simplification of the Income-tax regime has emerged in the present budget with an enhancement of the exemption limit to Rs. 28,000 with only three tax rate slabs.

A most promising innovative beginning has been made by subjecting shop-keepers and retail traders with an annual turn over of Rs. 5 lakhs to a presumptive tax system in which they pay which is Rs. 1400 as annual tax. This according to him is to enable potential tax payers to overcome their psychological hesitation of getting into the tax system.

18.00 hrs.

Here I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister to one thing. While the shares, securities, bonds, bank deposits etc. have been exempted from wealth tax, the small investors have been given a raw deal by withdrawing Section 80L. This will definitely upset the smaller investors who are not wealth tax payers. The decision on granting allowances on certain small savings had also posed a severe set-back to States, especially to my State, Tamil Nadu, to mobilise resources. I would, therefore, appeal to the hon. Minister to reconsider this

issue. Similarly, withdrawal of relief of Rs. 3500/- for new houses and disallowance of loss from house property on account of interest payments etc. may not be very conducive to the encouragement of house constructions by small and middle level persons.

Another welcome move is that the capital gains tax has been simplified and made more equitable with greater concessions based on equity which have been introduced in the direct tax system for the benefit of handicapped dependants, women in employment, people above the age of 65 years, authors, party-writers, artistes and sportsmen and the victims of the Bhopal Gas disaster.

With all this, the position of the States had not merited the attention indeed. Consistent with the philosophy of a strong union and prosperous autonomous States, the Constitution would need changes to ensure that all powers to protect and safeguard the sovereignty of the nation are with the Centre, while the powers for welfare of the people are entrusted to the States. The Centre had asked the States to play a key role for facilitating industrial development and export effort. Unfortunately no part of the Corporate Tax was shared with the States.

The acceptance of the report of the high powered Committee headed by the Defence Minister, recommending an ad-hoc increase in the pensionary benefits, is another remarkable move. This proposal earmarked Rs. 120 crore for the much publicised "one rank—one pension" despite pressure from various international quarters to cut the expenditure on Defence.

The Government has given priority to women and child development by giving the Department of Human Resource Development a budget allocation of an increase of Rs. 85 crore with increased allocations for elementary, secondary, adult and technical education.

Another set-back in the budget allocation is that, though a new centrally spon-

sored programme for constructing houses for the rural poor has been proposed, there is reduction in overall allocation for the Rural Development Department. While the new scheme will be implemented with 50 per cent, Central Grant, Water Supply and Sanitation and the Drought-prone Areas Programmes have also been given less allocation than last time. I urge upon the hon. Minister to reconsider this allocation.

Another welcome measure of this Budget is tax exemptions on petrol products, motor cars and some electronic goods. The tax exemptions on the essential items like coffee, tea, sugar, matches, kerosene and vanaspathi are highly noteworthy.

The Finance Minister's announcement for the setting up of a Small Farmers Agri-Business Consortium Fund by the Reserve Bank of India and NABARD is a unique experiment launched to generate income and employment in rural areas.

The most important concession made to the tourism industry in the country is the announcement of the withdrawal of expenditure tax as far as the restaurants are concerned, while modifying it with respect to hotels. This is a welcome step, particularly in large cities where a large section of the middle class patronise these eating places.

Welcoming the increased Budget allocations for the Ministry of Home Affairs on strengthening para-military forces, I would like to submit that in extending Central assistance to the States, a special quota of assistance is reserved for States having border area problems. As regards my State, Tamilnadu, it has a major sea border with Sri Lanka. The entire coastal belt poses a problem in view of the activities of the foreign militants. This is a special problem with considerable implications in view of the frequent crossing over to Sri Lanka by the militants. The coastal districts in the State have suffered due to the activities of the militants. The State has also had to bear the brunt of accommodating a large refugee population arising from the situation in Sri Lanka. Al-

[Sh. P. G. Narayanan]

though the immediate cost of feeding the refugees is met by the Union Government, it has had serious repercussions on the State's economy. The State has been consistently demanding Central assistance in view of the heavy expenditure by the State to contain the Srilankan militants' intrusion and intransigence from across the border. The Centre has not so far conceded this. It may be worth noting in this context that as our hon. Chief Minister has informed, a suicide squad has already entered Tamilnadu with a view to physically liquidate her and blast the headquarters of the Special Investigation Team probing the assassination of the former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi. This has also been confirmed by the Intelligence Bureau. Keeping all this in view, I urge upon the Government that just as the Centre's special treatment given to border States like Jammu & Kashmir and Assam, the problem in States border areas along the coast should also be given special assistance treating it as a sea border area at par with land border area.

In the guise of nationalising excise duty structure on cotton yarn and fabrics, the Finance Minister has burdened the industry with additional Rs. 150 crore by way of increased excise duty. The cotton textile is already reeling under high prices of cotton and other input costs resulting in the declining yarn production in the last few months. Due to this hike, cotton textile industries hope for major reliefs has been belied. The duty increase will greatly affect the cotton yarn on lower counts which are mainly needed for coarse cloth used by the poorer sections of the society. In my State Tamilnadu, majority of cotton textile industries are situated in Coimbatore district and the whole industry is very much upset over this hike. I, therefore, strongly plead the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider withdrawing the excise duty on cotton yarn in the interest of the development of this industry.

As far my State, Tamilnadu, is concerned, our Chief Minister has launched several growth-oriented schemes and is

taking keen interest in setting up industries in remote areas with the main intention of the State to secure rapid socio-economic overall growth and to create employment opportunities to the poorer and weaker sections of society in Tamilnadu. It has always been the endeavour of the State of Tamilnadu to seek immediate improvement in Central investment in the State by extending full cooperation to clear all bottlenecks for the speedy implementation of the project proposals submitted to the Union for Central assistance. I would like to give some of the important projects which are pending clearance.

The proposed Aromatics project promoted by Madras Refineries Limited at Manali near Madras has been pending clearance for the last four years inspite of the fact that all formalities have been completed. In spite of our Chief Minister's repeated requests, Government has not given clearance so far. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister and the Minister of Petroleum to give serious thought to this very important project.

Another important project is Sethu Samudram project which involves excavation of a canal in the Rameswaram Island with the view to connect Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar to facilitate passage of whips. Several committees appointed by the Union Government recommended this Project. The main features of this project are (1) the distance traversed between the Ports of the West Coast of India and that of the East Coast would be considerably reduced besides saving time and fuel; (2) to reduce the cost of generation of electricity; (3) there has been considerable industrial development in and around Tuticorin. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to include this project in the Plan period for inclusion in the projects being identified by the Department of Economic Affairs for external assistance in the Central Sector.

Thirdly, a proposal has been mooted for the setting up of a free port in India. An advisory committee set up by the Union Government recommended it keeping in view the required facilities available in Kan-

yakumari or Tuticorin for this purpose. I would like to request the Government to expedite this proposed project also.

The Tamil Nadu Government has discontinued the cheap liquor scheme with effect from July, 1991. It involves loss of revenue of about Rs. 400 crores for a full year. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written to the honourable Prime Minister seeking adequate compensation for the loss of revenue. I urge upon the honourable Prime Minister to expedite this request also.

Finally, I would like to make a mention about the current water dispute and the heavy losses suffered by the Tamils in the wake of violence on the all-party bandh day in Karnataka to protest against gazetting of the interim order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal. In the last Conference of Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka, convened by the hon. Minister, the hon. Prime Minister emphasised in his opening remarks the need for all to recognise water as a national asset and to look upon issues connected with water in that perspective. At the same time, it would be the Centres' endeavour to see that the working of the Cauvery Tribunal was facilitated. Honourable Prime Minister further observed that it would be everyone's endeavour to help in expediting the final order of the tribunal. He has also asked the States not to allow the relations to be impaired by the incidents such as those that had taken place on the all-party bandh day and they should view the whole matter in a dispassionate manner.

Keeping all this, in view our Chief Minister had hoped to secure a definite assurance that the Karnataka Government would honour and implement the interim award and that her demand for the appointment of a Supreme Court Judge to go into the issue of compensation to Tamils affected in the Karnataka violence would be accepted. But no assurance was given on any one of these issues. The people of Tamil Nadu would now expect the Centre to issue a directive that the Karnataka Government should honour and implement the tribunal's interim award.

Before I conclude my speech, I once again congratulate our hon. Finance Minister for boldly pushing through his reforms to usher in the nation's Second Industrial Revolution. We shall, therefore, give our whole-hearted endorsement for this Budget

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad)
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, thank you. One of our hon. leaders Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee started discussion on the Budgetary proposals for 1992-93 today with your kind permission, I want to present some points on the Budgetary proposals which my party considers right. I want to draw the attention of the House to it. I have been seeing the Budget of the country for last several years. This entire Budget is a true copy of foreign and western ideology. The Budgetary proposals are very attractive outwardly, but they do not have any inward quality. Bricks, lime and stones can build a building but not a household. Money and gold can build a magnificent city but not an abode of peace. Where is the soul of this Budget? Your understanding of soul is itself wrong. You consider money to be the main point of this Budget. The entire work prepares its Budgetary proposals in accordance with its own circumstances to the sake of money. But our country is different. Our ancient traditions value people and not money as the central point of our Budget. Our policies are framed for people's sake and for their prosperity. But I do not find any of the above requirements fulfilled by these Budgetary proposals. I find here the N.R. Is the World Bank, Multinational Companies and gold bonds. But I do not find the village farmer in this Budget. I do not find the poor labourers living in slums. I do not find here the students, the education.

[English]

Education is the backbone of a nation

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a nation can

not be built by money only. It is built by education and its people. You may go through the entire Budget. There is hardly any provision in the entire Budget for education. The Government has just fulfilled its duty by allocating Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 crore here and there. If we turn the pages of world history we will find that unless man is made, all the formulated policies fail. And who will do this work of construction? This construction work is not possible by money only, rather it can be done by building the character of man.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, therefore, I have stated that this Budget is attractive outwardly but it has no inner value. The economy of this country is dependent on villages. Village is the centre of our country's economy. But there is no village at the centre of these Budgetary proposals I went through the entire Budgetary proposal. I read lengthy articles if it. I have gone through this Budget. It contains only industrial development and nothing more than that. Yes, for Europe, it holds good because industrialisation started taking roots in those countries right from the second half of the seventeenth century and village life or an agricultural system were virtually non-existent in Europe. However, it is most unfortunate that in a country where 80% of the population lives in rural areas; in a country which has a rural (agricultural) oriented economy; where farmers constitute the lifeline of the country, the farmers have been dismissed in the country' Budget with two or three sentences. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the entire House towards this incalculable damage. The leaders of my party including Shri Chadrajeet Yadav have correctly drawn the attention of this august House towards the fact that industrialisation alone won't take this country forward. If two big companies invest in this country and add to our Reserve fund, it won't help the country in any way. Who will invest in the Reserve Fund and Gold Bond Schemes? The poor farmers living in the villages don't have the money to invest in the share market. These share markets and Gold Bond Schemes are meant for the urban

rich. More than 35 crore poor people of this country, who depend on agriculture for their livelihood and who cannot manage two square meals a day, just cannot invest in such schemes. For the past four decades, more than six crores of our educated as well as semi-literate young people have been hoping against hope to get a job, under the various schemes and policies of the Government, but in vain. Our satellite 'Aryabhata' revolves in the orbit, similarly, our youngsters too hang around the various employment exchanges spread across the country, but to no avail. Our youth migrate from villages to the cities, leaving behind their land and property in the fond hope of getting a job in the cities, but in the past four decades, nothing concrete has been done to alleviate their problems.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before coming to power, the ruling party had promised to provide employment to one crore people, every year. Where are the jobs and where are the Employment Guarantee Schemes? The Government has done away with even the sources of employment generation. Similarly, no provision has been made to rehabilitate the retrenched employees. Atalji has correctly observed that far from providing fresh employment, the Government has not even made any provision whatsoever in this Budget to provide some succour to the retrenched employees. I am not opposed to the multinational companies. As Shri Atalji also pointed out these MNCs are welcome if they set up industries in this country, generate employment opportunities and play a pivotal role in the country's development, but the problem is that their entry will sound the death knell for our small scale industries. Thakur Saheb, I would like to say that no thought has been given to the small scale industries, while preparing the Budget estimates. You have hiked the railway freight charges by 7%; the prices of cement; and the price of Iron and steel have also been increased. Under the circumstances, how will the small-scale industries survive; how will they be able to compete with large-scale industries; and how will they be able to generate employment? With regard to men-

tion the comparative position of the small scale and large scale industries.

[English]

The annual production in small scale is Rs. 1,61,000 crores while in large scale it is Rs. 1,31,000 crores. Investment in plant and machinery is Rs. 50,000 crores in SSI and Rs. 2,50,000 crores in large scale industry. Employment generation in small scale is 3.80 crores while in large scale industry it is 2.18 crores.

[Translation]

Thus, it is these small scale industrial units, which provide maximum employment opportunities. The Government has hiked the prices of Cement and Steel and also railway freight charges. In the circumstances, how would they be able to compete with large-scale industries? To have healthy competition is a positive thing but some balance should be maintained. When this country regained its psychological, economic and political independence after about seven to eight centuries of slavery, it did not get the proper guidance, the right direction. If that had been the case, our country too could have competed with the most advanced nations.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today the situation in the country has taken a reverse gear. People are having heated discussions on it. Only ten to fifteen per cent of the population is happy with the Budget that the Government has presented. Earlier, people with an income of over one lakh rupees used to pay 50% of their earnings on income tax, but now it has been reduced to 40%. Small scale industries are facing the guillotine today. The hon. Minister of Finance is present in the House. Coal, power and even bank loans are not made available to small scale industries. Workers in these units are losing their jobs day by day. The Government will have to pay heed towards their demands. I represent the city of Ahmedabad, which was once known as the 'Manchester of India'.

[English]

It is a dying city today.

[Translation]

There are 90 textile mills in the city, of which 35 are working, 19 have closed down and the rest are on the verge of imminent closure. During the last ten years, 50,000 people have lost their jobs. No provision has been made in this Budget for their rehabilitation. The Government is not at all concerned about the plight of the textile industry. Many of these units are running in losses and have become sick units. What scheme has been formulated to revitalize them? This Budget contains no such proposal. Many textiles units are lying closed not only in Gujarat, but also in other parts of the country. In 1985, an assurance was given to this effect that the workers of the closed units would be provided compensation under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund, equivalent to 75% of the salary in the first year, 50% of the salary in the second year and 25% of the salary in the third year. Only 14,000 out of 35,000 affected workers have been provided with compensation. The fate of the rest is still hanging. I have been repeatedly raising this matter in the House. The former Prime Minister too had given an assurance that these sick textile units would be revived, once he is voted to power. However, that didn't work out. Through you, I would like to draw the attention at the hon. Minister of Finance towards the dying textile industry in Gujarat. The condition of the middle class and the lower class is much worse. Most of them are a bit educated and are working. For their benefit, Government made a pompous announcement that the income tax limit has been raised from Rs. 22,000 to 28,000. I would like to know the benefits that would accrue from it. What benefit can be derived from this raise? Keeping in mind the hike in prices over the past four decades and more so in the last 8 months, the Government should not have played such a cruel joke on the people. Rather, the Government should raise it to Rs. 48,000. Moreover, the Government has withdrawn tax relief earlier pro-

[English]

vided under 80 C.C.A., 80 C.C.B. and 80-L. Many people ask their lawyers to make adjustments, even if they have to pay an income tax of 2,000/- and many ask their CAs to do the necessary adjustment to avoid the payment of even Rs. 5,000 as income-tax. Yesterday, while travelling in the Rajdhani Express, a fellow traveller told me that people with an income of Rs. 1,23,000 had to pay an income tax of only Rs. 500/- but now they would have to pay income tax to the tune of Rs. 22,000/-. The moneyed people will get tax assessed to suit their interest and thus avoid paying income tax. But, those who are in service, whether they be workers in mills, school teachers, employees of village banks or Government servants, receive their salary through cheques and have no scope to make adjustments. I repeat that the people are very much agitated and feel that the Government has played with their interests, by raising the tax limit to Rs. 28,000 only. Therefore, I urge the Government to further raise it to Rs. 48,000. Day before yesterday, I met Thakur Saheb in the lobby. I told him that under the present Budget proposals, the Government would like to bring all small and medium businessmen with a minimum turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs under the purview of income tax. The Government wants everyone to pay income-tax. It is true that each one of us would have to contribute something towards the nation. We have to lay the foundation of a Modern India and make it happy and prosperous, but how can one trust the Government? The proposal is to levy a tax of Rs. 1400/- from those with a turnover of Rs. 5 lakhs. Will the businessman register their names as income-tax payees, in the hope that something positive would be announced in the next budget? I don't think it will be so. Just now, I have noticed this particular clause, because of which I am certain that this scheme can't be implemented. Thakur Saheb, if any businessman or his minor has any deposit in any bank and if he gets an interest of even one rupee on it.

this scheme will not be applicable to him.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): Please tell me about your suggestion.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: My submission is that all the ramifications of the proposals to levy Rs. 1400 from an income of Rs. 5 lakh per annum may be pondered over and the tax may be collected from the people who can pay it. It should not be collected at random. The Government should seriously consider the legal aspects. That clause needs to be withdrawn. The people receiving Rs. 100 as income from some deposit or share will not come within its ambit. No scheme should be launched on a random basis.

As I said earlier, the economic condition of the country has deteriorated to some extent. Under the 'Gold Bond' scheme the Government claims that gold will come into the country and India will become affluent. I do not agree that India will become affluent. Who will bring gold into the country and how? The hawala maker is very active. Anybody can get the dollars deposited in this name through the hawala transactions in Bombay market and also bring gold into the country. But who will bring it. Does the Government want to make the country prosperous? Have the people got faith in the 'Gold Bond' scheme? Two years ago the Government launched the 'Jeevan Dhara' scheme.

[English]

It was a long term planning of the middle class man.

[Translation]

People went in for the 'Jeevan Dhara' Scheme in the hope that when they attain the

age of 55, Rs. one lakh would accrue to them every year. However, now the Government is saying that the scheme has been scrapped and the policy holders should return the policies. Then who will repose faith in the Government. Government's policies change in every fortnight. Suspension of Jeevandhara scheme by Government has sank the common man's boat. If the saviour turns the destroyer, who will come to people's rescue. If a new policy is to be introduced then launch it from next year. I do not understand how can a scheme be withdrawn with a retrospective effect. The Government is withdrawing the Jeevan Dhara Scheme. However, if the scheme is to be withdrawn please fix a date for it and make it effective say from 1.4.92. Because of all this the people will lose confidence in the Government and in its long term planning and savings. Governments keep on changing. Then which section of society will invest money in such schemes viz 'Gold Bond' or 'Jeevan Dhara Scheme'?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I know that the clock is ticking out but there are a number of things which my party leaders and colleagues want to raise in the House. Sir, through you, I would like to submit that still 3 days are left for the discussion on Budget to be over. So, in the meantime the Government should consider all the suggestions that I have made for the middle class, for raising of exemption limit on income tax, for small scale industries, farmers, students and education. What has been the allocation for the adult education in the name of education? What kind of character building will take place in the country? I have got the figures on education. Since I was supposed to make my speech tomorrow, I did not bring the file on education today. Still I would like to submit that allocation for education has been cut by Rs. 52 crores and allocation for sports has also been reduced. Our sports persons have no interest in gold. That's why they never win gold cups and bring them?

Thakur Sahib, I appreciate one thing in you that you have been following the Indian culture in letter and spirit for last one year.

Indian Philosophy says that 'Yavat Jeevet Sukham Jeevet, Rinam Kritva Ghritam Pivet, Bhasmi Bhutasya Dehasya Punara-gaman Kutah'.

Live happily as long as you are alive. Eat ghee even by borrowings. Human body is perishable and it is not likely to come back on this earth again. Take as much as you can from others. One can get life on this earth time and again but others wealth does not come to one's hands again and again, be it that of the World Bank or the I.M.F. Foreign money could give momentum to contry's development, but there cannot be and all round an fulfilled development.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nation cannot be guided on the course of development and propriety by following the policies of foreigners and education policy of Macaulay. The people of our country who believe in the principle of universal brotherhood do not hesitate to take people's life on the question of allocation of Kaveri water between two States. 40 people have been killed in Punjab since Janury last. What have we achieved in 40 years of independence? Nothing can be accomplished by depending on foreign assistance. As long as India does not become self-reliant, nothing can be achieved. Progress can be ensured through self reliance and indigenous production only. By depending on foreign assistance, development and progress cannot be possible. In the end I conclude my speech with a couplet:

"Mitti Jab Tak Apna Haq Ada Nahin Kare,
Havaan Kee Sifarish Se Kabhi Gulab Khilta Nahin"

SHIR MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the discussion on the Budgetary proposals.

I intently listened to the speeches of hon. S/Shir Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Chandra Jeet Yadav, Amal Dutta and also Harin Pathak who concluded just now. After listening to their speeches, I feel that they

have amply demonstrated their loyalties to their respective parties by finding out faults with the Budget proposals quite diligently.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that the Congress (I) Government headed by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao brought political and economic stability in the country within a period of just 7 months after two years of political and economic instability in the country. I appreciate the opposition camps difficulties. The opposition came to power twice, once in 1977 and again in 1989 and formed coalition Governments at the Centre. But on both the occasions they could not fulfil the promises made to people of the country and even their Governments could not last the full term because of mutually bickerings. After the exit of opposition Governments on both occasions, the Congress(I) was voted to power by the people of India. It is a testimony to the fact that even if the Congress is condemned and allegations are levelled against it. It is the only party capable of providing political stability in the country. No other party except the Congress(I) is capable of providing political and economic stability in the country, though it is a fact, some accept it and others don't. There are people who are really asleep while there are others who pretend to be sleeping. A person who is really asleep can get up when you simply call him, but if a person is awake and is closing his eyes to give an impression of being asleep, cannot get up because he is not really asleep, but he is making a false show of it. There is a class of people who do not want to see the country make progress. What should be done to them? It is a fact that the present Budget proposal is a bold step and the hon. Finance Minister has exhibited a rare courage under the leadership of Shri Narasimha Rao in presenting this Budget. The present Government took over at a time when there was political instability in the country and took many steps subsequently which proved to be a little burdensome on the public. The people of this country experienced hardship but all the same the present Government has been able to display its

capability and its results have been pouring soon. Just now the opposition criticised the present Government a lot levelling various charges on its but they did not suggest any alternative. We have seen the alternative system also. What was the effect of Das Capital in European countries and China. What was the reason that China gave up Das capital and adopted mixed economy by amending its constitution? Why there is privatisation in China. Private companies are operating there and shops have been opened by the roadside. Our leftists parties will not make an effort to read the writings on the wall and understand it. Then what can we do. I would, therefore, like to inform you today that it is for the first time that allegations have been made against the hon. Finance Minister in this House just 3-4 days before the Budget was presented. People alleged that the Budget has been leaked out and the sovereignty of the country has been sold and India has lost everything over the conditionalities laid by I.M.F. and the World Bank. I am a Member of this House for the last 15 years, I have never come across so many allegations being levelled at the time of Budget presentation. It was observed that nobody spoke a word after the presentation of Budget proposals. All the parties and their leaders kept quiet. They did not have the courage to speak anything. But why this change today? All the correspondences made by the hon. Finance Minister have been palaced in the House. The statement made in the House includes all these things. If these people do not try to read it, it is not our fault.

The present Government is trying its best to lead the country towards development and progress but our opposition benches are continuously attacking the Government. I know that these attacks are political in nature and these will continue as long as we are in power and they are in the opposition. These people will level all kinds of allegation to capture power. They will take recourse to all false steps in the House..... (*Interruptions*) we never did so.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura):

Please say something about 100 days as well.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Yes, I will come to that also, please don't worry. Now, I would only like to say that the proposals presented here are new proposals. The policy of the Congress Party is an ideal policy. It wants to lead the country towards self-reliance and generate maximum employment. The Congress party wants to do developmental work and develop industries and increase agriculture produces. It is interested in progress in all directions and it was in this spirit that such a Budget was presented here.

It is also a fact that the present Budget is of a different nature as compared to the Budgets presented during the past 30-40 years. It is different in the sense that the needs of the People have been kept in view and a new method to fulfil the needs has been adopted. The opposition has always been complaining that we have upset the whole system within these two years, but I would say frankly that if our financial system has declined we should not blame the opposition alone. Because we have been in power all along these 40 years. Certainly, we have committed some mistakes. There is no doubt about it. All the same, we shall have to consider that we had almost nothing, not even a needle when our country became independent. We launched the First Five Year Plan with a meagre sum of Rs. 2400 crore whereas today we have exceeded even Rs. 2 lakh crore target and a contemplating a plan of 4 lakh crore and for more an amount in the next five year plan. There is a problem as well. The conditions in the country have changed a great deal. In the recent past our population has increased by more than double and we shall have to consider this point also.

Today the opposition is so much against the Congress party and Congress party has given them the right to do so. Had the congress party wanted the single party rule in the country, the other parties would not have come to being at all. But the Congress party

left the power in the hands of people and to their elected representatives. Other parties also came to power. So, the Congress party did not follow the policy of imposing the single party rule in this country. We adopted Parliamentary democracy in the country and we have tried to serve the people of this country in the real sense of the term.

I would like to tell you that we want to reduce the fiscal deficit by these Budget proposals so that there could be maximum developemnt in the country. We want to make good suffered the loss both in industrial and agriculture fields over the years. Because of our good performance in our infrastructure, we are hopeful that all the measures we are taking will help us to increase production. The whole country will be benefited by it.

Alongwith this, one point has always been said here. It is about the conditionalities of I.M.F. and the World Bank. For example, I would like to know as to what are the conditionalities of the work being undertaken in West Bengal with the World Bank assistance.

[English]

Calcutta Urban Development III:

(a) Reduction of CMC's reliance on GOWB from 24 per cent

(b) CMC to increase total nettable value of properties by 1986-87 to specified levels

(c) Achieve cash collection at specific levels

(d) Revaluation of Property tax in CMA municipalities, HMC, CMC, if found inadequate in evaluation to be completed by December, 1983

(e) Full cost recovery for water supply by 1987-88 for CMC

(f) CMC to introduce graduated for

domestic unmetered consumers by November, 1983, satisfactory to IDA

(g) CMWSA to achieve full cost recovery for water supply by 1985-86

(h) overdue bill of CMWSA for bulk water to be paid

(i) CMDA to transfer completed assets to operating agencies by 1984

As conditions to negotiations the following were agreed to:

(j) Increase in bus and tram fares

(k) Establishment of meter reading, billing and customer service department".

[Translation]

It was a long list. The State Government accepted all those conditionalities and implemented them. I would like to cite yet another example. There is a proposal to take up a project in Sonpur Bazari. The World Bank is reluctant to advance loan for it. However, the State Government has written to the Central Government that it is prepared to accept and fulfil all the conditionalities put by the World Bank. Therefore, every effort is being made through the good offices of the Central Government to see that state projects are funded by the World Bank. If it is for the development or economic development of a State, people consider it right that World Bank assistance could be taken in their case. If the Central Government takes loans from the World Bank to revamp country's economy, people condemn it, it won't do. On the one hand, people accept these conditionalities and implement the same in their States and on the other they criticise the Central Government if the latter takes loan from the World Bank. Why do people adopt this double standard?

States do not impose any new tax and present a zero tax Budget. When the Central

Government levies taxes, they demand a lion's share from it. People also condemn the Central Government if it levies new taxes. These people castigate the Central Budget to be anti people and anti-poor. In this august House quite a few hon. Members from this side have been elected from among the poor. While here, they speak against privatisation, but in their own States, they favour privatisation.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there can be no two opinions and I also agree that the role of public sector undertakings, in whichever field they are, has been very exemplary. People in general accept it. It is also my belief. Therefore, it is not proper to close the Public Sector Undertakings and retrench their employees. Wherever any shortcoming is found in the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings it could be set right. Appropriate remedial measures should be taken.

I favour initiating discussions with the workers and the BIFR will have to be strengthened. But it is not proper to oppose lock stock and barrel privatisation. From all this, it seems as if we are not making any speech on the Budget in the Parliament but canvassing in an election. All this is being done with an eye on the elections. I would like to cite a similar instance in respect of the Government of Orissa, even though my hon. friend Shri Jena is not present in the House. What have they done there?

[English]

I quote:

"The Government has signed a memorandum of understanding with the Atlanta (US) - based Southern Electric International on setting up a 1,500 mw power plant. The tag: Rs. 5,000 crore. And North East Energy Co. also US-based, has signed up to construct a Rs. 1,500 crore power plant near Cuttack.

Tata Iron and Steel Co. has signed a deal to take over the State-owned Orissa

Mining Corporation's charge chrome plant. The plant was losing about Rs. 1.5. crore a month"

"ITC, the Pune- based Katyani group, and Synthetics & Chemicals have been sounding the State on farmbased ventures. The M.P. Government also recently offered a State farm on a 30 Year lease to Indo-American Hybrid Seeds. The Bangalore based seeds and agricultural produce company will experiment on tissue culture and hybrid seeds on the farm.

Tata Exports is negotiating with the MP Government to take over a State-owned sericulture demonstration farm. The State Government hopes this will eventually lead to the Tatas setting up a silk spinning and weaving plant.

The Tatas are also talking to the M.P. Government about setting up an aquaculture project on a State/- owned pond or tank. If this proves successful, it may well encourage others to follow suit."

Indian Paper and Pulp, National Iron & Steel Co (Nisco), Lily Biscuits, India Belting and Krishna Glass & Silicates is up for sale. A State Government spokesman says: "Talks are already on with many private sector units."

[Translation]

I do not think it is anyway wrong to allow private entrepreneurs to make investment and run the industries. But the manner in which it is being projected that the Central Government has switched over to privatisation everywhere and it is not talking in country's interest, is not good. It seems as if the State Government's are not committing any mistake and everything is running smooth in them. There should no such double standard. Talks should be made in the right perspective.

Internal and external borrowings of the country are on the rise. There should be a

check on it. It should be debated upon in the Parliament. After discussion, a level should be fixed above which there should be no further borrowing. The interest liability has increased out of proportions. One will be scared to see these staggering figures.

The Central Government and the State Governemnts should hold consultations with one another for fiscal corrections because the objectives could not be achiveved by the Central Budget alone. Situation cannot be redeemed until the centre and the States do not formulate and implement a fiscal policy keeping in mind all the aspects of the country. I hope the hon. Minister of Financne will definitely look into it.

Judiciary if the weakest organ of our democratic system because all the authority is vested in the legislature and executive especially in financial matters. This is the reason why lakhs of cases are pending in the Court and the High Courts. Sixteen benches of Central Administrative Tribunal have been set up all over the country to dispose off cases of Government employees. What is their position now? Everywhere posts are lying vacant for lack of staff, lack of budgetary support and lack of sitting space. It is not good for the democracy if the entire judiciary suffers like this. It is a warning to the Government that the democracy can function successfully in the country only when the judiciary disposes of its responsibilities independently, speedily and effectively. It is necessary that the hon. Minister of Finance should look into these things. Problems confronting judiciary will have to be tackled.

Though the Budgetary proposals of the hon. Minister of Finance are good but nothing is mentioned about the Union Territories. No provision has been made for the farflung areas, the Lakshdweep and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

19.00 hrs.

These areas are small in number. Any eventuality occuring even in a small part has a bearing on the whole country. That's why

I would like to submit to you to pay a bit more attention towards the remote areas by way of budgetary support. All these States and Union Territories come to special category. So, no injustice should be done to them. It is not nice for us to persistently keep demanding from the centre for them year after year. It needs to be looked into as to how the resources of these areas could be augmented and new avenues of revenue could be opened so that these areas also could make their contribution to the country's exchequer. It will be better to convert Andaman and Nicobar as a free port. Declaration of free port will bring foreign exchange worth, atleast, Rs. 5,000 crore annually to the country. It is very important. For years is lingering on and on. Many reports were submitted and debated, but to no avail. The hon. Minister of Finance examines every issue on merit and I hope he will definitely consider this case this time. The proposal needs to be fully supported from the tourism point of view so that maximum resources could be mobilised for the benefit of the country.

The Government should extend all help and incentives to the Public Sector where ever it is capable. It has come in the newspaper that a foreign firm, ABP company has been granted 190 million railways dollar contract. If the BHE capable of executing the job it should be awarded the contract even it is to be paid 10-12 per cent more. Then only we can do something for the country.

Reduction of customs duty is welcome but increase in excise duty is harmful. Because it will result in lowering the price of imported goods and increasing the prices of Indian products. It will also affect the small scale industries. Therefore, all this needs to be pondered over.

The provisions of sections 80 CCA and 80 CCB and 80 L of the I.T. Act needs to be restored. The Government exhorts people to save more and more through the advertisements in newspapers and on Radio and T.V. But with the stroke of a pen, the Govern-

ment with drew all incentives. Reliefs on savings availed by poor and middle classes have been withdrawn. You must look into all this.

A big flaw has been left in the proposal for small traders by you. This provision will not be applicable to a small trader who receives Rs. 5 as interest through some other source. So this flaw has to be removed and it would help you earn huge revenues. Besides, it will help you win the elections comfortably and others will lose. The provisions made in the capital gain tax will cause greater benefits to the persons drawing higher income. If a person or a widow sells his/her goods door to door they will suffer losses.

At present the Government has withdrawn the clause of profits on those articles on which the people were getting gains previously. I think, in view of the conditions of the poor people, the Government will have to pay its attention towards this problem and it should continue the present system for the purpose of capital gain on those articles which have their sale value at least upto Rs. one lakh.

Similarly the salaried class people have more difficulties because when the prices of the goods increase, their earning remains the same. To provide them relief. You have raised the exemption limit upto Rs. 28,000 but this amount is nothing in comparison to the rapidly increasing prices of the essential commodities. Therefore, this amount should be increased upto Rs. 36000/- as Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav has already mentioned about it.

As regards the partnership companies, you have given relief to those companies which are having their income Rs. 10 lakh or more there will be no profit for those partnership companies which have the profit of Rs. 2 lakh. They cannot give more than Rs. 1 lakh and 50 thousand as salaries and wages.

SHRI RAMESH THAKUR: The small firms will have greater benefit from it. If you look into it minutely, you will find that the

bigger firms will have comparatively less benefit due to this clause.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Your assertion may be true, they may have more benefit, but I have told only this much that if they have the income of Rs. two lakh, they cannot give Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 50 thousand as salary. So it would be better if the exemption is raised upto 90 per cent of the income.

Under the wealth tax clause the Government has not levied adequate wealth tax above Rs. 15 lakhs rather it is less. I think it proper if the wealth tax should be raised slightly on possessing the wealth above Rs. 15 lakhs.

I would like to point out one thing about the nationalised banks. The performance of the nationalised banks is not satisfactory. Its previous record speaks of it. I do not think necessary to mention it in details. You also know about their functioning. I think, it is necessary to set it right. Secondly, the Parliament should have an effective control over the nationalised banks. Today, except formulating small policies about the Banks, the Parliament has no control over the nationalised banks. The Parliament has no right even to examine the doubtful debts as well as profit and loss of the banks. I think, unless there is accountability on public money, it will go on increasing the problem.

I want to request the Government one thing more. If the Government wants to implement all its innovative ideas properly, it should create two more departments in the Finance Ministry. The C.B.D.T. Department to deal with direct taxes should be a separate Department headed by a Secretary or a Chairman. Similarly, the Excise and Customs too should be separate department. Instead of present three department i.e. Expenditure, economic affairs and revenue department there should be four departments namely departments of Economic Affairs, Revenue, Customs and Excise and Direct Taxes.

[English]

Finance Secretary can have over-all coordination with the Departments.

[Translation]

That will help the Government.

Lastly, I would like to raise one more issue. There has been a lot of talks about the exit policy. In this connection, I want to point out that just before my departure for Delhi I went through a news in a Calcutta Newspaper that the West Bengal State Electricity Board has started implementing the exit policy. To what extent this is true, I do not know. I pointed out this issue because the hon. Members of the Opposition Party, especially the leftists have stated that the step taken by the Government about the exit policy is not correct. Thus they have opposed the exit policy. I do not know the authenticity of the report of the paper, when the hon. Members from the leftists wing would come to speak, they may tell the truth in this regard.

Above all, in the present circumstances the current Budget presented before the House in the interest of the country is a bold step for strengthening the economic set-up of the country. All the political parties in the House should support this step so that the economic condition of the country can be improved within next two or three years with a strong determination and dedication. As Shri Vajpayee has hardly spoken something against this budget and in the end he has stated that we have enough strength to improve the economic structure of this country. With this strength we can do a lot. He has stated the righting. I do not know whether he has stated right or wrong, but he has uttered the reality. There is strength in the economic structure of this country. The members of the House should decide that they have to strengthen the economic structure of the nation by giving their cooperation to the Government. Only then it is possible to secure a bright future for 80 crore poor people of this country who live in the villages.

1091 *Gen. Budget, 1992-93-
Gen. Discussion; Demands for
Grants on Account (Gen.), 1992-93;*
[Sh. Manoranjan Bhakta]

MARCH 23, 1992

^c
*and Suppl. Demands 1092
for Grants (Gen.), 1991-92*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with these words and supporting the Budget, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak more than the time allocated to me.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I now call upon Shri R.G. Williams to speak.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, we shall hear him.

SHRI R.G. WILLIAMS (Nominated Anglo-Indian): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister Shri Manmohan Singh and wish to congratulate him on his creditable performance over the past eight months in rescuing and resuscitating the country's economy from the brink of chaos and degradation which has been brought about largely by the non-innovative and inorganic performance of earlier abortive Governments.

Sir, it is a matter of pride that India's credibility, both domestically and in the eyes of the World, has once more been restored and that in these few months the economy has been put back on the path of high and sustainable growth. The medium-term programme of structural reforms which include new initiative in Trade Policy and Industrial Policy aimed at improving the efficiency, productivity and international competitiveness of Indian industry are most laudable and welcome after the stagnation and inertia of our industry over the past few years. The longer-term objective to evolve a pattern of production which is labour-intrusive, which generates larger employment opportunities fulfils one of the most pressing needs at the moment. However, this should not be at the cost of modern production techniques and quality of products.

Sir, the message to my mind is very

clear. We must utilise to the full all available productive capacity in the country by resuscitating sick units with the assistance of foreign investment, if necessary, and also compete in the global economy by ensuring high quality products. In brief, 'produce or perish' should be our slogan over the next few years.

I do not wish to take up too much time of this august House and so I shall confine my observations and humble suggestions to that portion of the hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech which is applicable to the middle income group and senior citizens. For this hard-pressed group, the Budget is an illusion and imposes a heavier tax burden than previously. The proposal to enhance the tax exemption limit from Rs. 22000 to Rs. 28000 is most welcome and, if I may say so, was long overdue. Similarly, the simplified tax slabs of 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 40 per cent are most rational. However, the forty per cent slab should have been introduced in respect of incomes exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs as recommended by the Tax Reforms Committee. The reported compulsion to retain the surcharge of 12 per cent is, to my mind, nebulous and, if inescapable, should be imposed on incomes exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs.

As regards standard deductions under Section 16(1) which is incidental to employment of individuals, here again, the maximum deduction of Rs. 12000 has been in existence for some years. And with all-round increase in salaries and incidental expenses, an upward revision to Rs. 15000 is long overdue and should be applicable to all and not be restricted only to women who take up employment. I fully support, however, the chivalrous sentiments expressed by the hon. Finance Minister regarding his avowed commitment to the cause of social and economic uplift of Indian women and heartily endorse any additional financial incentives given specially to them.

I must protest at the sudden and radical change in emphasis in our Direct Taxation Policy. Hitherto, the middle income groups

were encouraged by a number of incentive schemes to invest their hard earned and meagre savings in shares, deposits in banking and financial institutions such as the United Trust of India, Industrial Development Bank etc., and in bonds in the public sector undertakings. As a further incentive, the exemption of upto Rs. 13,000 is admissible under Section 80L, on dividends and interests accruing on these investments. Section 80L has been in existence for very many years and the sudden withdrawal of this concession completely nullifies the effects of the enhanced exemption limit for Income-Tax levy from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 28,000 mentioned earlier. The hon. Finance Minister has been pleased to sanction a tax relief of Rs. 6,000 with one hand and with the other, he has withdrawn existing tax concessions amount to Rs. 13,000. I humbly submit that this sleight-of-hand has left the middle Income-tax payers much worse off than in previous years, by Rs. 7,000 to be exact. I strongly recommend that in order to compensate for this apparent inadvertent loss, it seems only fair that Section 80L together with its sister Sections 80 CCA and 80CCB should be fully restored or alternatively the minimum tax exemption limit should be further enhanced by an amount equal to Rs. 13,000 that is from Rs. 28,000 as at present conceded to Rs. 41,000 plus.

The hon. finance Minister has been most kind in taking note of the financial difficulties encountered by persons in old age and as a token of his regard for senior citizens, proposals to give a tax rebate of ten per cent on the net tax payable by persons who have completed 65 years of age and whose gross total income is below Rs. 50,000. On analysis, this seeming generous gesture would result in a meagre tax rebate of Rs. 300-400 only in optimum cases, apart from making an invidious distinction between old age pensioner. I would humbly suggest that this ten per cent tax rebate should be made applicable to all senior citizens or alternatively the minimum taxable limit in the case of this class of citizens should be raised to Rs. 50,000.

I have one more point to raise before I conclude and that is regarding the summary withdrawal of Section 54E. Under this Section, long term capital gains are exempt from tax if the entire amount that is the principal amount plus the capital gains are deposited within six months in the Industrial Development Bank Bonds for a period of three years at a nominal interest rate of nine per cent.

This ill conceived proposal to withdraw this section will, to my mind, deprive the middle income tax-payer of safe haven for his life savings, especially at the fag end of his service. I would, therefore, humbly request that the withdrawal of this important and beneficial section to be rescinded.

A final word about the proposed tax exemptions in respect of wealth tax. The raising of the minimum taxable limit from Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 15 lakhs is laudable and very rationale. The euphoria of unlimited tax exemption in respect of those fortunate ones who have large holdings in shares, I am sure, is beyond their wildest dreams and the cause of despair to our Indian stock exchanges.

I would earnestly request the hon. Finance Minister to give serious thought to the few observations and suggestions I have submitted. If I may quote a popular saying:

"The rich get richer and no one can do anything about it. The poor have the sympathies of everyone. But the unfortunate middle income group cannot become richer, nor have they anyone's sympathy. But they get more and more compressed under unbearable tax burdens."

I once again reiterate my whole hearted support to the Budget for 1992-93 as presented by the hon. Finance Minister on 29th February 1992.

Thank you.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL (Hooghly): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, there is a competition

between the BJP and the Congress—I now-a-days about the new economic policy, the new industrial policy, as also the new budget proposals. The BJP claims that the Congress- I is implementing their manifesto and the Congress—I is saying that it is their own manifesto; only the BJP is approving and supporting it. Otherwise how can we explain that immediately after the budget proposals were announced, the Finance Minister was embarrassed by an eminent leader of BJP?

But both the parties are speaking in two voices. On the one hand some of the BJP people are advocating Swadeshi. They have prepared a list of items — the tooth paste, the soap and other items which are to be used by the people; and not the multi-national products. Then again there are other leaders who are full of praise, congratulating the Finance Minister for the Budget he has presented. The Members of the Congress—i also are speaking in two voices as they have been doing since independence.

I am giving you two-three examples. Other speakers will speak about them on behalf of our party. Shri Arjun Singh was the leader of this House till the other day. He has been saying just about a week back that by the turn of the century, there will be no illiteracy in a country like India and that there will be hundred per cent literates; and Shri Manmohan Singh has said that if we have to make any cut at all, his first casualty would be elementary education. Mr. Fotedar, the health Minister was making a speech the other day saying that by the turn of the century, 2000 A.D., there will be a provision four health for all; and Shri Manmohan Singh proposes that if there will be any cut, it will be, in real terms, on health and that these are the sectors which will have to pay the cost of adjustment — adjustment with human peace. The poor people will have to bear the burden. We are not against reforms. But, reforms for whom? To what end? For what purpose?

Sir, the irony of the situation is that the

same people who have been advocating the Congress (I) brand of socialism - the present Deputy Chairman in his book, "Beyond Survival", has been describing it as a "Third World Socialisms" almost the same groups of bureaucrats, the same Shri Manmohan Singh, the same Narasimhan, either as Reserve Bank Governor or as Finance Securer or as the Deputy Chairman, speaking just the opposite things.

Sir, late lamented Rajive Gandhi in his youthful exuberance, enthusiasm to 'fly' the country - this poor country - to the 21st century as early as possible, has been recklessly borrowing. The intention of the Government has been drawn to this limit. If you go on borrowing in such a manner, the country is bound to go bankrupt. The BJP crisis is not anything new. It was there. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): The hon. Member is saying that he was recklessly borrowing. It has been done in accordance with the needs of the hour and you know that the Seventh Plan growth rate was the highest, 5.6 per cent. Therefore, for a developing economy, borrowing and equalising it for the development is not a crime. There were instances. We understand the difficulties; but saying this way is not befitting. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: Thank you, Sir. I hope by analysing the borrowing in the first Five Year Plan and the BJP crisis at different periods — from the 1950s to the middle 1960s, from the middle 1960s to the late 1970s, from the 1970s later on - you will find that it was during the days of Mrs. Indira Gandhi and later on primarily during the days of Rajiv Gandhi that the country has been thrown into this sort of a situation.

Sir, the other day there was a figure given by the same Minister who has objected to what I have said just now, in Rajya Sabha on 17th March. They are speaking in two voices. Mr. Manmohan Singh, the Finance Minister was saying the same day that there

was nothing wrong in the economy; we got into the difficulty because of the developments in the 1990 onwards. then again, on the same day, another Finance Minister of State for Finance, had been saying at the end of 1981, our external indebtedness was Rs. 18,380 crores. We calculated this after the devaluation; and at the end of 1991, it was Rs. 1,42,000 crores and something. That means it is about seven to eight times more.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: It was both internal and external.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: No. It was only external. If you analyse, year by year, how the money was borrowed and squandered like anything in his zeal to take the country to the 21st century, you will find this.

Sir, they are speaking about IMF and World Bank loan. Now, what is the difficulty or what is wrong? Thirty two countries have taken loans from the IMF and the World Bank and only after 1981 came the structural adjustment provision and others. The World Bank laid the foundation for different provisions for various loans. There are project wise loans which are available to West Bengal for certain projects. Then there are World Bank loan taken by the Government of India and 65 per cent of it is being kept for business purpose to be paid with higher interest and making business and 35 per cent is given to the States and others. We are not against taking loan or our own money. But we are against the conditionalities. This feature has come from 1981 onwards. This was not so earlier. Sir, Members were speaking about Mexico, Peru and Brazil and most of the other countries. I would like to read a portion of what Dr. Manmohan Singh, the present Finance Minister has said in the south-South Commission when he was the Secretary-General. This was not may say but what he and said in 1989 Annual Conference on Development Economics, a gala organised by the World Bank.

"The developing world is now being called upon to accept development and

structural adjustment model in which the States role is drastically reduced... This view is clearly one sided. It also overlooks the highly interventionist role of the State in the highly interventionist role of the State in the most successful economies of East Asia."

This was not my view. In 1989-90, at so many places, so many leaders were speaking somethings and now, suddenly, in 1992, they are speaking in a different voice.

Sir, coming to the Budget directly, it is an anti-poor and pro-rich Budget. The poor will have to bear the burden. The whole cost of adjustment will have to be borne by the poorer sections of the people, the people, the agricultural workers. For example, in rural development, the money which was provided in 1991-92 Budget has been drastically out down by Rs. 500 crores in the revised estimate and they say that India lives in the Villages... (Interruptions)... No it is hypocrisy saying that the national Renewal fund will provide that amount. Sir, they have been claiming that the National renewal Fund will be providing that Rs. 500 Crores for Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Will a man losing his job in a public sector underrating who is a skilled labourer or an engineer to the rural areas for the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana?

SHRI RAMEHWAR THAKUR: Who has lost his job?

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The Minister can give an assurance that no one will lose his job. Sir, they are speaking with two voices. At one point of time, they were saying something and at a different point of time, they are speaking totally different. Sir, so many case studies have come from the Latin American model regarding IMF and other loans. Only other day the Finance Minister was replying to Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji when Atal ji said that the IMF people have taken over our finance Ministry and that they are doing great harm to our country. Then the Finance Minister said that they are also patriots. Sir, I have got a copy of resignation letter of a very eminent economist who

had been working in the IMF for 12 long years. His name is Davison L. Budhoo. He had written to the Managing Director of the IMF in which he had said that IMF was a honey pot. And how much the IMF staff are getting as salary Sir?

He himself was saying that he was paid salary of \$1, 43, 000. And this is only salary minus perks. I also want to know how much salary is paid to the Head of the State of a third world country. Most of these people who joined the Ministry have got one of their feet here and the other in the IMF and the world Bank. They do not care for what is going to happen to their country. This is the resignation letter of an economist who protested against the IMF policies. IMF people have manipulated the statistics of the third world countries like Trinidad and Tobago. They have misguided the countries and put them in disaster. About a developing country like ours, it is said that we do not have any development theory. I may just read one line from the letter of resignation:

"The theme of the Fund turning post war development economics on its head is tackled in a more comprehensive and systematic way. The issue hinges around the Fund's attempt to replace all development theory from Arthur Lewis to A Sen with 'Reagonomics' and Chicago School 'monitorism'. all current development theory recognises that provision for and administration of people's economic entitlements' is an important purpose of economic management, even in the poorest countries of the south and the ultimate rationale of Government."

But what do you find? In the name of 'structural adjustments', all development theories relevant for such countries are thrown to the wind deliberately and blatantly. I am not saying this. One of the greatest economists, a student of the London School of Economics, a person held in high esteem

throughout many countries the third world, has said these words and this is his resignation letter. And every word of this great economist about the experience of the third world countries has come true. Countries which were exporting food earlier, have now become dependent on other countries for food. This is the way we are going.

Now I come to devaluation. Has devaluation helped us in our exports? What is our country's experience in the last few months? In April 1991 just two months before we have gone in for devaluation, it was Rs. 149 crore. In May, Rs. 129 core and in June 122 crores. So, the figure is coming down. Except against dollars. Our currency vis-a-vis Japanese yen, German deutschmark and all others currencies is steadily declining except for a few days with regard to two to three currencies.

SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR: But it has gone up in the overall.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: The other day, your adviser, the Chairman of the Economic Council, shri Bimal Jalan was saying that all these borrowings without a better export performance will lead us nowhere. What is going to be our export performance? What do the exporters say after the partial convertibility? Some letters received by the Finance ministry have come out. What do they say? The other day, the hon. Finance Minister was saying that the States are going to be benefited and the special increase in excise is not going to cause price rise. Is that so? This Budget has not dealt with either the immediate problem like recession/inflation or the basic problems of price rise and unemployment.

SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM: Budget deficit has no connection with inflation.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: It is simply window dressing and paper adjustment. We find that in January you have taken some Rs. 14,000 crores from RBI and after one month Rs. 5000 have been dwindled away.

Small savings funds have been privatised and people are pushed towards the equity culture; they are being asked to go to the share market. But what is happening in share market? An expert can say that there is recession but at the same time the price is rising. Is this artificial rise in price going to be a permanent feature? In days to come the speculators will determine the price, determine the fate of the country.

After this import liberalisation, and after this cut in import duty the industry is going to suffer in a big way. What has happened to Mexico; what has happened to Peru? There are economists who are studying the impact of IMF and World Bank on the third world countries. Can you cite any one country which has contracted loan from IMF or World Bank and has benefited? Not a single country has benefit.

The other day hon Minister was saying that foreign bank are very efficient. For your kind information, I may tell you that the nationalised banks started with Rs. 5000 crores of money and now it has Rs. 2,20,000 crores of money. It started with 4000 branches and now there are 60,000 branches. It plays a very important role in serving the priority sector. Can you assure on the floor of the House that when these foreign banks will come to operate in a big way will they abide by certain directives regarding priority obligation? I do not think so. Our national banks have been fulfilling the social obligation and now when there is so much of their growth, you talk about efficiency. What is the report of Reserve bank? There was utter mismanagement. For twenty years in most of the public sector undertakings not a single meeting of the board was held. You were sending your own most inefficient man to represent in these Boards. In spite of knowing that he is corrupt and inefficient for political consideration you were sending him. You were running loan melas.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Loan melas is for the poor people.

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: You may say it

right now as to what were you doing to make it efficient.

Sir, I would like to ask on simple question. They are speaking about liberalisation and about democracy. Can they assure on the floor of the house that the secrecy clause of the Indian banking industry will go from tomorrow? I can cite examples. In one single year Tatas and Birlas had taken a loan of Rs. 100 crores and it was written off. May I know, why? is it because they became poor?

Now, how many people are paying the income tax? I think about 7 million people are paying the income tax and by one stroke of pen you have exempted about 8 lakhs of people from income tax in a country of more than 85 crors of public. About 75 per cent of the population of our country lives in rural areas. In the rural areas there are people with the agricultural income, there is mercantile capital. Have they got the guts to touch this agricultural income? Do you think that there will tax complain? Yesterday, it was said only Rs. 160 crores were due from Tatas? And out of that, Rs. 125 cores were from Income Tax only. Have Tatas become very poor? Have they gone below the poverty line?

Shri Manmohan Singh had made a speech, I think before the Economic journals. Had said that: "We have started a second freedom struggle." What was the outcome of the second freedom struggle? All the asses of Tatas and Birlas kept in shares are exempt from all sorts of Wealth Tax. It had been drastically bought down when, that in tom 2 percent to 1 percent.

When our President was the Finance Minister, he introduced a system call the Bearer Bonds. Now, this is for the fourth time that you are saying Disclose your unaccounted money this is your last chance which you will get." Have you taken any measures regarding their? Are you going to take any measures against the people who have not responded to the last call? Can you tough them? The alternative which the Leftists and the Communist Parties have been suggest-

ing since the Second five Year Plan and now also is this. Have you got the guts to touch blackmoney? A parallel economy is running. Again and again you are saying that. "Please deposit something in the National Housing bank" Again and again you are saying, with folded hands, "Please deposit something." You cannot touch the blackmoney., without touching the blackmoney, you will be inviting the multi nationals to loot our country, And, now you are saying that you are starting a second freedom struggle. Can you imagine thier? What audacity the Finance Minister has, to say this?

Sir, we are speaking about terrorists. We are also speaking that our unity and integrity are at stake.

Today, in the morning we were discussing about the can given by the BJP. They have given call for Nehruvian model of secularism. Today, our nations unity and integrity are in great danger. We are facing another danger a silent coup has already taken place. The agents of IMF and the World Bank have taken over the vital sectors of our economy. They do not want us to prosper. They do not want us to be self reliant. You read the stories of IMF and the World Bank and also about the loans that they have given to the Third world countries. As, the Secretary General of South - South Commission, our great Mr. Manmohan Singh was speaking about the alternatives. There are alternatives.

What has been done in the name of bringing down the fiscal deficits is nothing but some book adjustment? For some short-term benefit they have put our economic grow into jeopardy. Cuts have been made in advertisements in capital expenditure. It is anti-growth. By the cuts in investment, by the cuts in central plan expenditure. You are

taking measures which will seriously affect our economy. This Budget is pro-rich and anti-poor; and the country's economic sovereignty has been compromised by your new policis and measures.

Agents with no love for this country are taking step which will causegeat harm not only to our economic sovireignty but endanger our political sovireignty also. The joint military excercises, the joint naval excercises with us are someof the manifestation of the danger ahead.

They are speaking about South Korean model. The South Korean model and democracy cannot go together. so, with economic programmes, they are thinking terms of re-reintroducing ESMA. Our political rights and democracy will b also in danger.

With these words, I oppose this Budget lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI A CHARLES (Trivandrum): I rise to support the Budget for 1992-93 presented in this august House on the 29th February, 1992, by the hon. Finance Minister, Manmohan Singh.

The day after the Budget was presented, there was a cartoon in one of the leading dailies. A big boss in the morning after taking tea was looking through a magnifying glass at a document. His wife came and asked him, "What are you looking at ? Are you trying to find out some loopholes in the income tax rules?" He said, " I am trying to find out some loopholes to oppose the Budget." All the exercise which the hon. Memnbers on the other side have been trying to do is exactly the same thing.

Various shades of opinions were expressed through the media. (1) it is not a Budget for the greedy paid for by the needy. Another observation is that confidence of the foreign investors has increased. Liberalisa-

1105 *Gen. Budget, 1992-93- CHAITRA 3, 1914 (SAKA) and Suppl. Demands 1106*
Gen. Discussion; Demands for for Grants (Gen.), 1991-92
Grants on Account (Gen.), 1992-93

tion was essential for economic growth,
especially when the world is becoming one
global economy.

stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, 24th
March, 1992, at 11 A.M.

20.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY - SPEAKER: You stop
here. You can continue tomorrow. The House

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Tuesday, March 24, 1992/
Chaitra 4, 1914 (Saka)*