

**LOKSABHA DEBATES**  
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**TWELFTH SESSION**



**TENTH LOK SABHA**  
  
**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
  
**NEW DELHI**

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[ORIGINAL ENGLISH PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN ENGLISH VERSION AND ORIGINAL HINDI PROCEEDINGS INCLUDED IN HINDI VERSION WILL BE TREATED AS AUTHORITATIVE AND NOT THE TRANSLATION THEREOF.]

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\* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

# LOK SABHA DEBATES

## LOK SABHA

Friday, December 16, 1994/Agrahayana 25, 1916 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Banks Loans

\*142. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:  
DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the nationalised banks provide a fixed percentage of their deposits as loans for industry, agriculture and trade sectors as per the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India;

(b) if so, the amount of loans provided by the banks to the above sectors during each of the last three years alongwith its percentage to their total deposits, bank-wise;

(c) whether the loan provided by the banks to the above sectors was adequate to meet their requirements; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) The existing guidelines of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) do not provide any fixed percentage of deposits as loans for Industry, Agriculture and Trade Sectors. However, RBI has issued guidelines to all Indian Banks, including public sector banks, on lending to priority sector, in terms of which all Indian Banks are required to extend at least 40% of their net bank credit to priority sector consisting of Agriculture, small scale Industries, Weaker Sections, Retail Trade, Small Business etc. Finance extended to agriculture (including allied activities) by each bank should be 18 % of the net bank credit. No specific target has been stipulated in the guidelines of RBI for Small Scale Industries (SSI) and Trade Sectors. However, SSI, retail trade and small business form an important part of the priority sector for the purpose of providing loans by the banks. The bank-wise details of deposits of Public Sector Banks and the amount of outstanding loans extended by them to priority sector for the last three years ending as on March 1992, 1993 and 1994 alongwith its percentages to their deposits is given in the Annexure

(c) and (d) All banks have been advised by RBI to adhere to the priority sector targets and to take effective steps to correct any shortfall. The performance of public sector banks in the matter of extending credit assistance to priority sector is reviewed by the Government as well as RBI periodically and suitable steps are taken to make up the deficiencies noticed. The matter is also monitored by State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) and State Government on regular basis.

### ANNEXURE

Outstanding Amount of Deposits and Priority Sector Advances of Public Sector Banks As At The End of March 1992, 1993 and 1994

(Rs. in crores.)

Public Sector Banks	Outstanding Amount of Deposits as at the end of March			Outstanding Amount of Priority Sector Advances as at the end of March			Percentage of Priority Sector Advances to Deposits		
Name of the Bank	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994	1992	1993	1994
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. State Bank of India	53620.42	59440.80	68540.96	11648.13 (39.02)	12490.80 (32.61)	13403.99 (35.09)	21.7	21.0	19.6
2. S.B. of Bikaner & Jaipur	2469.84	2875.34	3379.32	604.16 (37.64)	656.79 (34.12)	706.89 (36.35)	24.5	22.8	20.9
3. S.B. of Hyderabad	3021.08	3631.08	4530.51	737.53 (36.24)	906.50 (37.44)	974.60 (36.28)	24.9	25.1	21.5
4. S.B. of Indore	1238.81	1430.34	1715.88	341.42 (39.63)	365.63 (37.87)	398.80 (36.25)	27.6	25.6	23.2
5. S.B. of Mysore	1719.92	2108.79	2610.47	447.66 (38.04)	506.00 (37.26)	548.32 (35.62)	26.0	24.0	21.0
6. State Bank of Patiala	2716.77	3349.48	4410.57	716.40 (42.19)	772.00 (37.19)	903.00 (38.99)	26.4	23.0	20.5
7. State Bank of Saurashtra	1366.85	1668.62	2094.90	192.85 (42.20)	452.77 (40.40)	481.27 (38.53)	14.2	27.1	23.0
8. State Bank of Travancore	2588.66	3162.40	3965.47	616.28 (40.45)	656.15 (40.92)	793.15 (45.24)	23.9	20.7	20.0
9. Allahabad Bank	6584.24	7479.50	8212.29	1428.00 (43.19)	1558.00 (40.96)	1615.50 (39.32)	21.7	20.8	19.7
10. Andhra Bank	3762.01	4131.39	4886.13	708.72 (37.66)	781.70 (38.37)	787.47 (36.32)	18.8	18.4	16.1
11. Bank of Baroda	13806.12	16616.85	19183.66	2831.52 (41.38)	3363.96 (39.19)	4029.42 (40.30)	20.8	20.2	21.0
12. Bank of India	12805.10	14201.41	15943.02	2898.00 (39.87)	2553.00 (34.37)	2952.00 (35.26)	21.1	18.0	18.5
13. Bank of Maharashtra	3385.29	3883.89	4425.60	780.00 (42.04)	808.50 (40.02)	891.00 (38.57)	23.1	20.8	20.1



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Canara Bank	13887.77	15640.45	19152.57	2950.88 (38.38)	3121.76 (38.20)	3289.54 (37.81)	21.6	20.0	17.2
15. Central Bank of India	12798.49	13576.61	15807.53	2881.52 (40.89)	2784.00 (38.22)	2730.86 (38.24)	21.0	20.5	17.5
16. Corporation Bank	2310.15	2803.30	4063.35	394.78 (40.94)	482.30 (38.26)	542.00 (37.86)	17.1	17.2	13.3
17. Dena Bank	3299.85	4012.05	4880.46	737.05 (42.05)	813.77 (37.11)	912.20 (37.01)	22.3	20.3	18.8
18. Indian Bank	7851.25	9385.03	10513.01	1990.77 (40.49)	2297.50 (43.76)	2239.00 (42.31)	26.0	24.5	21.3
19. Indian Overseas Bank	6254.13	7589.86	9118.53	1284.30 (42.42)	1388.80 (40.08)	1486.30 (42.27)	20.5	18.5	16.1
20. Central Bank of Commerce	2508.89	4221.00	5206.58	740.51 (41.34)	923.00 (40.41)	1125.32 (42.63)	29.5	21.9	21.6
21. Punjab National Bank	15950.23	18078.57	22148.86	3444.20 (43.44)	3780.70 (40.09)	4301.00 (40.08)	21.6	20.9	19.4
22. Punjab & Sind Bank	2777.12	3337.17	3949.92	530.77 (38.05)	635.98 (38.98)	835.01 (40.04)	19.1	19.1	21.1
23. Syndicate Bank	6528.85	7371.62	8523.36	1275.00 (37.40)	1310.00 (32.75)	1385.00 (34.51)	19.5	17.8	16.2
24. Union Bank of India	7921.39	9201.40	11803.44	1472.78 (38.82)	1650.47 (35.52)	2063.54 (40.06)	18.6	17.9	17.5
25. United Bank of India	5027.48	5883.34	6722.59	974.00 (35.35)	1140.00 (36.80)	1305.00 (40.70)	19.4	19.4	19.4
26. UCO Bank	6374.06	7110.11	7265.55	1230.38 (38.61)	1333.99 (37.31)	1380.72 (35.53)	19.3	18.8	19.6
27. Vijaya Bank	2716.42	3289.90	4277.43	664.50 (43.72)	691.90 (40.80)	710.42 (37.78)	24.5	21.0	16.6
28. New Bank of India	2135.71	2350.82	—	459.34 (43.72)	436.84 (40.00)	—	21.5	18.6	—

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to how he intends to make his bank credit policy more meaningful and useful for the agricultural sector and the small-scale industries sector to provide level playing with the international trade especially in view of this Government having taken up GATT as the future destiny of these sectors.

The second part of my question is, I would like to know whether this Government intends to increase the share of small-scale sector and the agricultural sector by reducing the share of big industries especially in view of the fact that the big industries have been given free access to capital market in India and abroad which is not available to the small-scale industries sector and the agricultural sector.

The third part of my question is as follows.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Lodha, if you continue to ask like this, how would the reply come?

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Sir, this is the last part of my question.

I would like to know whether the Government have come across any matter which indicates the diversion of bank credits, by big industries, taken for productive use to non-productive use like share market and trading operations. Is the Government intending to take any action against the defaulters for such diversion of share market?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government's policy is to meet the credit needs of production sectors and that includes agriculture, small-scale industry, other industries and other components of the priority sector. As far as agriculture is concerned, we have stipulated that a minimum of 18 per cent of net bank credit should be made available by the banks for agricultural purposes. If it turns out that this is inadequate, we will certainly review what

ever needs to be done to utilise the full potential of agricultural development. Already, banks are beginning to cater to the needs of hi-tech agriculture because of higher exports. At least one specialised branch is being set up by each bank in each State in order to cater to the needs of hi-tech agriculture.

[Translation]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: My second question is that India being an agricultural country, 99 per cent people of rural areas take rounds to the banks for getting loan. However, it is unfortunate that the Bank Manager and other staff do not supply the loan-form to these poor farmers who come there to seek loan for purchasing agricultural implements. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether any effective steps would be taken for its monitoring at apex level so as to enable the poor farmers to get loan from the banks?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our Government is committed to meeting all the genuine credit requirements of small and marginal farmers. As part of this process, we are revitalising the regional rural banks. In the Budget for the current year, I have taken up the first step in that direction. Fifty regional rural banks will be rehabilitated/revitalised and in the light of experience, we propose to deal with the remaining banks which today face great difficulties in expanding their credit flows.

With regard to the quality of service, I do appreciate that there are complaints that the smaller customers, in particular, do not get adequate attention. But for this, State Level Bankers Committees exist and if there are any complaints made by any section of society, I would suggest that these be brought to the notice of the State Level Bankers Committee or to the lead bank for that particular State:

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had asked the Hon'ble Minister as to whether RBI

issues any guidelines to the nationalised banks to provide fixed percentage of their deposits as loans for industry, agriculture and trade sectors? The Hon'ble Minister has stated that no special mention is made about it and on the other hand, he has stated that all the banks are required to extend at least 40% of their net bank credit to priority sector. Further, he has stated in reply to part (b) of the question.....

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this. Please come to your question.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: I am coming to that question.

MR. SPEAKER: You have been given a chance. You should utilise it properly.

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: Sir, I am doing the same. The Hon'ble Minister has given data in his reply but I would like to draw your kind attention particularly towards Allahabad Bank.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am not allowing it.

[Translation]

DR. MAHADEEPAK SINGH SHAKYA: The Hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that no guidelines have been issued in regard to Small Scale Industries and retail traders. No development can be possible without any guidelines in this regard. Now, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he would issue orders to fix any quota for small scale industries, small traders and farmers?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already mentioned.

MR. SPEAKER: Even then you can explain again.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I have already mentioned that the Reserve Bank has issued guidelines that 40 per cent of the total bank credit should go to the priority sector. The priority sector includes agriculture, small industry, retail trade, weaker sections and within this, 18 per cent of the net bank credit has to go to agriculture. So, agriculture's share has been prescribed already in terms of the instructions issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the farmers constitute about 70 per cent of the total population. The Hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply to the starred question that 18 per cent loan facility provided to the farmers.....

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for farmers but for agriculture. There is a difference between agriculture and farmers.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether the Government propose to provide 40 per cent loan facility to agriculture sector keeping in view the large population of farmers and to enable them to make progress?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: There is no fixed correlation between the proportion of population and credit needs. If, on investigation, it is found that agriculture needs a lot more credit, we are quite willing to expand the flow of credit. These are not ceilings. These are minimum requirements.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, when we examine the reply given by the hon. Minister, we find that except in a few cases, in the case of most of the banks, the percentage of credit made available to the priority sector has come down as a percentage of the deposits. It is clear from the reply of the hon. Minister. I would like to know specifically, through you, from the hon. Minister whether the direct farm credit in the last three years has not declined in real terms. If so, to make available an estimated quantum of Rs. 53,000 crores to the farm sector, will the Government take necessary steps to increase this 18 per cent credit to 21 per cent to the agricultural sector so that the credit requirements of the agricultural sector will be met? I would also like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance whether the Government has assessed what is the credit requirement that is required to achieve the full potential of the Indian agricultural sector. If so, I would like to know about the details.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: In the last three or four years, agricultural credit system in our country has been under great strain. As a result of the Loan Waiver Scheme, both the credit from the commercial banks and the credit from the cooperative banks has suffered. We have been trying to revitalise the system of agricultural credit. I am not claiming that we have achieved full success. But, today, the direct agricultural credit is like this. I have got the figure for the year ended March 1994. It was 13.7 per cent. So, there is, I think, scope for improvement. But now that all these problems connected with the Loan Waiver Scheme have been resolved, I have every reason to feel that more credit will be available. (Interruptions)

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, we seek your protection. In the name of criticising the Loan Waiver Scheme to farmers, the Government is taking shelter. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(Interruptions)

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: Sir, I am glad that the RBI's policy is to give 18 per cent of bank credit to agricultural sector. In 1985-86, the lift Irrigation Schemes more implemented with a project scheme in my constituency with the interest rate of about 9-10 per cent. But now the interest rate has gone up. The RBI has added the guarantee fee also. Now, the schedule of repayment of that Lift Irrigation Schemes has been shattered because of the interest rate. My point is that agriculture is a priority sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that this is a question relating to the policy which the Government is following in giving the loans to industry, Agriculture, Small-Scale Industries and things like that.

DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR: The Lift Irrigation Schemes are under Agriculture. If the Banks consider the demands of the promoters, will the RBI consider their request?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think that it is correct. Even then, if the Minister wants to reply, I will allow it.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I need a separate motion for that.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement of the deposits of various banks shows that State Bank of India had maximum deposit of Rs. 68,000 crore. The Punjab National Bank follows it with a deposit of Rs. 22,000 crore. However, it seems that in respect of State Bank of India the percentage of priority sector advances to net bank credit is 35 per cent and the ratio of deposit is 19 per cent. It means that State Bank of India is a defaulter and it is observed that this Bank's dealing with the customers and priority sector is not good. Whether the Government would take any action against this Bank so as to achieve the target of priority sector?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I aware that there have been in the last two or three years, problems with regard to priority sector credit. That is why, earlier this year, I had a meeting of all the Chief Executives of the banks. I have asked all banks to draw an action oriented time-bound programme to achieve the priority sector targets. I do not have the latest figures for the each bank as a whole. But the figures that I have.....

SHRI RAM NAIK: You have given the figures.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The figure of September 1994 which I have just received, show that there is a distinct improvement in the flow of credit to the priority sector. For the public sector banks the proportion has risen from 37.8 in March 1994 to 39 per cent. So we are very close to the target. Banks have drawn up a special action programme in the course of this year to achieve the target of flows.

SHRI RAM NAIK: What about State Bank?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: That applies to State Bank as well as to other banks.

[Translation]

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you and apologise in advance, if I commit a mistake.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a bit late.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was carefully listening to the question of Shri Lodha. When he addressed the Hon'ble Finance Minister about the loan to poor farmers, the Hon'ble Minister stated that—

[English]

"Every need of the genuine farmers will be taken care of."

[Translation]

He talks about genuine farmers but the hon. Member had talked about poor farmers. However, the certificate of genuine farmers are being issued from other sources.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government whether it will make available loan to the farmers of rural backward areas in proposition to the net deposits of the banks? Now, I take a case of my State i.e. Bihar. During the last year, the poor people of that State deposited about Rs. 11,000 crore in the banks but they were only given loan to the tune of Rs. 4000 crore. Under the new agriculture policy and GATT agreement, a disparity has crept in agriculture field. Now, only the genuine farmers will be able to avail loan facility. But who will give the certificate of genuine farmer? Further, what steps the Government propose to take to extend this benefit to the neglected poor farmers?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, part (b) of my question is related to regional banks. It has been stated that the condition of these banks is very miserable. The Government had received a suggestion that these banks should be merged with a nationalised bank. Moreover, the employees of these banks have also demanded that they should be accommodated in the State Bank of India so that they can rise above the poverty line and contribute in the development of that bank. I would like to know about the policy the Government have adopted in this direction.

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the hon. Member is right that there are today regional imbalances in the flow of credit. But for this, there are several factors. I have said in this House, I have said it outside, I have said in the State of Bihar. If only, for example, the State Electricity Board in Bihar were to function effectively, there would be a lot more credit available for productive purposes, for small irrigation works and allied agricultural activities. If fertiliser arrangement in the State of Bihar were to be made, a lot more credit will be available. I have gone to Bihar and I had said to the Chief Minister, I repeat it.

Simply because the credit deposit ratio is low, you cannot say that banks are at fault. The banks are not grant giving institutions. They take money from you and they lend it. Therefore, if that money has no chance of coming back and the banks go on lending money regardless of credit worthiness, then obviously banks will sink and the country will also sink. I am not going to be presiding over that sort of banking.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not think this is a correct question to answer. This is not coming out of this question, yet if Minister reply, he can. Yes, please.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I have figures about the total bank credit given to industry. The share of small scale industries is 13.46 per cent and the large and medium industries is 9.3 per cent.....

MR. SPEAKER: The question is regarding regional imbalance.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I do not have that figure, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant also.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: This is a suggestion for

action. I will ask the Reserve Bank of India to examine the feasibility of this suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it becomes an assurance.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, the Reserve Bank of India monitors the performance of the banks with regard to priority sector credit. These matters are also reviewed in the State level Banker's Committee at which the representative of the State Government are also present. I have, I think, reviewed on some occasions in various States taken meetings, particularly in the State like Bihar to find out as to what banks and the State Government working together can do to achieve the priority sector.

[English]

### Export Growth Rate

\*143. SHRI CHITTA BASU:

SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports are expected to register a 20 percent growth rate during the current year;

(b) whether export growth rate has declined below the targetted growth rate during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details of monthly/quarterly growth rate of exports during the current year in comparison to the corresponding period for the last year;

(d) the reasons for poor growth rate of exports; and

(e) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Exports during April-October in the current year, the latest period for which such statistics are available, have registered an increase of about 14% in US dollar terms. If the present trend is sustained, export growth of 15-20% is likely to be achieved during 1994-95. While no formal target was set, trade and industry were exhorted to aim at a 25% growth in exports in Dollar terms.

(c) Month-wise export growth rates in US dollar terms during April to October, 1994 and export growth rates during the first two quarters of 1994-95 in comparison with the corresponding periods of last year are as under:

(i) Year/Month	Percentage
1994-95	Growth Rate
April, 94	12.6
May, 94	6.7
June, 94	9.4
July, 94	6.0
August, 94	24.6
September, 94	24.9
October, 94	26.9
(ii) April-June, 94	9.6
July-Sept., 94	18.0

(d) and (e) Exports during October, 1994 are estimated to have increased by as much as nearly 27% over October, 1993. In order to increase exports the Govern-

ment have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include flexibility in export-linked imports, reduction in import licensing, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedures and pruning of negative list of exports. Export promotion is a continuous and ongoing process and is a collaborative effort between Government and trade and industry. All possible steps are taken to boost exports in consultation with trade and industry. The States are also being increasingly involved in the export promotion process through schemes like EPIP, etc.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: From the Statement it appears that there has been wide fluctuations in the percentage growth rate of export during the months April 1994 to August 1994. Sir, sometime in July 1994 it declined to 6 per cent and in the next month it rose to 24.6 per cent.

To me this phenomenon seems to be unusual. That also indicates that there has been some fundamentally wrong and defective methods in the effort of the Government to step up the exports. May I know from the hon. Minister what are the fundamentally wrong defects in the systems; have those fundamentally wrong defects been identified; if identified, what steps the Government proposes to take to remove them, to remedy the thing, so that there may be sustained growth of export for our country?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sustained growth has to be taken into account over a period of the average 12 months. It is true that there has been some decline of growth in the export in the month of April. In April it was 12 per cent. But in May, June and July it was in single digit. Thereafter it has started picking up. In August, September and October it has been more than 24, 25 and 27 per cent. If you compare it with the figure of 1992-93 and with 1993-94, you will get a much more fluctuation. For example, in April 1992-93, the export growth was minus 8 per cent. In 1993-94 it stepped up to plus 29 per cent. Therefore sometimes it happens. One of the reasons why it happened during this time is mainly because the engineering exports where once an incentive scheme was available to them, we replaced it because the cash subsidies we used to meet the difference between the international price and the domestic price was withdrawn from the 1st of April. So it has some impact. The contribution of engineering goods to the overall basket is about 12 per cent. Because of local levies our rice became less competitive. The export of agricultural products, particularly rice, came down. Because of shortage of cotton, we had to reduce the exports of cotton. Therefore there has been some decline. We are making the detailed analysis. In the case of oil cakes also it happened like that.

Therefore I do hope that at the end of the year there could be two scenarios. If I take the average of the first seven months, the export growth may not be more than 14 to 15 per cent. But, if the trend from August onwards continues and one good point is that the impact of plague which was thought to have some adverse impact, but from the figure of September-October it indicates that it is not so-so, if this trend continues, then we may have with 18 to 19 per cent growth. But there is nothing basically, fundamentally wrong in the system.

**SHRI CHITTA BASU:** May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government of late have decided to slash down the export target for the year? May I further know from the hon. Minister, if not, what is the target for the current year? May I also know whether it is a fact that the tariff and other forms of resistances are being increased in our traditional export markets, particularly in the United States of America? If that is so, how does the Government propose to remedy that and attain the target for the current year?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** So far as the target is concerned, it is for the period of full five years, that is to co-terminate with the Plan period. For 1992-97 the target was fixed in terms of percentage that 13.6 per cent should be the enhancement of export in volume terms. In US dollar terms, it should be around 15 to 20 per cent. In absolute terms, at the end of the terminal year, our export should be 33.5 billion US dollars at the price level of 1991-92.

In the first year, we could not reach the target. In 1992-93, our performance was a little more than US \$ 18 billion. In 1992-93, it was about US \$ 22 billion. Therefore, I suggested that if we could reach US \$ 25 billion or US \$ 26 billion in the year 1994-95; perhaps with a 15 to 20 per cent step up, we may reach the target in the terminal year of the Eighth Plan, of US \$ 33.5 billion. That is the target we have.

In regard to the question of having some restrictions on export of some of the Indian products to US market, one item is ghagra. They have raised some issues which we are contesting. But in the first five months the overall trend of our exports to the US has been encouraging. The share of US market of our total exports till October is about 22 per cent.

[Translation]

**SHRI JANARDAN MISRA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, during the last one year, the prices have increased by more than 10 per cent but the value of rupee against foreign exchange is stationary. In such a situation, the cost of Indian goods have risen and it has resulted in loss in export capacity. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether withdrawal of Advance Support Scheme in regard to export has adversely affected the export of engineering goods? Further, whether withdrawal of exemption from excise duty to small scale industries has also affected export? Whether the Government propose to reconsider this decision to give assistance to small scale industries?

My second question is related to the bungling of worth crores of rupees in the export of tea to Russia which was detected by the Enforcement Directorate. Whether the Directorate of Enforcement has also succeeded in detecting other cases of manipulation in foreign exchange?

[English]

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Sir, so far as the question of price and exchange rate are concerned, of course, it has some impact on the exports because if our domestic rate of inflation becomes very high, naturally, our goods cannot be very competitive. To my mind, it has a

somewhat marginal impact, not such and that got reflected in the export performance for the first seven months.

Secondly, in regard to the cash subsidy, it is the policy of the Government that we cannot support the exporters through subsidies and it is also not permissible by the international agreement. The efforts are to reduce the subsidies in any form so that real competition can take place.

I have already referred to engineering goods. We are coming out with some sort of support to the engineering exporters and the Finance Minister has been kind enough to clear their backlog to some extent. Still some are pending and we are taking it up. So, from next month onwards I do hope that it will also start picking up.

In regard to the complaint about the Enforcement Directorate, I think it is not related with the export growth.

**SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN:** Sir, agricultural exports constitute a major percentage of our export growth. In order to capture international markets, there has to be a continuity of supply and the country has to emerge as a reliable supplier of goods. In view of this, what is the opinion of the Commerce Ministry regarding ban on export of onions? We are switching on and switching off the supplies at will, which is giving us a bad name in the international market.

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** I do entirely agree with the hon. Member that if we cannot project ourselves as a sustainable and regular supplier we will not be able to retain our presence in the external market. That is why I am myself advocating that even if there is a short supply of a particular commodity, there is nothing wrong in exporting that commodity to most of our export obligation and at the same time to import the same commodity to maintain the balance between demand and supply in the domestic market.

Therefore, we have taken this approach and fortunately, NAFED has started exporting onions.

**SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:** Sir, the Commerce Minister has said that in 1993-94, compared to 1992-93, the export has increased to 27 per cent. An export scandal has again come up in the form of value added licensing system. The exporters misutilise this licensing system and fake exports are shown on the paper, which have been cut down by the Enforcement Department and CBDT; and it has been reported to the Commerce Ministry. May I know from the hon. Minister as to whether it is a fact or not? Fake exports worth about Rs. 20,000 crores, in the year 1993-94 has been shown; and whatever incentive is being given to the exporters is being misutilised. Has it come to the notice of the Commerce Ministry? If at all it has come to the notice of the Commerce Ministry, what action has been taken to curb this kind of fake exports?

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Sir, so far as the misuse of facilities available to the value added advance licence system is concerned, some cases were detected by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence and Directorate of Enforcement and they took some action. Some of the cases which were referred to the Director-General, Foreign Trade where action was to be taken, that has been taken.

But the figure which the hon. Member has quoted is not correct; it is not to that extent. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: What is the correct figure? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: It is anybody's guess because not a single case has been decided. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: The Finance Ministry has said that is about Rs. 2,000 crores. But my information is that it is worth Rs. 20,000 crores. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Really speaking, this question does not come out of the original question. But, he has replied.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, up to now, not a single case has been decided either by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence or by the Directorate of Enforcement. But, it is going on. Ultimately when the investigation is over and the responsibility is fixed, then the quantum of revenue loss will be determined. It cannot be done just at this stage.

The second point is this. From the DGFT side, the items which were alleged to be misused have been put in the sensitive list and norms have been fixed. Earlier what was happening was that there was a shopping list; and from that list, they could import those items which had a premium in the domestic market. So, on those sensitive items, now, the norms have been fixed; and according to the norms, the import licence is being granted.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my constituency, comprising Mirzapur and Bhadoi, is the largest carpet manufacturing area in Asia. Sir, through you, I would like to say that earlier carpets worth Rs. 1200 crore used to be exported from there but today this industry has become a victim of adverse publicity in foreign countries. They have charged that it is a dangerous industry and the children are engaged there. As a result thereof, its export has come down. However, the export has also declined due to some financial reasons. In this industry, about 25 lakh people are engaged. Whether the Government have formulated any scheme to increase the export of carpet manufactured by these industries and to enable the people of eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh to easily find jobs there?

*[English]*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the scheme to enhance the export of carpet is concerned, in addition to the support which we are giving, I have also suggested to the UP Government to come out with some area-specific schemes. Particularly for Moradabad, I have suggested this and that scheme is going on to provide uninterrupted supply of power to the brush workers.

It is an important export item. They are also to provide certain other facilities. This cost is being shared both by Central Government and State Government. Similarly, they have suggested that there should be a scheme to help exporting weavers of Bhadohi and other areas.

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was

speaking about the carpet industry. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has declared this industry as a dangerous one.

MR. SPEAKER: Though there was no scope for a question yet I allowed you. You are still raising it despite a reply from the Hon'ble Minister.

*[English]*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the question of child labour being used in the carpet industry is concerned, the hon. Member may be aware that to dispel the doubts and suspicions, we have suggested to some of the importing organisations of Germany to come and verify themselves whether in these factories or in the producing centres, the child labour is being misused or abused or not.

Some of the importers were quite satisfied. But unfortunately apart from the importers who import carpets from India, there is a group which is a non-governmental organisation. They are building up some campaign. We have received some rooms from some of these countries that they are demonstrating before the show-houses and other things that we should not buy from India because India is misusing human rights by deploying the child labour.

We have told them that in our country, there is adequate legal system to protect the child labour, and we do not buy that thesis. But it is unfortunately for them to decide.

*[Translations]*

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is that whether the export is likely to increase by 20 per cent during the current year? Firozabad is such a city....

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question concerning the whole of India and not only Firozabad.

SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Sir, the total production of glass industry is exported. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that what would be the percentage of glass based products in the likely increase of 20 per cent in the export?

*[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Can you give this information?

*[Interruptions]*

### Foreign Investment

\*144. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:

DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received and cleared during 1993-94 for direct foreign investment in India;

(b) the terms and conditions for the foreign investment;

(c) whether foreign investment proposals have the potential of export earnings; and

(d) if so, the anticipated export earnings from foreign investment during the current Five Year Plan?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):** (a) and (b) During the Calendar year 1993 and the first 10 months of 1994 (upto October), 1650 proposals for foreign direct investment have been received and cleared, envisaging foreign direct investment of Rs. 19604.36 crores.

Proposals are cleared in terms of the New Industrial Policy 1991.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. However, the data on amount of export earnings anticipated from these projects is not centrally maintained.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had specifically asked for the terms and conditions. The Minister has given a short reply that these are as per the Industrial Policy of 1991. It is a good sign that about Rs. 20,000 crore of foreign investment is coming in one year. But at the same time, it appears that there are bad side-effects also because in this investment, there is a tendency to cluster around the metropolitan cities.

If we take the example of Bombay itself, the prices of local flats have increased from Rs. 800 per sq. ft. to Rs. 5,000 per sq. ft. because the foreign investors and foreign executives are coming.

**MR. SPEAKER:** What is your question, Mr. Patil?

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Because of lot of labour employment, there will be growth of Jhuggis. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether these foreign investors are being encouraged or being asked to set up their industries in the newly-decided growth centres of the country which are in remote areas.

What is the incentive being given to them and what are the guidelines for that?

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1991, the Government had explicitly stated that environmental protection measures will be taken to ensure that there is no concentration of industry in the metropolitan cities and that fact is kept in view while sanctioning approvals. So, I cannot agree with the proposition that Bombay is suffering because too much of foreign direct investment is coming. It is certainly true that Bombay's attractiveness as financial centre has increased. That certainly has put pressure on land prices. I think there is a way to deal with that. We have existing restriction on land transactions which in my view are having that adverse affect. But the answer to that is not that we should prevent the growth of Bombay as one of the world's leading financial centres.

**SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would also ask about the quantum of export earnings that may be obtained after the full investment. But it has been answered that such data is not being maintained.

My specific query was that as there is a general apprehension that foreign investors are coming to invest in India looking mainly towards the local domestic market and that is why after the domestic market is flooded with the industrial goods of the foreign investors, the local industry

will also suffer. That is the apprehension. So, I would like to know what measures are being taken for keeping these foreign investors in line as others and for asking them to export certain quality of good produce in their industry.

**SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:** Sir, 80 per cent of the approvals of foreign direct investments, since the introduction of the new policy upto October, 1994, have been in the priority sectors which are mentioned in Annexure III of the Industrial Policy Statement of July, 1991. These are Power, Oil Refineries, Electronics, Chemicals and Food Processing, Telecommunications, Transportation and Industrial Machineries.

So, the assumption that a large segment of these investments is going to consumer goods or non-essential goods is simply not correct. Even where in certain cases we have allowed foreign investors amounting to consumer goods. We have ensured that there will be an obligation on the part of those investors to ensure that their export earnings will match the dividend outflow for the period of seven years.

I would further like to mention that it is not possible to mention or to calculate, at this stage, what will be the foreign exchange earnings. I preside over the empowered Committee. My feeling is that the large part of proposals are directly export-oriented and in the years to come, you will see beneficial effects on the country's export, even in terms of employment. Of course, I am mentioning the Industrial Entrepreneurs Memorandum. This includes both foreign investments. Upto October, 1994, they show that the total planned investment is Rs. 3,25,580 crore and when those projects are completed, there would be a minimum addition of over three million jobs to the manufacturing sector.

So, the assumption that these investors are going to take away jobs is not correct. In fact, they are going to add to the amount of employment in India's manufacture sector.

[Translation]

**DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister in his reply has stated that during the year 1993-94, 1650 proposals for foreign direct investment have been cleared envisaging investment of Rs. 19604.36 crores. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that how much amount has been invested in different states, separately and the number of workers likely to get employment on this account?

**MR. SPEAKER:** He has stated about the number of workers likely to get employment.

**DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the investment has particularly been made in metropolitan cities. It was required to be done in rural and remote areas of the country. In this connection, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have been completely left out. Therefore, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister that what measures are being taken by the Government to remove this imbalance?

[English]

**SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH:** Mr. Speaker Sir, it is certainly true that foreign investment is not flowing



uniformly or in the same proportion to all the States of this Union. That is a source of concern to me. That is a source of concern to our Government. But the answer to that lies with the State Governments. Today, the Central Government has removed its industrial licencing and, therefore, the flow of investment of various States of the Union will depend upon the climate for enterprise that State Governments are able to create. I worry a great deal that a State like Bihar does not get adequate amount of investment. But if you do not have a regular power supply, if the State Electricity Board generates no more than 20 per cent of its installed capacity, I do not think you can expect any investor to come to Bihar. So, I would tell the hon. Member that I agree that there are regional imbalances, but these regional imbalances can be corrected by having the States to have the minimum infrastructure which is a pre-condition, both for public sector as well as private sector investment.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: But has the Central Government any role or not?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I do believe that the Central Government has a role. The Central Government provides assistance in the form of Growth Centres. The Central Government uses the Gadgil formula which discriminates in favour of the poorer States. In the past also the Finance Commission mechanism have taken note of the relative poverty of various States.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I am grateful to you because you have allowed me. This is a very important question. According to the Government's new Industrial Policy, 1650 proposals have been received and cleared directly by the Central Government.

The Minister has admitted that there are some regional imbalances specially in the eastern region i.e. Bihar, Orissa, West Bengal and other parts of the country where the foreign investment flow is very poor. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he will take the matter seriously so that the NRIs can invest more and more money in this region.

MR. SPEAKER: This is replied to just two minutes back.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I would like to know whether the Minister will take up the matter with the State Governments and the foreign investors so that they can invest more and more money. I specially urge upon you for investment in the agro-based industries.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you persuade the State Governments to do something?

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I interact with the hon. Chief Ministers of various States. Today I find that there is much greater awareness among the State Governments to create the requisite climate in which investments will flow. For example, take the case of West Bengal itself. The West Bengal Government have put out an Industrial Policy Statement which, I think, is a forward looking document. Today, I think West Bengal is aggressively seeking foreign investment. Hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee is not here. He has been to Australia, he has been to Singapore and when he was asked questions

about the new Industrial Policy, he has stated that this is an irreversible situation.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Finance Minister, your praising him should not create problem for him.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know about the role of Foreign Investment Promotion Board while promoting foreign investment. The Hon'ble Minister has accepted the view that there is a need to pay attention towards environment aspect. Due to promotion of aquaculture industries in the coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the paddy crop production is being badly affected and it is also affecting the health of the people of that area. Now, my question is whether the income from this industry, in comparison to the loss to crop cultivation there, is much more and that is why permission for establishing such industries has been given?

[English]

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is entirely right in saying that we must not neglect the impact of industrial investments, both domestic and foreign on the sustainability and protection of environment. Today, all major projects require environmental clearance from the State Government and this fact is always kept in view when we give approval. Any approval that we give, if it does not meet with the environmental clearance it cannot be sanctioned.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask the question by keeping in view its meaning.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has talked about various points in regard to foreign investors and their investments. He has stated in his reply that 1650 proposals of foreign investment have been cleared. This issue was discussed several times and it was found that the Government give special incentives to foreign investors for certain industrial units. However, these investors mostly get influenced by metropolitan cities. Whether the Government also propose to give incentive to the foreign investors for setting up industries in backward areas? (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has given reply to all the questions.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are some states like Maharashtra where infrastructure is available from the time of British rule. The Union Government sanctions amount in advance to such States. On the other hand, there are States like Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal which do not get adequate assistance from Union Government. As a result, there is imbalance in the development of different regions and it is increasing. The foreign investors are not setting up their units in the States like Bihar, Orissa etc. In this way, they will remain backward. I would like to know about the steps the Government propose to take in this direction... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Minister has stated that there is a provision for this under Gadgil Formula and Finance Commission.



SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the liberalisation policy came into effect since Shri Manmohan Singh took charge of finance portfolio.

MR. SPEAKER: When you will read it, you will know yourself. He has given the reply.

SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, today unemployment is the biggest problem before the country. The Hon'ble Minister has stated that 1650 proposals were received from foreign investors. They have been cleared by the Government. The percentage of employment opportunities likely to be generated to remove the poverty.... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He has stated three million. Had you listened to carefully, you would have known it.

[English]

SHRI PRIYVIRAJ D. CHAUDHARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Foreign Investment Promotion Board has cleared 15-16 proposals with Rs. 20,000 crore investment but there are complaints that a very few projects have started functioning and there are no ground breaking ceremonies. The foreign investors are complaining that there is still too much of red tape. I would like to ask the Government, whether there is any machinery within the Government to monitor the progress of these units.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: The hon. Member is right. There have been gaps in monitoring but in the last few months we have ensured that the secretariat of Industrial Approvals in the Ministry of Industry will monitor these proposals.

With regard to the actual inflow as against the approvals which my colleague has mentioned, in the last three and a half years, the actual disbursements have exceeded Rs. 5,000 crore. So, it is not entirely correct that these proposals are not being implemented. The total amount of disbursements as of now as a proportion of approvals, is about 23 per cent which is not bad considering that this policy has been in operation only for nearly three years.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

### Incentives to Exporters

\*141. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines offered a package of incentives to the State Governments for providing infrastructural facilities and special incentives to the exporters of their respective States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any suggestions from the State Governments to modify the guidelines;

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) Export Promotion Industrial Parks (EPIP) Scheme has been formulated in consultation with State Governments and the Planning Commission. The Scheme envisages that 75% of the capital expenditure incurred towards creation of infrastructure facilities for export oriented production, which will ordinarily be limited to rupees 10 Crores in each case, will be met from Central Government grant to the State Governments. In addition, a maintenance grant equivalent to 2% of export turnover of each unit established therein is also proposed to be made available to the State Government for a period of five years from the date of commercial production of that units. As on date the Government of India have approved proposals from seven State Governments namely Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Kerala to set-up EIPs.

(ii) There is a proposal to develop Export Intensive Areas Sub-Plan Scheme for drawing-up short-term plans of assistance to up-grade infrastructural facilities. This Scheme envisages measures to remove infrastructure bottlenecks at important export production centres in coordination with State Governments. Presently proposals for Tirunelveli and Moradabad are under consideration.

(iii) The Centre has recognised atleast one Corporation in each State as an Export House irrespective of its current level of export performance.

(iv) A States Cell is functioning under an Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Commerce of maintaining an active Centre-State Interface for export promotion.

(v) Focal Point Officers with specific territorial responsibilities have been appointed in the Ministry of Commerce to deal with problems of states with respect to exports.

(vi) Nodal Officers for attending to the problems pertaining to exports have been appointed in the Central Ministries.

Suggestions have been received from State Governments in the matter of improving facilities for exports. The inter-alia are:—

(i) A fixed percentage of the export earning from the States should be made available to the State Governments as special assistance for creation/strengthening of infrastructural facilities for exports.

(ii) Central assistance should be provided for participation in International Trade Fairs/Exhibition and for undertaking export promotion visits abroad.

(iii) Central assistance should be provided for identification of markets for specific products of small scale units.

Based on these suggestions and interaction with the States the following steps have been proposed.

(a) Giving of some weightage under "Special Problems" for export promotion activities undertaken by States as per Mukherjee Formula for devolution of Central Funds to States is being considered in consultation with Planning

Commission.

(b) An Export Intensive Areas Sub-Plan Scheme for drawing-up short terms plans of assistance to up-grade infrastructural facilities in these areas is being considered in this Ministry.

(c) A Scheme for National Export Awards for rewarding outstanding performance of State Governments in their export promotion efforts is also proposed.

[Translations]

### Counter Trade Policy

\*145. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are giving priority to purchase goods from those foreign companies which are ready to accept counter trade;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Asia Pacific Counter Trade Association has suggested to India to follow Counter Trade Policy in regard to international trade; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) In respect of major purchases by Government of India/Public Sector Undertakings, other things being equal, offers of off-set exports or counter trade are considered an advantage.

(d) No specific suggestions made by APCA in this regard have come to Government's notice.

(e) Does not arise.

### Cases Against L.I.C. and G.I.C.

\*146. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases against the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Corporation lying pending with the Consumer Grievances Redressal Forum in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) the number of awards given against the above Corporations by the Consumer Redressal Forum during the last three years;

(c) the amount spent by the Life Insurance Corporation and the General Insurance Corporation respectively to settle claims filed by the Consumers; and

(c) whether the Government propose to amend rules to avoid litigation in view of the decisions given in the favour of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) The number of pending cases, as on 31.3.1994, against LIC and General Insurance Companies is 3952 and 9011 respectively. State-wise break-up is given in the statement,

enclosed.

(b) The number of awards given against LIC and general insurance companies during the last three years was 418 and 2753 respectively.

(c) The total amount spent by insurance companies in defending the claims filed by the consumers during the last three years is as under:

by LIC : Rs. 30.78 lakhs

by general insurance companies : Rs. 117.33 lakhs

(d) The insurance companies function within the framework of law, which permits the consumers to file complaints/cases, and provides for appeal by the aggrieved party. There is no proposal to remove the provision for appeal.

### Statement

The number of cases pending against the Life Insurance Corporation & General insurance companies respectively in Consumer Redressal Forum all over the country, State-wise.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Cases pending against	
		(as on 31.3.1994)	
		LIC	General Insurance Companies.
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	612	730
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2
3.	Assam	29	74
4.	Bihar	168	410
5.	Chandigarh	49	74
6.	Delhi	120	311
7.	Goa	7	24
8.	Gujarat	278	724
9.	Haryana	131	278
10.	Himachal Pradesh	34	198
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	18	115
12.	Karnataka	194	374
13.	Kerala	143	712
14.	Madhya Pradesh	214	446
15.	Maharashtra	210	557
16.	Meghalaya	—	8
17.	Nagaland	—	2
18.	Orissa	206	100
19.	Pondicherry	—	3
20.	Punjab	46	311
21.	Rajasthan	483	816
22.	Tamil Nadu	198	320
23.	Tripura	—	16
24.	Uttar Pradesh	780	2280
25.	West Bengal	52	181
TOTAL		3952	9011

[English]

**Export of Textiles**

\*147. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL:  
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of textiles exported during the last three years and value thereof in rupees as well as in dollars alongwith the target fixed for the purpose;

(b) the projected targets for export of textiles for the current year achievements made as on date;

(c) the details of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to boost the export of textiles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Exports of Textiles products (including Coir, Jute and Handicrafts) and the targets fixed for exports during the last three years were as follows:—

Year	Target	Exports	
	(In US Million \$)	(In US Million \$)	(In Rs. Crores)
1991-92	5414	5796.84	14409.46
1992-93	6349	6500.62	19114.19
1993-94	7400	7978.91	25010.66

(b) and (c) For the the current year, the target for export of textiles has been fixed at US\$ 9000 million. Textile exports amounted to Rs. 16726.41 Crores, equivalent to US\$ 5331.79 million during April-october, 1994.

(d) In order to step up exports of textiles, Government have taken a number of steps, which include encouraging exporters to participate in buyer-seller meets, fairs and exhibitions; enabling import of capital goods at concessional duty for export production; special arrangements for duty-free import of raw material for export production; ensuring increased availability of export credit, etc.

[Translation]

**Malhotra Committee Report**

\*148. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Malhotra Committee on Reforms in Insurance Sector has been accepted by the Government;

(b) if so, whether orders in regard to implementation of the recommendations accepted by the Government have been issued;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to privatise the insurance companies

and to allow the entry of foreign companies in the insurance sector; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (f) The report of the Malhotra Committee on Reforms in the Insurance Sector is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

**Narcotic Drugs**

\*149. DR. AMRIT LAL KALIDAS:  
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the illegal trafficking of narcotic drugs in the country is on increase;

(b) if so, the quantity of narcotic drugs seized during each of the last three years and the current year till date, State-wise;

(c) the action taken against the person found guilty; and

(d) the steps being taken to check the illegal trafficking of narcotics in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Trafficking of narcotic drugs, being a clandestine activity, it cannot be said definitely whether it is increasing in the country or otherwise. As per available information, the quantity of narcotic drugs seized during the last 3 years and the current year till date, Statewise in given in statements I, II, III & IV. It will be noticed that the quantities of drugs seized have been varying in the case of different drugs.

(c) All the person found involved are liable to prosecution under the M.D.P.S. Act after due investigation.

(d) All enforcement agencies, both at Central and State Government level are coordinating their efforts in checking narcotics related crime through the NCB. Information is exchanged among the agencies regularly through coordination meeting held at the NCB. Government have established bilateral relations with many countries on the exchange of information and cooperation on narcotics related crimes. Regular contact is also maintained with enforcement agencies in the neighbouring countries.

India being the only producer of opium, strict control on production has been enforced to prevent diversion into illicit channels.

**Statement-I**  
Quantity of Narcotics Seized During 1991  
(Quantity in K.G.)

State/U.T.	OPIUM	HEROIN	GANJA	HASHISH	METHA-QUALONE
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	—	4641	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	36	—	—
3. Assam	—	8	5238	10	—
4. Bihar	1	3	4329	1102	—
5. Goa	—	1	1	6	—
6. Gujarat	1	2	26	36	—
7. Haryana	127	4	1	38	—
8. Himachal Pr.	2	—	—	—	—
9. Jammu & Kashmir	6	11	—	13	—
10. Karnataka	—	—	4	—	—
11. Kerala	—	14	150	—	—
12. Madhya Pradesh	511	25	36	1	—
13. Maharashtra	506	320	6766	1864	4403
14. Manipur	—	3	8493	—	—
15. Meghalaya	—	—	4	—	—
16. Mizoram	—	4	144	—	—
17. Nagaland	—	2	5026	—	—
18. Orissa	—	—	—	1	—
19. Punjab	137	1	28	3	—
20. Rajasthan	528	60	418	825	—
21. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	1	66	11619	—	—
23. Tripura	—	—	5	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	71	10	957	187	—
25. West Bengal	6	24	4592	11	12
26. Delhi	248	64	123	621	—
27. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
28. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
29. A&N Islands	—	—	6	—	—
30. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
31. D.N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
32. Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—
	145	622	52633	4413	4415

**Statement-II**  
Quantity of Narcotics Seized During 1991  
(Quantity in K.G.)

STATE/U.T.	OPIUM	HEROIN	GANJA	HASHISH	METHA-QUALONE
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	—	1199	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3	—	4	—	—
3. Assam	1	6	3011	—	—
4. Bihar	—	5	11160	3365	—
5. Goa	—	1	3	14	—
6. Gujarat	—	—	107	269	—
7. Haryana	—	1	—	55	—
8. Himachal Pr.	105	—	—	47	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
9. Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—	116	—
10. Karnataka	—	—	180	—	—
11. Kerala	—	—	227	—	—
12. Madhya Pradesh	172	3	115	10	—
13. Maharashtra	68	848	11200	1517	7108
14. Manipur	—	8	4522	—	—
15. Meghalaya	—	1	840	—	—
16. Mizoram	8	6	274	—	—
17. Nagaland	2	5	8455	—	—
18. Orissa	—	—	6	—	—
19. Punjab	134	5	14	9	—
20. Rajasthan	400	46	67	390	—
21. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	601	37	15360	7	—
23. Tripura	—	1	1	695	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	215	52	6340	10	74
25. West Bengal	2	34	460	93	—
26. Delhi	81	26	251	—	293
27. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
28. Pondicherry	—	—	10	—	—
29. A&N Islands	—	—	16	—	—
30. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
31. D.N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
32. Chandigarh	36	25	19	24	—
	1918	1153	64341	6621	7425

**Statement-III**  
Quantity of Narcotics Seized During 1993 State-Wise  
(Quantity in K.G.)

State/U.T.	OPIUM	HEROIN	GANJA	HASHISH	METHA-QUALONE
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	—	3613	—	—
2. Andman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	4	—	—
3. Arunachal Pradesh	3	—	2458	—	—
4. Assam	1	4	5198	—	—
5. Bihar	—	4	19278	684	37
6. Chandigarh	103	13	—	14	—
7. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—	—
8. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
9. Delhi	435	139	189	1016	203
10. Goa	—	2	32	15	—
11. Gujarat	29	1	165	95	—
12. Haryana	187	—	—	108	—
13. Himachal Pradesh	12	—	—	75	—
14. Jammu & Kashmir	4	13	1	11	—
15. Karnataka	6	6	3615	—	2331
16. Kerala	—	1	86	2	—
17. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
18. Madhya Pradesh	373	22	1372	22	11
19. Maharashtra	81	150	7937	3862	11442

1	2	3	4	5	6
20. Manipur	—	4	24620	—	—
21. Meghalaya	50	3	4261	13	—
22. Mizoram	3	7	272	—	—
23. Nagaland	—	5	11266	2	—
24. Orissa	4	1	339	—	—
25. Pondicherry	—	—	1	—	—
26. Punjab	475	18	—	78	—
27. Rajasthan	775	141	1151	1538	—
28. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
29. Tamil Nadu	329	110	3684	1	291
30. Tripura	—	4	32	—	—
31. Uttar Pradesh	139	50	3616	699	689
32. West Bengal	2	11	5653	3	—
	3011	709	98838	8236	15004

## Statement-IV

Quantity of Narcotics Seized During 1994 (upto November)  
(Quantity in K.G.)

State/U.T.	OPIUM	HEROIN	GANJA	HASHISH	METHA- QUALONE
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	—	36556	—	—
2. Arunachal Pradesh	3	—	3057	—	—
3. Assam	3	5	10460	—	—
4. Bihar	—	10	6782	547	—
5. Goa	—	—	16	8	—
6. Gujarat	47	35	66	1961	7292
7. Haryana	147	—	2	292	394
8. Himachal Pr.	5	—	7	70	—
9. Jammu & Kashmir	—	30	—	11	—
10. Karnataka	—	—	2681	—	—
11. Kerala	—	—	91	—	—
12. Madhya Pradesh	574	30	3911	14	940
13. Maharashtra	30	181	8293	122	10492
14. Manipur	—	8	3541	—	—
15. Meghalaya	—	2	423	—	—
16. Mizoram	—	9	502	—	—
17. Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—
18. Orissa	—	—	2147	—	—
19. Punjab	313	25	—	7	—
20. Rajasthan	510	352	220	2431	17
21. Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—
22. Tamil Nadu	52	15	8113	—	37
23. Tripura	—	—	62	—	—
24. Uttar Pradesh	189	14	2991	420	9534
25. West Bengal	30	—	1312	12	—
26. Delhi	18	77	4	247	—
27. Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—
28. Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—
29. A&N Islands	—	—	31	—	—
30. Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—
31. D.N. Haveli	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
32. Chandigarh	16	—	—	2	—
	1937	783	13468	6084	28706

[Translation]

## Weavers Welfare Schemes

\*150. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have finalised some new schemes for handloom weavers under Rural Development Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the cost of each of the scheme; and

(d) the amount likely to be provided during the current financial year for the implementation of these schemes, State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) The details of these schemes which are under implementation over a period of three years i.e. 1993-94 to 1995-96 and expenditure thereon are as under:—

(i) Coverage of 3.27 lakh loomless weavers by providing them subsidy @ Rs. 4,000/- for looms workshops and Working Capital of the order of Rs. 8,000/- for Cotton yarn and Rs. 14,000/- for silk yarn under IRDP. The total requirement of fund has been worked out to the level of Rs. 130.80 crores towards subsidy and Rs. 392.40 crores towards loan component aggregating a total expenditure of Rs. 523.20 crores.

(ii) Under Indira Awas Yojana, 1.20 lakh SC/ST weavers will be provided houses @ Rs. 11,000/- per unit. Total expenditure under this scheme would be Rs. 132.00 crores.

(iii) For training of one lakh handloom weavers under TRYSEM, an expenditure of Rs. 9.85 crores would be made.

iv) 1000 Common Facility Centres will be set up under JRY involving an expenditure of Rs. 2.50 lakhs per Centre. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 25.00 crores, the Central Subsidy would be to the tune of Rs. 10.20 crores and the balance Rs. 14.00 crores is to be borne by State/ Primary Societies.

(d) No separate funds are earmarked for the implementation of these schemes. The expenditure for the coverage of handloom weavers is to be incurred from the normal funds available to the DRDA-Zilla Parishads under IRDP, TRYSEM and JRY.

### Savings and Investments

\*151. SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of family savings and gross domestic savings during the last three years and current financial year;

(b) the new incentives given by the Government to encourage such savings during the above period;

(c) the extent upto which the investment in productive assets has declined as a result of decline in the level of savings;

(d) whether the Government propose to give incentives to increase the level of savings and investments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (e) As per the latest information available with the Central Statistical Organisation the trends in savings and gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and gross domestic capital formation (GDCF) are as under

Figures in Rs. Crore at current prices

	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
Gross Domestic Savings of which:	127535	142479	157186
Household sector GDCF of which:	108219 145731	115524 148715	122718 172908
GFCF	121062	135260	150241

During 1992-93, GFCF and GDCF showed an increase of Rs. 14981 crore and Rs. 24193 crore respectively as against an increase in gross domestic savings of the order Rs. 14707 crore. The latest available Reserve Bank of India data on savings shows recovery in the aggregate savings trend. Gross domestic savings as measured by the ratio of gross domestic savings as a percentage of gross domestic product at market prices rose from 23.7 per cent in 1990-91 to 24.2 in 1993-94. For aggregate savings and investment to grow it is imperative to improve the parameters which have a bearing on savings and investment in the economy. These include rate of growth in the economy, level of fiscal deficit, tax policies, inflation efficiency of the banking system and the capital markets and confidence in the economy. The various economic reforms measures undertaken so far are expected to have a favourable impact on both aggregate savings and the investment in the economy.

3—235 LSS/95

[English]

### Euro Issues

\*152. DR. S.P. YADAV:  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of companies which have applied for obtaining approval to raise funds through Euro issue and the number of companies which have got approval so far;

(b) the reason for not giving permission to all the companies;

(c) whether permission to certain companies for Euro issues has lapsed and whether certain companies have backed out;

(d) if so, the number thereof; and

(e) its consequential impact on international investors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) A total of 173 companies involving 184 Euro-issue proposals have sought approval of the Government of India. Of these, 86 proposals have hitherto been granted final approval by Government of India (of which 10 proposals have lapsed) while another 35 proposals have been granted in principle approval (of which 9 approvals have lapsed and 2 proposals have been withdrawn).

(b) In terms of the Guidelines for Euro-Issues, Companies are eligible only if they have consistent track record of goods performance for a minimum period of three years. The purposes for which resources are mobilised through Euro-Issues should also conform to the end-use criterion spelt out in the Guidelines, Companies which do not meet with the eligibility criteria, or do not conform to the end use stipulation, are not permitted to float Euro-Issues.

(c) to (e) The guidelines for Euro-Issue provide for a specific validity period for Government of India's approvals. The approvals granted, if not operated upon within a stipulated period, lapse thereafter, unless revalidated by Government of India. The international investors' perception of, and interest in, Indian equity is a function of several variables, including exogenous factors like the movements in United States interest rates and the attractiveness of other emerging market equities. A reduction in the number of Indian companies accessing the Euro-Market is likely to elicit a better response for the companies which access the market.

### Hoarding of Cotton

\*153. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that cotton is being hoarded in the country;

(b) if so, the estimate thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check this practice and the punitive action taken proposed to be taken

against hoarders of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) No Sir, However, under Cotton Control Order stock limits have been reintroduced on cotton ginning factory, cotton pressing factory and traders for holding stocks limits are already imposed on mills, corporations etc. excluding agriculturists to prevent hoarding. Moreover, cotton has also been brought under Selective Credit Control by RBI.

#### Fake Insurance

\*154. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the fake insurance cases in the Life Insurance Corporation of India;

(b) if so, the number of such cases detect during each of the last three years;

(c) the modus operandi of detecting such cases; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to curb such fake insurances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Life Insurance Corporation of India have reported that no case of fake insurance has come to their knowledge.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Preventive measures have been instituted by way of internal and external audit, and systematic scrutiny of accounts.

#### Surplus Land of N.T.C.

\*155. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation propose to sell off their surplus land to a consortium of financial institutions headed by the Unit Trust of India;

(b) if so, the names and details of the land protons so proposed to be sold and price fixed in each case;

(c) whether the Government propose to deploy the funds so raised for the modernisation of the textile mills of NTC;

(d) if so, the details of the modernisation scheme;

(e) whether the consortium of the financial institutions have given any indication about the scheme of using the land to be purchased from NTC; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (f) The Textile Research Associations have prepared plans for modernisation of the NTC mills, involving an investment of Rs. 2005.72 crores. The modernisation plans include restructuring of 36 unviable mills into 18 viable mills. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on the NTC

has recommended, inter-alia, that the NTC mills as well as its taken over mills can be made viable by modernisation as proposed by the Textile Research Associations, and that the surplus land and other assets of the NTC mills may be disposed of and the proceeds utilised by the management for modernisation, working capital, etc. The Unit Trust of India has agreed in principle to purchase surplus land owned by the NTC in different cities in India. However, no decision has been finalised by NTC/UTI/IDBI with regard to sale/purchase of specific pieces of land. Various details of the modernisation plans, including source of funding, etc., are being examined in Government and no decision has been taken so far. Since the cases of 8 out of 9 subsidiaries of the NTC have been referred to the BIFR, any final scheme that may emerge would require the approval of the BIFR.

[Translation]

#### Service Charges of Banks

\*156. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI SATYADEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some banks have increased their service charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the income likely to accrue therefrom;

(d) whether the Government have received any representations against the increase in service charges; and

(e) if so, the reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Indian Bank's Association (IBA) had circulated to all its member banks, on 16th September, 1994, benchmark schedule of service charges based on which the individual banks have revised their own service charges for various services/products. The benchmark indicative bank service charges, as circulated by IBA, are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Service charges are collected by banks by way of reimbursement towards the cost incurred in extending the services. The revised service charges may not even meet fully the cost of services. As such no surplus income is likely to be generated on this account.

(d) and (e) Government/Reserve Bank of India have received several representations from Chambers of Commerce, Trade and Industry, Individuals etc. against the increase in service charges. These have been forwarded to Indian Bank's Association.

**Statement**  
**BENCHMARK INDICATIVE BANK SERVICE CHARGES**

<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>BENCHMARK RATES</b>
<b>COLLECTION</b>	
<b>OUTSTATION CHEQUES</b>	

Upto Rs.500	Rs.5/-
Above Rs.500 upto Rs.1000	Rs.10/-
Above Rs.1000 upto Rs.5000	Rs.20/-
Above Rs.5000 upto Rs.10000	Rs.30/-
Above Rs.10000 upto Rs.1 lakh	Rs.3/- per Rs.1000 or part thereof
Above Rs. 1 lakh upto Rs.10 lakhs	Rs.2.50 per Rs.1000 min. Rs.300/-

**BILLS**

Upto Rs.1000	Rs.15/-
Above Rs.1000 upto Rs.5000	Rs.30/-
Above Rs.5000 upto Rs.10000	Rs.50/-
Above Rs.10000 upto Rs.1 lakh	Rs.5/- per Rs.1000 or part thereof
Above Rs.1 lakh upto Rs.10 lakh	Rs.4.50 per Rs. 1000 or part thereof, min. Rs.500/-

**REMITTANCES**

**ISSUANCE OF DEMAND DRAFTS/MAIL/TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS**

Upto Rs. 500	Rs.5/-
Above Rs.500 upto Rs.1000	Rs.10/-
Above Rs. 1000 upto Rs.5000	Rs.15/-
Above Rs.5000 upto Rs.10000	Rs.20/-
Above Rs.10000 upto Rs.1 lakh	Rs.2/- per Rs.1000
Above Rs.1 lakh upto Rs. 10 lakh	Rs.1.50 per Rs.1000 min. Rs. 200/-
For Remittances against tender of Cash	Banks may at their discretion levy additional charges

DUPLICATE DRAFT	Rs.20/-
REVALIDATION OF DRAFT	Rs.10/-

**BANKERS' CHEQUE/ORDER**

Upto Rs. 500	Rs.5/-
Above Rs.500 upto Rs.1000	Rs.10/-
Above Rs. 1000 upto Rs.5000	Rs.15/-
Above Rs.5000 upto Rs.10000	Rs.20/-
Above Rs.10000 upto Rs.1 lakh	Rs.1/- per Rs.1000 or part thereof, min. Rs. 20/-
Above Rs. 1 lakh upto Rs.10 lakhs	Rs.0.50ps. per Rs. 1000 or part thereof, min. Rs. 100/-

LEDGER FOLIO CHARGES	Rs.40/- per ledger page
CURRENT/CASH CREDIT ACCOUNTS	
AVERAGE CREDIT BALANCE	Free Ledger Pages allowed Per Year

Upto Rs.25000	Nil
Above Rs.25000 upto Rs.50000	3
Above Rs.50000 upto Rs.1 lakh	5
Above Rs.1 lakh upto Rs.2 lakh	10
Above Rs.2 lakhs	No charge

For Accounts maintained on Computers 40 entries or part thereof be treated as one ledger page

**PROCESSING OF ADVANCES PROPOSALS**

Above Rs.25000/-	Nil
Above Rs.25000/- upto Rs. 2 lakhs	Rs.100/-
Above Rs.2 lakhs & upto Rs.1 crore	Rs.100/- per Rs. 1 lakh or part thereof

No Processing Charge for non-fund advances (except Deferred Payment Guarantees) and advances against deposits, Government Securities, UTI, Mutual Fund Units, NSCs, KVPs, IVPs. The charges are to be levied on sanctioned amount. In the case of agricultural advances, except under IRDP, evaluation fee/processing charges @0.5% of the total outlay/project cost be recovered once only.

**GUARANTEES**

Performance Guarantee	Rs.100/- +2% p.a. or part thereof
Other than performance Guarantee	Rs.100/- + 3% p.a. or part thereof

**HANDLING CHARGES FOR CHEQUES/BILLS RETURNED UNPAID**

Local Cheques	Rs.10/- per instrument
Outstation Cheques	50% of the collection charges subject to a min. Rs.15/-
Local & Outstation Bills	Same as above.

COLLECTION OF DEPOSIT RECEIPTS ON MATURITY	Collecting bank shall levy charges as applicable to remittances. In the case of local collection, charges as applicable to bankers' cheque be levied.
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POSTAL AND TELECOMMUNICATION TARIFF	Actual charges incurred. Ordinary post free
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STANDING INSTRUCTIONS	Rs.5/- per transaction involving credit to another account within the same branch. If the transaction involves an upcountry centre, remittance charges at the prescribed rate and the actual postage shall be recovered additionally. Charges to be levied to the account from which the amount is transferred.
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**SAFE CUSTODY CHARGES**

Scripts	Rs.1/- per scrip min. Rs.10/- p.a. or part thereof
Sealed Cover	Rs.20/- per cover p.a. or part thereof
Sealed Boxes	At the discretion of banks
Bank's Own Deposit Receipts	No Charge

STOP PAYMENT INSTRUCTIONS (all types of accounts)	Rs.10/-
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DUPLICATE STATEMENT/PASS BOOK	Rs.10/- per Passbook with latest balance only. Charges for previous entries (if required) @Rs.10/- per ledger page or part thereof
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For A/cs. maintained on Computers 40 entries or part thereof be treated as one ledger page



CALL DEPOSIT RECEIPT	Rs.25/-
MICR CHEQUE	Re1/- per cheque leaf at the time of issue of MICR cheque book. However, for S/B A/cs. of individuals three cheque books of 20 leaves each will be free in a calendar year.

## Notes:—

## 1. CONCESSION FOR RURAL BRANCES

For customers in rural brances the service charges may be 20% below the normal rates

## 2. CONCESSION FOR HIGHER AMOUNT TRANSACTIONS

The benchmark for service charges may apply upto Rs.1 crore in respect of processing of applications for advances and upto Rs.10 lakhs in all other cases. Beyond these amounts, banks may levy service charges as considered appropriate which should not be lower than the benchmark rates on Rs.1 crore and Rs.10 lakhs respectively.

## 3. SPECIAL RATES FOR COMPUTERISED/HIGH COST BRANCES

Banks may levy higher service charges at their discretion at computerised/high cost branches.

## 4. EXTENDED BUSINESS HOURS AT COMPUTERISED BRANCHES

At computerised branches, the business hours be extended by one hour as an additional facility to the customers.

[English]

## Import of Consumer Goods

\*157. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to liberalise the import of consumer goods;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the likely impact on our indigenous industry;

(c) whether the Government have set up an expert committee for removing curbs on import of consumer goods;

(d) if so, whether the Government have received the recommendations from the said committee;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Review of the Export and Import Policy is an ongoing process and changes are made as and when considered necessary in public interest. There is no proposal presently under consideration to liberalise the import of consumer goods, which are restricted, inter-alia, on account of Balance of Payments considerations.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

## Export of Cars

\*158. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the export of cars during the current year;

(b) if so, the demand of different makes of cars in different countries;

(c) the targets fixed for the export of those cars during the current year; and

(d) the achievements made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) The Government is implementing various promotional schemes for promoting exports of various goods including cars. A growth rate of 12.4% during the current year in exports of goods including cars has been projected.

According to Engineering Export Promotion Council (EEPC), some of the countries to which cars from India are being exported are Argentina, Australia, Egypt, Greece, Germany and Nepal.

The Export target for complete vehicles (including cars and two-three wheelers) has been fixed at Rs. 925 crores for 1994-95.

The value of exports of complete vehicles (including cars and two-three wheelers) during April-September 1994 was Rs.410 crores (Provisional). The number of passenger cars exported was 4828; valued at about Rs. 82 crores.

## Labour Laws

\*159. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
SHRI N.J. RATHVA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the existing Labour Laws keeping in view the new industrial policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received requests from some of the State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(f) whether the proposals involve the scrapping of ESI and EPF Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (f) The existing labour laws are constantly review in various Bipartite and Tripartite fora, which include representatives of State Governments. These bodies consider the suggestions received from the employers' organisations, workers' organisations and the State Governments. Based on the recommendations of these bodies, amendment to various labour laws are made, whenever and wherever considered necessary. There is no proposal to scrap either the Employees' State Insurance

Scheme or the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme.

[Translation]

### Export of Onions

\*160. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL:  
DR. VASANT PAWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed any ban on export of agricultural products including onions due to increase in prices of these products in domestic market;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the ban is likely to be lifted;

(d) whether the Government propose to ban the export of other such essential commodities whose prices are soaring in domestic market; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e) All agricultural commodities are freely permitted for export except those that are Prohibited, Restricted or Canalized as per Chapter-XVI of the EXIM Policy (RE March, 1994). Besides, certain other commodities can be exported subject to specified conditions as listed in Public Notice No. 15 dated 31.03.1993 appearing at Appendix-XL III(i) of Handbook of Procedures (RE March, 1994).

It is the policy of the Government to allow the exports of items of mass consumption in such a manner that it does not compromise the food security system. It is with this objective in mind that Government prescribes restrictions like licensing, quantitative ceilings and minimum export price on items such as pulses, cereals, oil seeds, milk, milk products and sugar. At the same time, Government's objective is to maximise foreign exchange earnings from the agricultural sector to the benefit of the farmers.

[English]

### Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme

1438. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 993 on July 29, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken any decision to extend the 'Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme' in Maharashtra for next ten years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Extension of Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme is under consideration by the Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

### Loans to Educated Unemployed in Madhya Pradesh

1439. SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of entrepreneurs in Madhya Pradesh provided with bank loans during the last three years, district-wise; and

(b) the number of educated unemployed persons whose names had been recommended but the loans have not been sanctioned to them so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Financial Assistance by NABARD

1440. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided by NABARD to Madhya Pradesh under various schemes during the last three years;

(b) the numbers of farmers benefited during the above period;

(c) the amount of loan recovered; and

(d) the details of other schemes being formulated by NABARD for Madhya Pradesh and total amount allocated for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The amount of refinance assistance provided by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to the banks under schematic lending in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years is indicated in Statement-I. Information in respect of the number of farmers benefited during the above period is not available. The amount of refinance assistance repaid during the last three years was Rs.48.43 crores, Rs.49.37 crores and Rs.54.65 crores in 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 respectively.

(d) The amount of refinance allocated for various purposes under schematic lending for the State of Madhya Pradesh for the current year is indicated in Statement II.

### Statement-I

Purpose-wise amount of refinance provided by NABARD to banks under schematic lending in Madhya Pradesh during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94

Purpose	(Rs. in lakhs)		
	YEARS		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Minor Irrigation	4582	3323	2105
Land Development	1	3	—
Farm Mechanisation	4020	4781	5293
Plantation/Horticulture	43	30	15
Poultry/Sheep/Piggery	212	111	71

Fisheries	2	3	7
Dairy Development	53	39	107
Storage & Market Yards	—	51	104
Forestry	147	844	408
Gobar Gas Plant	18	22	11
Non-Farm Sector	117	284	332
Others	101	67	2
IRDP	6571	5767	5346
	15867	15325	13801

#### Statement-II

Allocation made by NABARD under Schematic lending for various schemes for the State of Madhya Pradesh for the year 1994-95

Purpose	(Rs. in lakhs) Amount allocated
Minor Irrigation	3525
REC/SPA	150
Land Development	10
Farm Mechanisation	5079
Plantation/Horticulture	60
Dairy Development	147
Fisheries	29
Storage/Market Yards	250
Forestry	30
Bio-Gas	30
Poultry Farming	109
Sheep/Goat/Piggery	2
IRDP	4353
Non-Farm Sector	615
Others	75
Total	15034

[English]

#### Raising of Funds through EURO Issues

1441. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that funds raised by private sector through Euro issues are being diverted by them to the Stock market;

(b) if so, whether the Government have asked all those companies, which have raised money abroad to submit full details of deployment of funds raised by them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (c) Guidelines have been framed by Government of India for raising of funds through Euro issues. In terms of these guidelines the companies are required to submit quarterly statements duly vetted by Auditors indicating the manner of utilisation of proceeds on the approved end uses, including details of interim deployment. The actual

deployment of issue proceeds for the end uses for which the funds are mobilised, is contingent on the pace of implementation of the projects with a consequential need to deploy funds in other assets temporarily in the intervening period. The latest guidelines require the companies to mandatorily retain abroad the funds raised by them, to be repatriated into the country as and when expenditure for approved end uses are incurred. As per the information furnished to the Government by the issuing companies in September/October, 1994 it would appear that the bulk of the interim deployment of the Euro issue proceeds has been in units issued by the Unit Trust of India, Government securities, PSU Bonds, inter-corporate deposits etc.

#### Export of Wood and Wood-Products

1442. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of wood and wood products exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of these items?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Total exports of wood and wood products including wooden handicrafts during the last three years in value terms are as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)		
1991-92	1992-93	1993-94 (Estimated)
100.73	124.15	284.15

Source:—Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council, Calcutta.

(b) The Government, Chemicals & Allied Products Export Promotion Council and Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts have been taking, on an on-going basis, several measures for the promotion of export of wood and wood products. These include besides Government's economic liberalisation measures, sponsoring sales-cum-study team to overseas countries, publicity campaign, participation in fairs and exhibitions abroad, availability of market development assistance etc.

[Translation]

#### Tax Evasion By Soft Drink Manufacturers

1443. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of tax-evasions by leading soft drink manufacturers in the country have come into notice;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Government propose to inspect the ledgers of other multi-national companies from time to time so that the cases of tax-evasion could be detected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

**FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):**  
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

#### Investment Protection Treaty

**1445. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Netherlands have decided to sign Investment Protection Treaty;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposed agreement;

(c) the time by which this agreement is likely to be signed;

(d) the extent of benefit that would flow to both the countries;

(e) whether any such agreement has so far been signed by the Government with other countries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):**  
(a) to (d) Negotiations to finalise a Bilateral Investment Protection Agreement with the Netherlands have commenced but have not been concluded. Until the negotiations conclude successfully it will not be possible to indicate with finality the main features of the proposed agreement or other matters connected therewith.

(e) A Bilateral Investment Protection Agreement has been signed with the United Kingdom.

(f) The main features of the agreement with the United Kingdom are:

- The investments of either country will be protected in the other country;
- Most Favoured Nation Treatment will be accorded by either country to the other country in respect of both investments and investors;
- National Treatment will be accorded by either country to the other country in respect of investments;
- There is a provision for settlement of investment disputes through international arbitration;
- Provision has also been made for providing compensation in case of expropriation/nationalisation;
- It shall continue in force until a year after either Government has given written notice of termination to the other;
- The agreement will become effective only after the exchange of instruments of ratification.

#### Bank Frauds/Dacoities

**1446. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:**  
**SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE:**

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the cases of frauds, robberies/dacoities and irregularities detected in the public sector banks during the 1993 and 1994 so far, State-wise;

(b) the persons held responsible for the above cases;

(c) the action taken against them; and

(d) the amount of compensation paid to the bank employees and customers injured or dies during dacoities in banks?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):**  
(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Trading in Commodity Futures

**1447. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trading in commodity futures is banned at present;

(b) if so, the considerations which have weighed with the Government in permitting the ITC Agro to set up the country's first commodity futures exchange in Bombay;

(c) the functions of this Exchange and the control exercised by Government over it;

(d) whether the Government have by now received the Kabra Commission report;

(e) if so, the salient recommendation thereof; and

(f) the Government's reaction thereto?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):**  
(a) At present, trading in commodity futures is not banned with such trading being allowed in the country in castor seed, pepper, turmeric, gur, hessian and potatoes.

(b) and (c) The Government have not permitted the ITC Agro to set up a commodity futures exchange in Bombay.

(d) to (f) The Kabra Committee, which was appointed by the Ministry of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs & Public Distribution in June, 1993 to review the operations of the forward markets and to assess the role of the Forward Markets Commission to effectively regulate the functioning of futures trading, has since submitted its report to the Government in September, 1994. The aforesaid report of the Kabra Committee has not been published and the same is being examined by the Government.

**Allotment of Shares to PSU Employees**

1448. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the public sector undertakings of the Government of India which have hundred per cent Government holdings are empowered to issue shares to employees after ratification in AGM/EGM;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to amend the norms regarding allotment of shares to the employees of the public sector undertakings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (d) The Government have not formulated any scheme enabling unlisted Public Sector Undertakings to issue new shares to their employees. However, a few such undertakings have proposed to make issue of new equity shares to employees by passing the required resolutions under the Companies Act. These issues are under examination in the Government.

**Change in Import-Export Policies**

1449. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to change present import-export policy in regard to certain chemical substitutes of natural citrenella oil as demanded by the grass growers of North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Review of the Export and Import Policy is an on-going and continuous process and changes are made from time to time as and when considered necessary.

**Attachment of Properties**

1450. SHRI RAMCHANDRA GHANGARE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bombay Income Tax Department has attached the properties of some leading companies recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such action by the Income Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

**World Bank Aided Projects in Bihar**

1451. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of the on-going World Bank Projects in Bihar;

(b) their year of commencement and the expected year of completion of the project;

(c) the projected aid by the World Bank for each project; the aid actually released upto December, 1993 and the aid expected in 1994;

(d) the aid actually received so far in 1994, project-wise;

(e) whether the World Bank has decided to discontinue further aid unless the Government fulfills certain conditions;

(f) if so, the conditions laid down by the World Bank for continuing its aid, project-wise; and

(g) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) A detailed list of World Bank aided on-going projects in the State of Bihar is given in the statement.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

**Statement**

*List of on-going World Bank Aided Projects in Bihar*

(in US \$ Million)

NAME OF THE PROJECT	DATE/YEAR OF COMMENCEMENT	DATE/YEAR OF COMPLETION	PROJECTED AID/LN /CR AMOUNT	AID RECEIPT UPTO DEC 93	AID RECEIPT SO FAR IN 94 (1/94 to 10/94)	EXPECTED AID RECEIPT (11/94 to 3/95)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Bihar Plateau Development	16.3.93	30.6.98	117.00	6.000	0.806	14.009
2. Shrimp & Fish Culture (Multistate)	28.5.92	30.6.99	85.00	4.653	0.754	9.917
3. Population-VII (Multistate)	8.3.91	30.6.98	64.000	19.926	14.010	14.358

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4.	National Water Management (Multistate)	10.8.87	31.3.95	114.000	81.580	33.875	3.937
5.	Technician Education (Multistate)	5.12.90	30.6.98	211.000	67.336	17.502	27.639
6.	National Agriculture Extn. III (Multistate)	5.1.88	31.3.95	67.000	51.096	12.825	9.382
7.	States Road Project (Multistate)	2.3.89	30.6.95	115.000	—	22.630	34.153

### Banking Habits Amongst Working Class

1452. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the Government propose to formulate any scheme to inculcate banking habits in the minds of working classes in the country; and

(b) the percentage of labourers in coal fields, mines, railways, plantations, who have banking habits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) and (b) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to formulate any scheme to inculcate banking habits specifically in the minds of working classes in the country. However, banks are having various deposit schemes suiting the requirements of various classes of the society. The data reporting system does not generate the information regarding the percentage of labourers in coal fields, mines, railways, plantations, who have banking habits.

[Translation]

### Excise Duty Evasions

1453. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2859 on August 12, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information about the evasion of excise duty has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of the details collected the assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2859 has been fulfilled on 11.11.94. A copy of the report is enclosed as statement.

(c) Not applicable.

### Statement

Question No. Date & Name of MP(s)	Subject	Promise Made	When & How Fulfilled	Reasons for Delay
1	2	3	4	5
Unstarred Question No. 2859 dt. 12.8.94 by SQN. LDR. Kamal Chaudhry.	Asking: (a) whether the Government have received information that certain large and multinational companies get their products manufactured by small scale and KVIC units and confine themselves to stamping of their own brands (as in the case of toilet soaps) and packing so as to evade excise duty altogether;	(a) to (c) Information is being collected & will be laid on the Table of the House.	<b>EXCISE DUTY EVASION</b> (a) An Association has represented that some large and multinational companies are avoiding payment of excise duty by getting their soaps manufactured from small scale units and thereafter stamping of their brand is carried out by these multinational companies.	Assurance is being fulfilled within the stipulated period of three months.
	(b) if, so, the mode in which the Government propose to deal with the modus operandi adopted by these companies to evade excise duty; and		(b) Excise duty is imposed on manufacture of goods. In Central Excise Law, mere affixing the trade mark or brand name to an already manufactured article does not amount to manufacture. Packing/repacking of certain goods such as medicaments and detergent powders is specially mentioned in Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 as amounting to manufacture. But no such mention is made with reference to packing/repacking to soaps. As such no excise duty can be charged.	

1	2	3	4	5
	(c) whether the Government propose to consider treating packing of branded toilet, soaps, cosmetics and toiletry goods as part of processing operation for the purpose of excise duty as has been done in the case of detergent powder/cake?		(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at this stage.	

[English]

**Wood-Based Handicrafts**

1454. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have prepared a new policy regarding giving clearance to the projects relating to development of wood-based handicrafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) There is proposal to provide financial assistance for development of wood based handicrafts for export with the assistance from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The Government of India will be the implementing agency and will harness its resources in the area of design, Product development, improved tools, and marketing promotion. The share of UNDP in the project will be to the tune of US \$ 986,000. Under the proposal three existing Common Facility Centres will be strengthened and three new Common Facility Centres are to be established. In addition to these, four wood seasoning plants are to be established.

**Investment In Capital Market by Mauritius FIIS**

1455. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign institutional investors based in Mauritius have made huge investment in the Indian capital market by using the benefits given in the name of overseas investment; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Till December 12, 1994, 28 Entities have been approved by the Securities and Exchange Board of India as sub-accounts of registered Foreign Institutional Investors. The net investment made by these Mauritius based sub-accounts till December 9, 1994 is Rs. 1252.22 crores. These entities are liable to be taxed in terms of the convention entered into between Government of India and the Government of Mauritius for the avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion.

[Translation]

**Award of National Industrial Tribunal**

1456. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears have been paid from the date of implementing the award of the National Industrial Tribunal set up for the officers and employees of the regional rural banks; and

(b) if not, the time by which the arrears are likely to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Revised salary to the Regional Rural Bank (RRB) staff in the new scales of pay consequent to the implementation of the National Industrial Tribunal (NIT) Award was released with effect from 1.1.1991. However, the arrears prior to 1.1.1991 are not yet paid to the RRB staff.

(b) The All India Regional Rural Bank Employee's Association have moved the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in IA.No.1 of 1993 in Writ Petition No. 132 of 1984, inter-alia demanding payment of arrears to the RRB employees. The Hon'ble Supreme Court passed an order on 12th September, 1994 directing the Union of India and National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) to prepare a scheme in consultation with the Employees' Association within four weeks. Government of India have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri K. Basu, General Manager, NABARD with 6 others as Members. The Committee is in the process of consulting the Employees' Associations. The matter was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble Supreme Court who have kindly extended the date of submission of the scheme on or before 31st December, 1994. As soon as the Committee completes consultations with Associations, they shall submit a report to the Government of India.

[English]

### Foreign Tourists

1457. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the extent to which the recent kidnappings of foreign nationals in Kashmir affected tourism industry during October and November, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): According to the information available from the State Government, 578 foreign tourists visited Kashmir Valley during October, 1994 as compared to 750 tourists during October, 1993.

### Vegetable Dyeing

1458. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to develop vegetable dyeing (of clothes) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the vegetable dyeing is preferable to the chemical dyeing in relation to skin; and

(d) if so, the details thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir. Government propose to develop vegetable dyeing of clothes in the country and is giving desired encouragement to scientifically study the scope of using vegetable dyes for dyeing of natural/man-made fibre and fabrics.

(b) Government has given grant from Ministry of Textiles sponsored UNDP supported project for studying the behaviour of natural/vegetable dyes on jute cotton blended yarns. National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) had sponsored a similar project to the IITs, UNCT, Bombay has also undertaken project to study the dyeing characteristics of vegetable dyes.

(c) and (d) This cannot be stated with certainty as systematic studies on effects of natural dyes on skin are not available. In the case of synthetic dyes, a lot of information is available on the toxicity of many dyes. For example, many dyes with benzidine nucleus are banned in several countries. In one of the recent articles on natural dyes, it has been stated that all natural dyes are not eco-friendly; a few exhibit toxicity.

### Imposition of Import Duties on Indian Tobacco by US

1459. PROF. UMMAREDDY VENKATESHWARLU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US authorities has imposed import duties on Indian tobacco;

(b) if so, the details of the trade relations with US on the issue of Indian tobacco; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) While US has not yet effected any changes in the tariff structure on tobacco, a minimum domestic content requirement of 75% was prescribed in US legislation governing cigarette production in USA, in 1993. Upon the matter being raised by interested parties (Indian had a third party interest), a GATT panel has ruled this measure not to be in conformity with US obligations under GATT.

### Calicut Airport

1460. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMCHANDRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether work on the expansion of the runway at the Calicut Airport has commenced;

(b) the total estimated cost of this project and the allocation made therefor;

(c) whether any contribution/funds have been received for the runway expansion or for the development of the airport at Calicut; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 73.46 crores. Out of this Rs. 60 crores will be raised by a Society, set up by the Government of Kerala, from Non-Resident Indians and financial institutions and given as advance to National Airport Authority (NAA). 50% advance will be repaid by NAA after a period of 5 years and remaining 50% after 5½ years.

NAA has made an allocation of Rs. 2 crores in 1994-95 and Rs. 10 crores in 1995-96 for the project

### Foreign Institutional Investors

1461. SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) since when the Government have decided to allow Foreign Institutional Investors to invest in India; and

(b) the 'Sensx' at time of permission and the 'Sensx' at present;

(c) the total amount brought in the core industries and in the consumer industries by Foreign Institutional Investors after such permission;

(d) whether the Government have fixed any limit for investment by Foreign Institutional Investors; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) In terms of the guidelines announced by the Government of India on 14th September 1992, Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) registered with Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) have been permitted to invest in India.

(b) The Bombay Stock Exchange Sensx closed at



3274.85 points on 14.9.92. on 9.12.94 the Sensex closed at 3967.87 points.

(c) According to a study undertaken by SEBI, as on July 27, 1994 the total investments by FIIs in the core sector (which includes industries like Power, Steel, Engineering and Construction, Telecommunication, Cement, Oil & Petrochemical, Mining and Metals, Fertilisers etc.) amounted to Rs. 3452.9 crores and that in the consumer goods sector (which includes industries like consumer Non-Durables, Food Processing, consumer Electronics, etc.) amounted to Rs. 587.7 crores.

(d) and (e) Portfolio investments in primary or secondary markets will be subject to a ceiling of 24% of the issued share capital for the total holdings of all registered FIIs, in any one company. The ceiling would apply to all holdings taking into account the conversions out of fully and partly convertible debentures issued by the company. The holding of a single FII in any company would also be subject to a ceiling of 5% of total issued capital. For this purpose the holding of a single FII.

The maximum holdings of 24% for all non-resident Portfolio Investments, including those of the registered FIIs will also include NRI (Corporate and Non-corporate) Investments, but will not include the following:

(A) Foreign Investments under Financial Collaborations (Direct Foreign Investments) which are permitted upto 51% in all priority areas.

(B) Investment by FIIs through the following alternative routes:

(i) Offshore single/Regional Funds.

(ii) Global Depository Receipts.

(iii) Euro convertibles.

#### **Ban on Export of Aluminium and Its Products**

1462. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of indigenous aluminium metal has increased during the current year in comparison to last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country is facing acute shortage of aluminium for meeting the indigenous demand;

(d) whether the Government have received any representation for ban on export of aluminium and its products made out of indigenous metal so as to overcome the shortage; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The value of export of aluminium metal and semis during April—August, 1994 was Rs. 113 crores (Provisional). The exports during 1993-94 & 1992-93 were Rs. 255 crores and Rs. 383 crores respectively.

(c) and (d) Aluminium production in the country is not sufficient to meet the demand. The gap in the Country's requirement is met through imports.

(e) Import of aluminium metal is freely allowed. Besides, Customs duty on aluminium has also been reduced to facilitate imports.

#### **Master Gain (1992) scheme of UTI**

1463. SHRI A. ASOKARAJ: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether registration of transfer of certificates of Master Gain (1992) Scheme of Unit Trust of India submitted to the Registrar in May, 1993 for transfer has been effected and certificates returned to the transferees; and

(b) if not, the time likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Appeals against Awards by Labour Courts**

1464. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation has filed writ petitions against awards of Labour Courts without the approval of his Ministry;

(b) if so, the details of such cases during 1993 and 1994; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) ITDC has filed three writ petitions against the awards of Labour Courts during the said period. Details of such cases are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) ITDC has sought ex-post-facto approval of the Government and the matter is under consideration.

### Statement

*Details of cases filed by India Tourism Development Corporation as writ petition against the Awards of Labour Courts during the years 1993 and 1994 (upto Nov. 1994)*

Sl. No.	Particulars of Employee(s) involved	Brief particulars of case	Awards of the Labour Court	Write petition filed in Court
1.	Shri N. Cheluvaraju, Houseman Hotel Ashok, Bangalore.	Termination of services for charges of theft, fraud and dishonesty.	Reinstatement with full back-wages by Additional Labour Court, Bangalore.	Karnataka High court
2.	Dr. B. C. Jain, Medical Officer Ashok Hotel, New Delhi.	Termination of services for loss of confidence.	Reinstatement with continuity of service and 50% back wages by Labour Court, Delhi.	Delhi High Court.
3.	Shri C. Ramaiah, Sr. Asstt. Gd.II Hotel Ashok Bangalore.	Termination of services for charges of riotous and disorderly behaviour, subversive of discipline etc.	Reinstatement with 75% back wages by Labour Court, Bangalore.	Karnataka High Court.

### NRIs proposal for setting up of Hotels

1465. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received from the Non-Resident Indians during the last year and the current year till November 30, 1994 for establishing hotels for tourists in the country;

(b) the details of the proposals, out of the above, approved, state-wise; and

(c) the details of incentives, if any, given to the NRIs for establishing hotels for tourists in the country?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) Government has received four proposals from NRIs during the years 1993 and 1994 (Upto November) for setting up hotels at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Surat involving foreign investment of Rs. 65.49 crores. Out of these, two proposals involving foreign investment of Rs. 44.47 crores have already been approved. A statement is attached.

To encourage investment in hotel sector incentives under the Income Tax Act and interest subsidy on loans granted by specified financial institutions to hotels in 1 to 3 star and Heritage categories are available to hotel projects. These incentives are also available to hotel projects set up by NRIs.

### Statement

*NRI proposals for foreign investment approved by the Central Government in 1993 and upto November, 1994 for setting up hotels.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Nature of Activity	Location	Foreign Investment (Rs.lakhs)	Status
<b>1993</b>					
1.	M/s Pan Pacific (P) Ltd.	Hotel Project	Surat (Gujarat)	24.00	Approved
2.	M/s. Inn Realty Hotel Venture	Hotel Dev. Business	Delhi, Bombay etc.	4422.60	Approved

### Small Savings

1466. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government to promote small savings;

(b) if so, the details of the small saving schemes introduced in every State; and

(c) the incentives provided under each scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRSHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details of the small savings schemes and the incentives provided have been indicated in the enclosed statement.

### Statement

#### Small Savings Schemes

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Rate of interest per annum
1.	@Post Office Savings Account	5.5% simple (Individual Account)
2.	*Post Office Recurring Deposit (5 years)	12.5% compounded quarterly (Maturity value is Rs. 20.20 for Rs. 10 denomination)
3.	*Post Office Monthly Income Scheme (6 years)	13% payable monthly plus bonus at 10% of deposit at the end of 6 years.
4.	*Post Office Time Deposit	
	(a) 1 year Deposit	10.5%
	(b) 2 year Deposit	11.00%
	(c) 3 year Deposit	12.00%
	(d) 5 year Deposit	12.5%
5.	**National Savings Certificate, VIII Issue (6-years)	12% Compounded halfyearly (maturity value is Rs. 201.50 for Rs. 100 denomination)
6.	**National Savings Scheme 1992	11%
7.	@Deposit Scheme for Retiring Govt. Employees	10% payable half-yearly.
8.	@Deposit Scheme for Retiring Employees of Public Sector compaines	10% payable half-yearly.
9.	Indira Vikas Patra (5 ½ years)	Amount doubles in 5 ½ years

S.No.	Name of Scheme	Rate of interest per annum
10.	Kisan Vikas Patra (5 ½ years)	Amount doubles in 5 ½ years
11.	@Public Provident Fund Scheme (15 years)	12%

\* Benefit available under Section 80L of Income Tax Act.

\*\* Benefit available under Sections 88 & 80L of Income Tax Act.

@ Interest completely tax-free.

In case of PPF, benefit under Section 88 is also available.

### Revival of Jute Mills

1467. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the nationalised jute mills presently run by the National Jute Manufacturing Corporation (NJMC), state-wise;

(b) whether NJMC is at present facing a resource crunch and is not in a position to run these mills;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government have any rehabilitation package programme for revival of the jute mills under NJMC;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds required for revival of these jute mills;

(f) whether the matter regarding the revival of these mills had been referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR); and

(g) if so, the recommendations of BIFR in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (g) Six nationalised jute mills are under the National Jute Manufacturers Corporation (NJMC). Five jute mills or located in and around Calcutta and 1 at Katihar (Bihar). Out of Rs. 26 crores provided in BE 1994-95, Rs. 23.82 crores have already been sanctioned to NJMC as loan for meeting its losses. Due to continued cash losses and complete erosion of net worth, NJMC has been referred to the Board of Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR). The BIFR has declared the NJMC as a sick company and appointed IRBI as an Operating Agency to examine the turn around scheme. The BIFR has already held three hearings. The Indian Jute Industries Research Association (IJIRA) has submitted a report for turn around strategy/modernisation/rationalisation of NJMC. Its implementation involves grants of reliefs to be provided already provided but to be written off by the Government to the extent of Rs. 1165 crores. The report is under active consideration of the Operating Agency and Government.

### Tourists to Jammu and Kashmir

1468. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of tourists have visited Jammu and Kashmir during 1993 and 1994 upto November, 30;

(b) whether the above figures also include domestic tourists;

(c) the details of parts (a) and (b) above separately during each month;

(d) whether these tourists are provided proper security coverage from entry point of Jammu and Kashmir and uptill tourists destinations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The statistics of month-wise tourist traffic to Jammu and Kashmir during 1993 and 1994 as furnished by the State Government are as given below:—

Month	1993			1994		
	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Domestic	Foreign	Total
January	106236	502	106738	159300	277	159577
February	97956	350	98306	92649	1008	93657
March	239519	325	239844	263052	494	263546
April	343186	567	343753	354603	792	355395
May	365153	608	365761	415679	742	416421
June	520386	2320	522706	520072	2028	522100
July	253919	4767	258686	254435	7032	261467
August	187826	6331	194157	366297	7570	373867
September	294568	2952	297520	292273	3123	295396
October	388006	1112	389118	377544	901	378445
November	238244	385	238629	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
December	258769	625	259394	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total	3293768	20844	3314612	3095904	23967	3119871

N.A. = Not Available

(d) and (e) The police and Para Military Forces do maintain great vigil on the terrorism activities in the State. However, no police cover is given to individual tourists.

(b) and (c) In view of reply to (a) above, questions do not arise.

### Local purchases by Government Departments

1469. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of serious irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in purchase procedure for local purchase followed by the organisations under the Government and the Government Department;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken on those who committed the irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHRA MURTHI): (a) The procedure for the purchase of stores for public service, has been laid down in the General Financial Rules. Ministries/Departments of the Government are required to follow the stipulated procedure. No case of irregularity, in the purchase procedure, as laid down in the General Financial Rules, has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

### Re-orientation of Training programmes in ITIs

1470. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme to re-orient the training programme in the ITIs to suit the requirement of the agro-based and food processing industries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) There is no proposal under consideration of the National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) at present to reorient the training programme in the ITIs to specifically suit the requirement of the agro-based and food processing industries.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Air-Conditioned Taxis**

1471. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have conducted any study regarding the structure of taxi and other transport facilities available in the development countries for the benefit of tourists;

(b) the steps, if any, being taken up by the Government to encourage the institutionalised air-conditioned taxis and other vehicles;

(c) whether the era of liberalisation, a liberal licensing policy has been formulated for air-conditioned taxis and other vehicles;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Some steps taken to improve tourist transport sector are:

1. To encourage setting up of Rent-A-Car industry under the foreign collaboration scheme of the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals, Ministry of Industry.

2. Approved Travel Agents, Tour Operators, Tourist Transport Operators and hoteliers allowed import of air-conditioned cars/coaches at a concessional rate of customs duty.

3. To facilitate interstate tourist transport in India, tax structure rationalised under the All India Permit for Tourist Transport Operators Amendment Rules, 1993.

However, no study has been conducted regarding the structure of taxi and other transport facilities available in the developed countries.

[English]

#### **Mineral Export from Gujarat**

1472. SHRI HARIBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of minerals exported from Gujarat during each of the last three years;

(b) the income earned by the State Government thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the development of the mining industry in the State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) The main minerals exported from Gujarat are bauxite and salt. State-wise export statistics are not maintained.

(c) The National Mineral Policy announced in March, 1993 has dereserved all the 13 minerals which were hitherto exclusively reserved for exploitation by the public sector. The minerals so dereserved are iron ore, manganese, chrome, sulphur, gold, diamond, copper, lead, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten, nickel and platinum group of minerals.

Consequential amendment in the Mines and Minerals

(Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 have been enacted. Any company registered in India as defined in Sub-Section-I of the Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956 is eligible for grant of Prospecting Licence and Mining Lease in respect of minerals. More powers have been delegated to State Governments to facilitate mineral development.

These changes have been made to attract private investment both domestic and foreign and latest state of art technology in the mineral sector so as to speed up the pace of mineral development in the country.

[Translation]

#### **Employment**

1473. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to declare the right to employment as a fundamental right;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the necessary legislation will be enacted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Ceiling on Export of Seeds**

1474. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have imposed ceiling on the grant of permits for export of some varieties of seeds in 1993-94 and 1994-95;

(b) if so, the details of varieties of seeds for which there is a quantitative ceiling with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government propose to liberalise the present policy or undertake a periodic review to eliminate such quantitative ceiling or total ban on export; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) Certain specified seeds and planting materials featuring at serial No. 20, of Part-II, Chapter XVI, of the Export & Import Policy 1992-97 are restricted items which can be exported only under licence.

Exports of seeds, which are treated as commodities such as HPS groundnut, sesame and safflower are allowed freely, while export of niger seed is canalised through National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED). Tribal Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) and National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). Export licences were issued for 21,000MTs of castor seed in 1993-94; in 1994-95, such

licenses are proposed to be granted for 25,000 MTs of this commodity. Quantitative ceilings for other oil seeds have also been released as under:

	1993-94	1994-95
Mustard seed and rape seed.	50,000 MT	50,000 MT
Sunflower seed.	50,000 MT	50,000 MT

The restrictions on export have been imposed with a view to meeting domestic requirements. The provisions of the Exim Policy are periodically reviewed.

#### Revival Package for Sick Units

1475. SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR:  
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADHYAY:  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of revival package of PCUs are pending for approval owing to Government's non-commitment towards providing necessary funds as "Promoter";

(b) whether the BIFR has taken exception to such role of the Government as "Promoter" in respect of the PSUs referred to BIFR;

(c) whether the BIFR has declined to extend further time to the "Promoter" in respect of Central Public Sector Undertakings on the above account indefinitely; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures proposed to be taken in the regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) to (d) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that as on 31.10.1994, the position of the reference of public sector undertaking (both Central and State) was as under:

	Central	State
1. References registered	51	66
2. Dismissed as non-maintainable	2	21
3. Rehabilitation Schemes approved/sanctioned	4	7
4. Winding-up recommended to the concerned High Courts	3	5
5. Draft schemes circulated	2	5
6. Winding up notice issued	5	8
7. Under inquiry	34	20
8. Stay ordered by Courts	4	—

As per the provisions of Sick Industrial Companies

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(Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA), the BIFR has to explore different alternatives for revival of a sick industrial company before forming an opinion that it is just and equitable that the Company be wound up. BIFR has also to give a reasonable opportunity to all concerned, including the Administrative Ministry/State Government and the sick company, to be heard. Any request received for grant of further time has also to be considered by the BIFR. Further, in the case of certain sick Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), BIFR has on request granted time to the Administrative Ministry/State Government and the company concerned to give their final views on issues like induction of additional funds and allied matters, which are essential to reach a final decision as to revival or, in the alternative, closure. In some cases of PSUs, BIFR has asked the operating agencies to explore the possibilities of change of management.

Government have set up a Group of Ministers to periodically review the performance of PSUs, particularly sick enterprises. The functions of the Group of Ministers include, *inter-alia*, to consider in respect of cases of sick PSUs referred to the BIFR, the proposed package of relief to be presented to the BIFR and give directions and guidelines to Ministries for taking a stand or making a commitment on behalf of Government of India before the BIFR.

#### Sick Jute Mills of West Bengal

1476. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal to take over sick jute mills in that State;

(b) if so, the names of such jute mills;

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the names of jute mills taken over so far by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Government of India has so far taken over six jute mills in the country of which five are in the State of West Bengal, i.e., Alexandra, Khardah, Kinnison, National and Union and one the State of Bihar (RBHM). All these six jute mills have been vested with NOMC in 1980.

#### Cut in Military Expenditure

1477. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has asked both India and Pakistan to cut military expenditure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Indian Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

#### Tea Production

1478. DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:

SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is excess tea production in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether excess production lead to slump in the domestic market price of tea;

(d) if so, whether the Assam Tea companies are contemplating stoppage of tea production to sustain price level; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Production of tea during the past three years has been as indicated below:

Year	Production In MN. Kgs.
1991-92	738.58
1992-93	721.09
1993-94	753.53 (Estimated)

(c) As a result of higher production of tea coupled with lower intake of India tea by Russia, Iran and CIS countries, prices of teas at major auction centres have shown a decline.

(d) No, Sir. There were unconfirmed reports of North Indian Tea industry deciding to halt production in North East India from December, 1994 till next season. This has however since been repudiated by the industry.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Production of Rubber

1479. DR. ASIM BALA:

PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of rubber during each of the last three years in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total requirement of rubber during the current year in the country, industry-wise

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to import natural rubber during the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB

MUKHERJEE): (a) the total production of rubber for the last three years in the country, state-wise.

State/UT	1991-92	1992-93 (Tonnes)	1993-94
Kerala	343,109	368,648	408,311
Tamil Nadu	13,975	14,250	14,720
Karnataka	7,260	7,910	8,626
Tripura	1,600	1,740	2,351
A&N Islands	485	515	539
Assam	148	198	301
Meghalaya	45	93	109
Goa	89	89	106
Mizoram	5	3	51
Manipur	12	14	19
Arunachal	12	19	16
Pradesh			
Maharashtra	5	11	11
	366,745	393,490	435,160

(b) The total estimated requirement of rubber for 1994-95 as follows:

	1994-95 (tonnes) (Estimate)
Automobile tyres & Tubes	213,000
Cycle tyres & tubes	67,300
Camel back	31,500
Footwears	50,800
Belts & hoses	33,600
Latex foam	27,400
Cables & wires	1,400
Battery boxes	1,500
Dipped goods	24,300
others	34,100
	485,000

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Joint Ventures with Cuba

1480. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cuba has offered special concession in terms of greater equity participation with more than 51 per cent shares to Indian investors seeking to set up joint ventures in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) No specific offer on greater equity participation with more than 51 per cent shares to Indian investors for setting up joint ventures in Cuba, has been made. However, in a document of "Business Opportunities in Cuba", it has been mentioned that in the case of joint

ventures, foreign financing may exceed Cuban participation where it may be deemed appropriate. The information concerning joint venture opportunities has been disseminated through the concerned association of industries.

### Welfare of Cine Workers

1481. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the welfare activities undertaken by the Government for cine workers during the last three years;

(b) the details of representations received from cine workers for providing better welfare; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Due to resource Constraints the benefits to the Cine Workers from Cine Workers Welfare Fund have been restricted to financial assistance towards education for the children of cine workers and financial assistance for treatment of Cancer and Heart diseases in respect of cine Workers and their family members, who are also being provided medical treatment from dispensaries/hospitals set up under the other Welfare Funds, wherever available.

(b) and (c) Some representations have been received from Cine Workers Associations for increasing the welfare facilities to cine workers. In order to augment the resources position for expanding welfare activities for cine workers, the cess on feature films has been raised with effect from 13.10.1994.

### Internal Work Study Units

1482. SHRI RAJ NARIAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any monitoring of the work done to effect economy by the Internal Work Study Units in various Ministries of the Government of India;

(b) if so, the achievements made by such units during the years 1992, 1993, and 1994, Ministry-wise;

(c) whether the finding reports of these units about staff reduction are being implemented by their administrative ministries strictly;

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to take some tough measures to achieve the object of effecting economies in Government offices;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA

MURTHY): (a) to (c) Internal Work Study Units have been set up in various Ministries/Departments to, *inter alia*, study organisational structures, work methods and procedures, performance standards and norms, staffing patterns etc. Any resultant economy arising out of individual studies, is to be effected by the concerned Ministries/Departments. No central monitoring is done in this regard by the Ministry of Finance.

(d) to (f) Keeping the Government expenditure under control is a continuous exercise. Instructions are issued in this regard from time to time. These instructions include reduction in posts, *inexpenditure* on petrol/diesel, telephones etc.

### Forex Reserves

1483. SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total forex reserves at the end of October and during the last three years on same date; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to manage the huge foreign exchange reserves currently available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY) (a) the total forex reserves including Gold and SDRs at the end of October this year and during the last three years on the same date is given below:

(US \$ million)

1991	1992	1993	1994
5,920	8,995	11,825	23,993

(b) Various steps have been undertaken to moderate the monetary impact of the large foreign exchange reserves. These were as follows:

(i) Phasing out automatic monetisation of the budget deficit over time;

(ii) undertaking open market operations in terms of sales of Government securities;

(iii) increasing the cash reserves ratio for banks;

(iv) altering interest rates on non-Resident Indian deposit Schemes so as to align them with international interest rate structure;

(v) closer monitoring of inflows under Euro issues and larger retention of foreign exchange earnings abroad and their use for imports of capital goods.



### Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

1484. SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:  
SHRI AJOY MUKHOPADYAY:  
SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have released the matching grant to the State for the rehabilitation of bonded labourers under the centrally sponsored scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the details of the unutilized amount surrendered by the State Government, State-wise; and

(d) the number of bonded labourers freed and rehabilitated, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Central shares of assistance released to the State Government under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for rehabilitation of bonded labourers during last three years, State-wise, is as under:

Name of State	Year (Rs. in lakhs)		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Andhra Pradesh	—	26.60	10.41
Bihar	3.28	11.12	6.18
Karnataka	—	—	17.49
Kerala	—	—	.03
Orissa	—	—	.75
Rajasthan	—	5.67	.69
Tamil Nadu	—	—	.59
Total	3.28	43.39	29.14

(c) NIL.

(d) A Statement is enclosed.

### Statement

Details of Bonded Labourers released and rehabilitated.

Name of the State	No. of Bonded Labourers	
	Released	Rehabilitated
Andhra Pradesh	36,289	27,333
Bihar	12,986	11,843
Karnataka	62,708	54,960
Madhya Pradesh	12,804	11,897
Orissa	49,971	46,800
Rajasthan	7,478	5,953
Tamil Nadu	38,886	39,054
Maharashtra	1,382	1,300
Uttar Pradesh	27,489	27,469
Kerala	823	710
Haryana	544	21
Gujarat	64	64
Total	2,51,424	2,27,404

### Pension Scheme

1485. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE:  
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:  
SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN:  
SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposed pension scheme for EPF subscribers;

(b) the reasons for delay in implementing the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The Bill to amend the EPF & MP Act, 1952 for empowering the Central Government to frame a suitable Pension Scheme for the EPF subscribers was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 29th March, 1993. Formulation and implementation of the proposed scheme has been delayed because the Bill is till pending before the House. As the proposal involves amendment of the Act, it is difficult to indicate any time limit in this regard.

### Confiscation of Agar

1486. SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the customs authorities had confiscated the rare wood "Agar" and its oil from Indira Gandhi International Airport on August 10, 1994 amounting to lakhs of rupees;

- (b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;
- (c) if so, the findings of the inquiry;
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) The Customs officials of Indira Gandhi International Airport seized Agarwood and Agarwood oil weighing 6,120 kgs. and 16,123 kgs. respectively totally valued at Rs. 12,24,900/- on 7.8.94 from a passenger's baggage. A show cause Notice for confiscation and peval action, has been issued.

(b) to (d) Yes, Sir. Enquiries have revealed that two invoices produced by the passenger were false. Passenger Shri Sonu Ram attempting to smuggle Agarwood and Agarwood oil has been arrested.

(e) Anti smuggling agencies at the international airports are alert to detect and prevent all smuggling including smuggling of wild life and flora.

#### Overhauling of Aircraft Engines

1487. DR. VISWANATHAM KANITHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India has recently awarded the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, the contract for planning, designing, engineering and maintenance facilities for overhauling of aircraft engines at Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof including expenditure involved in the project;

(c) whether any financial assistance is proposed to be given by the Government to the NIDC in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) In October, 1994 Air India appointed the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited as Project Management Consultant on a deposit work basis for Pratt and Whitney 4056 engine overhaul facility project at Bombay. The cost of the project is Rs. 13.50 crores, approximately.

(c) and (d) Air India will pay 4.47% of the project cost to NIDC as consultancy fees.

[Translation]

#### Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana

1488. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:  
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:  
SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:  
SHRI HARADHAN ROY:  
SHRI A. CHARLES:  
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed youth who have been

sanctioned loan by the public sector banks since the introduction of Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) alongwith the amount disbursed to them, State-wise;

(b) whether some loan applications are still pending with banks;

(c) if so, the steps taken to expedite disposal of such loan applications;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the loan amount provided under the above scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

(b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the receipt of the loan applications and sanction/disbursement thereof is a continuous process throughout the year and hence at any point of time some applications will be pending.

(c) The advances under PMRY was treated as priority sector lending and as per the extent guidelines of RBI, all loan applications upto a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/- should be disposed of within a fortnight and those over Rs. 25,000/- within 8 to 9 weeks by the banks. The banks have been advised to dispose of the applications received under PMRY scheme within this prescribed time.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

#### External Concessional Aid

1489. SHRI N. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Concern over fall in aid to India" as reported in 'Statesman' dated October 16, 1994;

(b) if so, whether concessional aid to India from foreign countries has stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it will have any impact on the economy of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India continues to receive concessional aid from foreign countries and multilateral institutions.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

### Excise Duty Outstanding

1490. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:  
SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAFFATMI:  
SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies against whom maximum amount of excise duty is outstanding;

(b) the total amount outstanding against these companies; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for the recovery of the amount outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

### Strike in Banks

1491. SHRI ANNA JOSHI:  
SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of strikes faced by banking industry since May, 1994 till now;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the demands of the banks employees; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) Indian Banks' Association (IBA) has reported that there have been three all India Strikes by bank employees since May 1994 viz. on 5th May, 11th May and 29th September, 1994.

(b) and (c) Reasons for resorting to strikes by the employees in banking industry were, *inter alia*, against alleged privatisation of banks, for grant of increments/fixed personal allowance to officers on account of computerisation and for early wage revision.

(d) IBA/Government has assured the banks' unions time and again that there is no move to privatise public sector banks and that their public sector character would not be compromised. They have also assured them that there is no threat to their jobs and job security. This position had also been explained personally by the Finance Minister in his meeting with the leaders of the Central Trade Unions on 29.1.1994. Further, the IBA has since signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the major trade unions on wage revision on 8.10.1994 providing for an overall increase in wage bill to the tune of 10.5% costing the banking industry Rs. 388 crores per annum in respect of the Award Staff employees in the public sector banks. Similar discussions with officers associations in the banking industry are in progress.

[Translation]

### Balance of Payment and Balance of Trade

1492. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the countries with which balance of payment/trade balance has been in favour of India during 1993-94;

(b) the countries having surplus and deficit trade balance with India during the above period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to bring favourable balance of trade for India with countries with whom the trade balances are in deficit?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) India's balance of payments is compiled for only a limited number of countries. Data on the balance of payments are available upto 1990-91 only. As regards balance of trade, the major countries with which India had a surplus during 1993-94 are: Bangladesh, Hongkong, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Russia, Singapore, U.S.A. etc. The major countries with which India had a deficit in the balance of trade accounting for a major percentage of the country's trade deficit are Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Iran, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, the U.K. etc.

(c) In order to increase exports, the Government have taken major steps for liberalisation of trade which include flexibility in export linked imports, reduction in import licensing, removal of procedural irritants through simplification of policy and procedures and pruning of negative list of exports. Export promotion is a continuous and ongoing process and a collaborative effort between Government and trade and industry. All possible steps are taken to boost exports in consultation with trade and industry. The States are also being increasingly involved in the export promotion process through schemes like EPIP etc.

### Gatt Agreement

1493. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARI:  
SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:  
SHRI SIMON MARANDI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of impact of Dunkel proposals on Indian agriculture, subsidies, level of import content in consumption, scrapping of public distribution system, intellectual property rights and seed patenting;

(b) the reaction of the Government in respect of each of the items mentioned above; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ameliorate these adverse impacts?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) The thrust of the Agreement on Agriculture is to reduce trade distorting subsidies and to liberalise trade in agricultural products by reducing tariff

and non tariff barriers. As regards intellectual property rights our laws are mostly at par with international standards. We will be required to amend our patents law in accordance with the transition arrangements. We would need to consider fresh legislation in respect of geographical indications, layout designs of integrated circuits and undisclosed information. While there is no obligation to provide for patenting of seeds, a sui generis system of plant variety protection needs to be provided.

India has not undertaken any reduction commitments in respect of the domestic support to agriculture, nor has it taken any commitment on minimum market access. Thus the agreement does not affect our policies and programmes for the development of agriculture. The public distribution system is also not affected. Plant variety protection, as it does not affect the rights of farmers to re-plant and exchange seeds on the rights of researchers, would be in our own interest. The TRIPs Agreement provides a transition period and safeguards to deal with any abuse of intellectual property rights.

The Uruguay Round results on the whole would be advantageous to us in increasing our exports.

#### Value Added Tax System

1494. SHRI MOHAN SINGH (DEORIA):  
SHRI TARA SINGH:  
SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL:  
SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL:  
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have constituted a Committee to examine all aspects of tax reforms especially the introduction of a new Value Added Tax System in the country;

(b) if so, whether this Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main recommendations thereof;

(d) whether the Government propose to introduce the Value Added Tax System;

(e) if so, the details of the plan worked out in this regard; and

(f) if not, the time by which the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) A Committee of State Finance Ministers has been constituted to go into all aspects of tax reform including introduction of the Value Added Tax.

(b) No, Sir.

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

(d) to (f) All aspects of tax reform including introduction of Value Added Tax are being gone into by the Committee of State Finance Ministers. The report of the Committee is awaited.

[English]

#### Writing off of Bad Debts

1495. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether public sector banks follow a practice of writing off technically certain bad debts and keep them as debts under collection for the purpose of Pursuing recovery;

(b) if so, the amount of debts actually written off and technically written off by each of the last three years; and

(c) the amount of recoveries made during the above period and the manner in which these recoveries are accounted for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The amount of recovery of debts under collection year-wise is not available. The accounting of recoveries in respect of bad debts will depend on whether bad debt has been provided for leaving the account in the ledger intact or whether the bad debt has actually been written off in the ledger itself. In the former case, the recovery while being credited to the borrowal account in respect of which the recovery has been made, the provision made against the account is treated as excess and utilised for some other accounts at the year end or taken to profit and loss A/c. In the latter case, the amount will be credited to bad debt recovered account, or other account of a similar nature.

#### Foreign Tourists

1496. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:  
SHRI K.M. PALA MATHEW:  
DR. SUDHIR RAY:  
MAJ. GEN. (RETD).  
BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of officials have been frequently going abroad for wooing foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof during 1994 (till November 30) including the details of expenditure incurred;

(c) the results of such visits;

(d) whether the Government have any specific plan of action or policy framework with regard to methodology of wooing foreign tourists; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Tourism promotion is a continuous process and as such promotional delegations have been visiting tourism generating markets. In addition

the officials also attended the meetings of various international bodies of which India is a member.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Such promotional visits and participations in the international meetings helps in increasing tourist arrivals. In 1994 it was up by 17.2% up to September, 1994 as compared to previous years. In October, 1994 there was a decline of about 34.8% following the plague scare. After active steps being taken by the Department of Tourism the decline was reduced to 16.9% by November, 1994 end. December 1994 has so far shown a positive growth.

To increase the tourist traffic to India, the Department of Tourism invites travel agents, media persons, travel writers, decision makers, international conference organisers, etc. for generating interest in India as a tourist destination. Media campaigns are undertaken and advertising support to tour companies abroad is provided. Assistance is given to Indian travel and hotel industry for development of international tourism to India. Visits of tourism delegations which includes members of the Hotel and Tourism industry abroad is a part of the promotional activities undertaken by the Department.

#### Statement

Visits undertaken	Expenditure incurred (Rupees) (As per sanctions)
1	2
To attend Pacific Asia Travel Association (PATA) Annual Conference and PATA World Chapter Conference	1,30,622.00
To attend World Tourism Organisation Executive Council Session and Technical Seminar	1,07,492.00
To attend International Conference and Convention Association Meeting.	96,945.00
To Finalise Tourism Agreement at Bucharest and Sophia	1,34,568.00
Visit of OSD to Minister (CA&T) on Promotional tour to Bulgaria, Romania, South Africa, Brazil and Argentina to accompany the Minister.	3,05,528.00
To attend 34th Congress and Expo Latin American Agencies at Madrid.	1,04,354.00
Visit of two officials with Minister (CA&T) on Promotional tour to south Africa, Argentina and Brazil.	2,11,908.00 1,91,863.00
To attend 30th Meeting of World Tourism Organisation (WTO) Commission for South Asia at Colombo	33,676.00
To attend Tourism Promotion cum Supervisory Tour at New Zealand, Australia & Singapore	1,48,591.00
To attend meeting of group of Experts on Joint Promotion of SAARC Region as Tourist destination	13,856.00

1	2
Tourism Promotional visit to UK & France	1,34,126.00
To attend the meeting of the Technical Committee of SAARC	5,690.00
To attend the World Conference of Tourism Ministers	1,24,710.00
Tourism Promotional Visit to France, Italy, UK & Germany	1,33,441.00
To attend Indo German Tourism Committee at Bonn	78,582.00
To attend World Tourism Organisation Executive Council Meeting.	98,297.00
Total:	20,54,249.00

[Translation]

#### Minimum Wages Advisory Committee

1497. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Minimum Wages Advisory Committees were constituted at regional level in 1987;

(b) if so, the number of such Committees in the country;

(c) the average number of members in each Committee;

(d) whether these Committees have given suggestion to the Government from time to time about the disparities in pay scales, remunerations and daily wages prevailing in various sections;

(e) if so, the details of the recommendations given by each Committee and the dates when these recommendations were given; and

(f) the expenditure borne by Union Government and the State Governments for holding meetings of the Committees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (f) The Government as a follow up of the recommendations of the Indian Labour Conference, 1985 have set up six regional Minimum Wages Advisory Committees in 1987.

The composition of the Committee is as indicated below:—

S. No.	Region	States/UTs covered
1.	Eastern Region	West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, Sikkim, Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
2.	North Eastern Region	Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram.
3.	Southern Region	Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Pondicherry, Lakshdweep.

4. Northern Region Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Delhi, Chandigarh.
5. Western Region Maharashtra, Gujarat, Goa, Daman Diu, Dadar & Nagar Haveli.
6. Central Region Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh.

The Committee comprises of a representative of Ministry of Labour and one each of the representative of the State Govt./UT administrations. The meeting of the Committee is chaired by the representative of the Ministry of Labour. The meeting is convened in the different State/UTs in the region by rotation. The agenda of the meetings is prepared by the Ministry of Labour on receipt of the material from the State Govts. The secretariat assistance and other arrangements in connection with holding of the meeting are made by the host State.

The first round of meetings of these Committees were held for Southern Region in Madras on 9th Oct. 1987, Eastern Region in Calcutta on 31.10.1987, Northern Region in Delhi on 12.12.1987, Western Region in Bombay on 17.12.1987, and North Eastern Region at Guwahati on 9-10 Jan, 1992. The first round of meeting of the Central Region could not take place due to various reasons.

The second round meeting of the Committees were held the Eastern and North Eastern Region on 29th-30th Sept., 1994 Bhubaneshwar, the Southern Region on 4th Oct., 1994 at Trivandrum and the Central & Northern Regions on 25th Oct., 1994 at Jaipur. The meeting of the Western Region is proposed to be held in Dec., 1994.

The meeting of the first round as well as of the second round have made a number of recommendations on minimum wages. These include reduction of disparities in minimum wages between different States, within the same Region, provision of a component of special allowance linked to consumer price indices, to revise the minimum wages in two years wherever the special allowance linked to consumer price indices is not provided, to enhance the penal provisions under Minimum Wages Act, to strengthen enforcement of Minimum Wages Act, to give wide publicity to the provisions of Minimum Wages Act, to have better inter State Coordination in the implementation of Minimum Wages Act, etc. All these recommendations have been communicated to the concerned State/Union Territories for implementation.

The representatives of the Ministry of Labour as well as of the States/UT attended the meeting in their official capacity and no expenditure was borne by the host States on this account. The secretarial assistance to the meeting and other arrangement for the meeting were also made using the existing official machinery of the host State.

[English]

#### Foreign Currency

1498. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether officials of the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence busted a major international gang involved in

the illegal, export of foreign currencies from India to Dubai on November, 1994;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to effectively check such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) and (b) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence had seized assorted foreign currency of 33 countries valued at Rs. 79,29,547/- from a passengers baggage on 29.10.94 at Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. Investigations conducted have revealed that the illegal export of foreign currency, was for purposes of organising smuggling from abroad.

(c) Anti-smuggling campaign has been further intensified at all the International Airports including Indira Gandhi International Airport, Delhi. Measures taken to curb smuggling include greater surveillance over sensitive areas at the Airport, intensified intelligence and investigating activities, screening of baggage of passengers coming from sensitive flights.

Sophisticated equipments such as baggage x-ray machines and metal detectors are being used. Close coordination is being maintained amongst all the agencies concerned in the detection and prevention of smuggling.

#### Irregularities in schemes of BCCI

1499. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some irregularities in schemes of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International were detected in 1985 and 1986;

(b) if so, whether any action was taken against the bank in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government have taken steps to ensure that strict action is taken against foreign banks on detection of any irregularities committed by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that during its inspection of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) with reference to the position as on 22nd February, 1986, the following irregularities were observed in the Scheme known as Customer Funds Management Scheme (CFM), introduced by the bank, whereby the customers placed their funds at the disposal of the Bank for discounting of the bills co-accepted by the bank:

- (i) The funds accepted by the bank under CFM Scheme were to be treated as normal deposits instead of treating them as bills discounted. Accordingly, the Bank should have taken the above funds for calculation of SLR and CRR.

- (ii) the co-acceptance of the bills was granted free of commission.

(b) and (c) RBI has intimated that the Bank gave its compliance to RBI's above inspection findings under CFM Scheme. This position was also subsequently confirmed in the RBI's inspection report with reference to its position as on 7th January, 1988. In view of this no action against the Bank was considered necessary by the RBI.

(d) RBI has since been empowered to take penal action in respect of banks operating in India (including foreign banks) on detection of irregularities committed by them.

#### Loans to Small Scale Industries

500. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of loan applications received from small scale industries by the public sector banks in Maharashtra during the last three years and the amount sanctioned thereof till date;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide timely financial assistance to applicants/small scale units for avoiding industrial sickness;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) The date reporting system of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate the data in the manner asked for. However, as per the information provided by the RBI, the number of accounts and the amount disbursed to the small scale Industries (SSI) by all scheduled commercial banks in Maharashtra during the three years ending June 1992 (latest available) are as under:

(Rs crore)

Position as on the last Friday of	Number of Accounts	Amount disbursed
June 1990	26243	635.81
June 1991	27870	667.31
June 1992	24917	811.57

(b) to (d) RBI has reported that it has issued guidelines to all scheduled commercial banks for timely and adequate flow of credit to the SSI sector to avoid sickness. Besides specifying the time frame for the disposal of applications, banks are required to meet the legitimate requirements of the SSI sector. In the event of rejection or curtailment of the limits of SSI units, all such cases are required to be put up to the next higher authority who should carefully look into so as to ensure that the entrepreneurs are not put to unnecessary

hardships.

#### Excise Duties Collection from Synthetic Filament Yarns

1501. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'The Economic Times' dated November 21, 1994 regarding steep fall in Polyester Filament Yarn (PFY) revenue collection;

(b) if so, the excise duty collections during first six months of separately for PFY, NFY, polypropylene Filament Yarn, Texturised PFY and Synthetic Sowing Thread and in the corresponding months of the year 1993-94;

(c) whether the collections so made are on Government's projected lines;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the target of excise duty collection from the synthetic filament yarn?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) Projections of revenue are made collectively for all synthetic filament yarns and budget estimates are not made for individual synthetic filament yarn separately. The S.B.E. for all synthetic filament yarns and sewing thread including synthetic monofilament and waste falling under heading No. 54.01 to 54.07 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985 put together for the financial year 1994-95 is Rs. 2300 crores against which Rs. 892.65 crores (provisional) have been collected till September '94.

(d) and (e) It is not possible to indicate at this stage whether the budget estimates for synthetic filament yarns will be achieved. The following factors will have a bearing on the revenue realisation for synthetic filament yarns. In the budget 1994, the excise duty on Nylon Filament Yarn was reduced from Rs. 57.50/kg (which worked out to an average of 45% ad valorem for standard varieties at the pre-budget prices) to 34.5% ad valorem. The excise duty on non-textured Polyester Filament yarn was also reduced from Rs. 69/kg to Rs. 62.10/kg. Although the incidence of excise duty imposed on textured polyester filament yarn works out to be Rs. 10.35/kg over and above the non textured yarn duty of Rs. 62.10 per kg, the revenue from textured yarn is likely to be less than calculated at this rate as the General Small Scale exemption Scheme has been extended to textured yarns. Thus, the revenue contribution from the textured yarns may not be very significant. Further, in this budget the excise duty on the major chemicals going into the manufacture of these

yarns was increased by 5% which has resulted in increased availability of Modvat credit and thereby reducing the contribution from polyester and nylon filament yarn to the extent of increase in excise duty on inputs. The extension of Modvat for capital goods used in the manufacture of yarns will also have the effect of reducing the revenue realisation from synthetic filament yarn.

#### Loan Facility to NRIs

1502. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provide loan facilities to those NRIs who invest capital in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the loan facilities provided to NRIs by the banks and financial institutions during the last three years and the current year, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

#### Beedi Workers

1503. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of cess collected from the beedi factories of Maharashtra during the last three years; and

(b) the amount spent on the welfare of beedi workers during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Statement of Collection of Cess on beedis and expenditure incurred on welfare of Beedi Workers in Maharashtra, during the three years.

Year	Cess Collection	Expenditure
	(Rs. in thousands)	
1991-92	9173	8270
1992-93	9454	9344
1993-94	9238	13741

#### Construction of Airport at Bharuch

1504. SHRI CHANDUBHAI DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat has sent any proposal to construct an airport at Bharuch; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Export of Tea to Russia

1505. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether repeated complaints have been made by the Russian importers about inferior quality of tea being supplied by India;

(b) whether the Indian Embassy in Russia pointed out in August, 1993 that the tea industry should take the issue of quality of tea being exported more seriously; and

(c) if so, the steps the Government propose to take to enforce strict quality standards for testing of samples of tea prior to issue of export licenses?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Complaints were received by the Tea Board in 1993 against a few Indian exporters for export of sub-standard and inferior quality teas to Russia and some of the CIS countries.

(b) Indian Embassy in Russia had sent reports in June, 1993 recommending quality control of tea exported to Russia.

(c) In order to enforce strict quality control in exports of tea to Russia, exporters have been advised to obtain quality certificates from SGS, India or any other agency recognised by the Russian importers before obtaining shipment licenses for export to Russia/CIS countries. Exports to Russia under the debt repayment mechanism have also been brought under compulsory preshipment inspection.

[Translation]

#### Training to Afghanistan Pilots

1506. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Afghanistan have requested the Government of India to impart training to their pilots;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have acceded to the request;

(c) if so, the conditions of training and also the period of training; and

(d) the time by which the training is likely to be imparted?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a): Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The Government of Afghanistan have been assured that the request would be considered keeping in



view requirement of our students and availability of aircraft at Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi.

#### World Bank Aid for Solar Energy

1507. SHRI AMAR PAL SINGH:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have entered into any agreement with the World Bank for promotion of solar energy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the World Bank has imposed a condition that the agreement is liable to be cancelled if the solar energy produced is not used in the rural sector; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The World Bank has provided a line of credit of US\$ 55 million to the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency. The objective of the World Bank assistance is to encourage the establishment of sustainable product supply, delivery, after sale service and financial mechanisms to support marketing of photovoltaic products on a commercial scales in the country.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

#### Concessions to Blind Persons

1508. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:  
SHRI K.G. SHIVAPPA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether blind persons get some concession for travelling by air;

(b) whether there is a persistent demand by the associations of handicapped persons in the country to extend this concession to the companions also; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Due to high cost of operations, such concession to companions is not possible.

#### Closure of Branches of Central Bank of India

1509. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the Central Bank of India proposed to be closed down;

(b) the circumstances leading to the closure;

(c) the number of employees likely to be affected as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to avert the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has intimated that while allocating the recapitalisation funds for 1993-94, it was agreed to by Central Bank that they would close down 10 unviable/loss making branches in urban/metropolitan areas and convert into satellite office 50 rural/semi-rural/semi-urban branches. However, the Bank had not closed any loss making branch during the year 1993-94. The Bank had only converted three loss making rural branches into satellite offices.

#### Garment Export Entitlement Allotment Policy

1510. SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:  
DR. VASANT NIWRUTTI PAWAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any request from exporters seeking amendments in the provisions of the Garment Export Entitlement Allotment Policy (Quota Policy), 1994-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) Government have received various representations from the trade, including some conflicting representations on different aspects of the Long Term Garment Export Entitlement Allotment Policy (1994-96). These representations, *inter alia* relate to permitting direct transfer between registered exporters without the medium of Registered Quota Agents, increasing the base period of calculation of Past Performance Entitlement (PPE) and Non Quota Exporters Entitlement (NQE) from one year to two years, increasing the number of options under NQE, earmarking certain percentage of annual level for the First Come First Served (FCFS) System, change in the definition of new Manufacture—Exporters, restricting transfer of entitlements during June—September period to 50% of the entitlements etc. Government have considered all the representations and have accepted the recommendations made in some of them, for implementation.

#### Euro Issue Guidelines

1511. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have revised Euro Issue Guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (c) The Euro Issue guidelines have been partially modified through a Press-Note dated 28.10.1994. In terms of these guidelines, the stipulation for deployment of Euro issue proceeds within one year from the closing date of the issue has been removed. Further the issuing companies are required mandatorily to retain the Euro-issue proceeds abroad to the repatriated as and when expenditure for the approved end uses (including upto 15% earmarked for general corporate restructuring uses) are incurred. A relaxation of the approved end uses criteria will be allowed to enable select All India Financial Institutions to access the Euro market considering the multiplier effect and generally beneficial impact for small and medium industries who are unable themselves to access the Euro market.

These guidelines become operative from the date of issue of the press Note i.e. from 28.10.1994.

#### Closure of Sick Industries

1512. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sick industries referred to the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction during the last year;

(b) the details of the above industries closed down during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate the staff of the above industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that out of the 223 references received by it during 1993 and 38 references of 1992 which were under scrutiny and carried forward, 152 references were registered by the BIFR under Section 15 of the Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 (SICA).

(b) and (c) BIFR has reported that after making an enquiry under Section 16 of SICA and after considering all the relevant facts and circumstances and after giving an opportunity of being heard of all concerned, it formed the opinion under Section 20(1) of SICA that 9 cases of sick industrial companies were not likely to make their net worth exceed the accumulated losses within a reasonable time while meeting all their financial obligations and as a result the companies were not likely to become viable in future and that it was just and equitable that the companies should be wound up. The said opinion was forwarded by the BIFR to the concerned High Court for further action under the Companies Act. The details of the above 9 companies State-wise are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the Company	State
1.	Kanhaya Packaging Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Ashutosh Tex-O-Pak Ltd.	Gujarat
3.	Ranga Cables Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
4.	Premier Poly Coaters Ltd.	Kerala
5.	New Precision (I) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh

6.	Shri Ramlingeshwar Agro Processors Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
7.	A.P. Scooters Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Karnataka Implement & Machinery Company Ltd.	Karnataka
9.	Shayadri Glass Works Ltd.	Maharashtra

#### Export of Rice

1513. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target has been fixed for the export of basmati rice during the current year;

(b) if so the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to boost the export of basmati rice?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) (a) and (b) } No Sir.

(c) The Minimum Export price on basmati rice was abolished on 3.1.1994. Exports of basmati rice are allowed freely. Government have taken a series of measures to create an environment which is conducive to exports of agricultural commodities, including basmati rice. Some such steps are the facility to set-up 100% export oriented units, eligibility to import capital goods on concessional duty, availability of concessional credit, simplification of pre-shipment inspection procedures etc. Ministry of Agriculture also has an ongoing scheme for incentives on the use of certified seeds of basmati rice varieties of export quality.

[Translation]

#### Setting up New Banks in Gujarat

1514. SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued or proposed to issue licenses for setting up new banks in Gujarat with the help of State Government/State Government sponsored institutions;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether other State Governments have also submitted proposal for setting up new banks; and

(d) if so, the details and the present position thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has not issued any licence for setting up of new banks in Gujarat with the help of State Government/State sponsored institutions. However, RBI had on 22nd January, 1994, issued 'in principle' approval to Gujarat State Fertilizers Company Ltd. a joint sector public limited company, to set up a new bank in the private sector with its head quarters at Ahmedabad, subject to certain terms and conditions.

(c) and (d) RBI has intimated that it has not so far

received any proposal for setting up of new banks in the private sector from any State Government.

#### Loans to SC/ST Unemployed Youths

1515. SHRI BARE LAL JATAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise number of unemployed youths belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh who have applied for bank loans to set up big, medium and small industries during the last three years; and

(b) the number of persons to whom loans were sanctioned and granted and total amount of loans sanctioned during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

[English]

#### Smuggling of Copper Wire

1516. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of copper wire in the country has been on the increase resulting in heavy loss to the State exchequer; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to check the smuggling of copper wire?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Customs authorities remain vigilant against smuggling activities, including smuggling of copper wire. Close coordination is also being maintained among all Central and State Government agencies concerned with the prevention and detection of smuggling. No smuggling of copper wire has been reported either by the seizing agencies or by the intelligence agencies, since financial year 1991-92, except in Indo-Nepal Border. The seizures of copper wire in this area are as follows:

Financial year	Value of copper wire seized
1991-92	Rs. 1,64,400/-
1992-93	Rs. 10,36,700/-
1993-94	Rs. 64,000/-
1994-95	
(Upto 30th November, 94)	Nil

[Translation]

#### Loans to Big Industrial Houses

1517. SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of loans provided by nationalised banks to twenty big industrial houses during the year 1993 and during the first six months of 1994, industrial house-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): The criterion for classifying big business houses has not been specified in the Question. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the funds based and non-fund based credit limits enjoyed by 20 big industrial houses ranked according to size of the fund based limits from all scheduled commercial banks and financial institutions as on March 31, 1993 (lastest available) amounted to Rs. 17,317.63 crores and Rs. 9,194.89 crores respectively. The details regarding the individual constituents of banks and financial institutions cannot be divulged in terms of the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks and financial institutions as also the provisions of Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983.

#### Textile Trade Show

1518. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to arrange Textile Trade Show of India to provide textile markets related information and to give a real boost to the textile industry and also to help the industry to become more competitive for the world market;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The India Trade Promotion Organisation to organising a composite textile exhibition named "TEXTILES INDIA" from January 18-21, 1995 at Bombay with the active support of the Ministry of Textiles and various Export Promotion Councils and apex bodies related to textiles. This is the first comprehensive exhibition on textiles which will cover yarns, fabrics and made-ups to cotton, silk, jute, wool, rayon and synthetic fibres. The purpose of this exhibition is to project the wide range of India's textiles before international buyers as well as to provide an exposition of our fabric base to our manufacturers of garments for production of high quality garments.

(c) Does not arise.

### Modernisation of Airports in Gujarat

1519. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work relating to modernisation of airports in Gujarat has been proceeding according to the schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to complete the work according to the schedule?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) (a) and (b) Details of the various projects undertaken by National Airports Authority (NAA) in Gujarat is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) Work only on the Terminal Building at Vadodara has been delayed by two months. NAA is continuously monitoring the progress of the work so that it can be completed expeditiously.

#### Statement

- (1) AHMEDABAD: Primary and Secondary Surveillance Radars are being installed at an estimated cost of Rs. 30.00 crores. The work of installation is expected to be completed by July, 1995.
- (2) VADODARA: A new terminal building is under construction at a cost of Rs. 11.43 crores and is expected to be completed by March, 1995. The resurfacing of runway has already been completed at a cost of Rs. 2.05 crores. The Instrument Landing System (ILS) and Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) are being installed at a cost of Rs. 3.00 crores. This work is expected to be completed by December, 1994. The construction of boundary wall at a cost of Rs. 1.77 crores and ground safety services at a cost of Rs. 0.85 crores will be completed by September, 1995 and December, 1995 respectively.
- (3) RAJKOT: The runway is proposed to be resurfaced. ILS, DME and DVOR (Doppler Very High Frequency Omni Range) are being installed at an estimated cost of 4.50 crores. Installation of ILS is expected to be completed by December, 1994.
- (4) BHUJ: (i) A passenger terminal is planned to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crores subject to the availability of land.  
(ii) DVOR and DME are being installed at a cost of Rs. 2.10 crores. The work is likely to be completed by August, 1995.
- (5) PORBANDER: A new passenger terminal is proposed to be constructed at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.00 crores and is expected to be completed in 2 years from the date of award.

- (6) JAMNAGAR: VOR and DME is proposed to be installed at an estimated cost of Rs 2.00 crores and is expected to be installed by August, 1995.

### Offences Under Direct Tax Laws

1520. SHRIMATI DIPIKA H. TOPIWALA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has liberalised its guidelines for compounding of offences under the direct tax laws;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the objectives behind this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Central Board of Direct Taxes vide its letter dated 30th September, 1994 has issued liberalised guidelines for compounding of offences punishable under the Direct Tax Laws. The new guidelines are in the nature of directions to Chief Commissioners/Directors General of Income-tax for the proper composition of offences. The guidelines prescribe conditions which should be satisfied before accepting the assessee's request for compounding of offence/s. They also provide different scales of compounding fee for compounding of offences punishable under various sections of Direct Tax Laws.

(c) The guidelines have been issued with the objectives of ensuring objectivity in compounding of offences, reducing pendency of prosecutions before the Courts and removal of unintended hardship to the taxpayers.

### Ban on Imports by Pakistan

1521. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has banned all import, from India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government of Pakistan had issued an Order on 10.10.1994, banning all imports from India for a period of 3 months.

(b) The Order did not specify a reason, but it was understood to be on account of the plague.

(c) The matter was taken up and pursued with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan lifted the ban on 17.11.1994.

### Reduction In I.A. Services

1522. SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have reduced the services of the Indian Airlines, owing to the services of private airlines, during the last three years;

(b) if so, the total number of flights cancelled, year-wise;

(c) the names of cities in which these have been cancelled?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Private Banks

1523. SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directive from the Government to private banks is in force to the effect that private banks pay back the deposits alongwith full interest thereon to the depositors in the event of their closure;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the manner in which the interest of the deposit holders in private banks are to be protected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) has intimated that Section 16 of the DICGC Act, 1961, which has been extended to all the private banks in all the States in the country (except the State of Sikkim), safeguards the interests of depositors of insured banks. As per the provisions of the said Act, whenever a bank is wound up or taken into liquidation or is amalgamated with another bank, the DICGC shall be liable to pay to every depositor an amount upto a limit fixed by the DICGC from time to time in consultation with the Government of India in respect of his deposit in that bank in the same capacity and in the same right. The limit prevalent at present is Rs. 1,00,000. For this purpose, the liability of the DICGC shall be limited to the deposits as on the date of cancellation of the registration and all the amount of deposit shall be determined after deducting therefrom any ascertained sum of money which the insured bank may be legally entitled to claim by way of set off against the depositor in the same right.

[English]

### Aid to persons killed or injured during Bank Robberies

1524. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have issued any guidelines for providing compensation to those who die or suffer injuries during bank robberies and for paying reward for those who foil such robberies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of banks robberies during each of the last three years in Bihar, bank-wise; and

(d) the number of victims/bereaved compensated/rewarded in Bihar during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Modified IPRS for Steel Exporters

1525. SHRI ANAND RANTA MAURYA:  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement a revised International Price Re-imbursement Scheme (IPRS) for allowing supplies of iron and steel products to Indian engineering exporters to be treated as deemed exports;

(b) if so, the broad features of the new scheme; and

(c) the amount of claims under IPRS still pending owing to insufficient funds and the impact of the new scheme on the small and medium sized engineering exporters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government is considering a Scheme for supply of steel raw materials to Engineering Goods Exporters by indigenous steel producers against issue of bulk import licences for duty free import of inputs by Steel Producers. The proposed scheme is expected to enable the Engineering Goods Exporters specially those in the small and medium sector to obtain steel from domestic sources at discounted prices;

(c) The total outstanding claims under the International Price Reimbursement Scheme (IPRS) as on 5.12.94 was Rs. 387.70 crores.

[Transiation]

### Plantation Labour

1526. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of plantation labour, state-wise;

(b) the average annual income of plantation labourers;

(c) the details of committees/commission constituted by the Government to study the problems faced by the plantation labourers; and

(d) the details of the recommendations made thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (d) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Revival for Sick Textile Mills**

1527. SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:  
SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned some amount for revival of sick textile mills in Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total amount sanctioned so far; and

(c) the time by which the sanctioned amount is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No, Sir. Ministry of Textiles has not sanctioned any amount for revival of sick textile mills to Gujarat and Maharashtra.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

**'New Economic Policy'**

1528. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have analysed the impact of new economic policy on rural economy particularly the farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Growth in agricultural production and incomes had been quite good in recent years. There has also been a massive increase in the Central Plan allocation for Rural Development from Rs. 3100 crores in 1992-93 (BE) to Rs. 7010 crores in 1994-95 (BE). However, it is too early to make an in-depth analysis of the impact of new economic policy on the rural economy.

**Irregularities in ITDC**

1529. SHRI SUDHIR SAWANT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some cases of irregularities by the officials of India Tourism Development Corporation came to the notice of the Government during 1993 and 1994 so far;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken against the officials found guilty; and

(d) the steps taken to check recurrence of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The requisite information is given in the enclose statement.

(d) Surprise checks/inspections have been increased by Vigilance Department and systems being followed by different departments have been analysed to plug irregularities. Review Meetings of Vigilance cases are taken by the Department of Tourism.

**Statement**

*Details of cases of alleged irregularities received through the Ministry of Tourism in respect of Irregularities by ITDC, Officials from January 1993 to October 1994*

Sl. No.	Name & designation of the alleged official	Complaint received from	DOT/Ministry Ref. No. and Date	Gist of the complaint	Whether reply sent to DOT or not	Action taken by ITDC in the matter
<b>(A) Period January to December, 1993</b>						
1.	Sh. M.N. Gupta Vice President	All India ITDC Workers Federation	Jt. Secy DO No. 11/2/93-PSU(T), dated 10 March 93	Misuse of official position for personal gains	Yes	Cautionary letter issued
2.	Sh. Y.P. Kapoor Sr. Vice President	All India Mazdoor Janta Union (Mrs. Kamla Sinha, MP)	DOT letter No. 1517/93-PSU(T), dated 13.5.93	Favouritism and misuse of official position	No	Advisory Memo issued
3.	Sh. M.N. Gupta, Vice President Sh. R.C. Gupta General Manager	Aashok Hotel Employees Union (Sh. Inder Jeet Gupta, MP)	Jt. Secy letter No. 11/2/93-PSU(T) dated 7.6.93	Misuse of official position for personal gains	Yes	Matter under consideration of competent authority in respect of Sh. M.N. Gupta. Charge sheet issued to Sh. R.C. Gupta
4.	Mrs. Usha Ahluwalia General Manager	ITDC Trade Union Federation (Mrs. Kamla Sinha, MP)	DOT letter No. 154/93-PSU(T) dated 23.7.93	Misuse of official power and position	No	Investigation completed. Appropriate action being taken
5.	Sh. Y.P. Kapoor Sr. Vice President	All India ITDC Mazdur Janta Union (Mrs. Kamla Sinha, MP)	PS to Minister by No. 1/13MOS(T) VJP/93, dated 5.1.93	Favouritism and shielding employees	Yes	Not substantiated, Case closed

Sl. No.	Name & designation of the alleged official	Complaint received from	DOT/Ministry Ref. No. and Date	Gist of the complaint	Whether reply sent to DOT or not	Action taken by ITDC in the matter
6.	Sh. Somnath Chakravorthy, Accountant	Sh. Rajesh Kumar, MP and Bhartiya Railway Upbhokta Sangh	DOT letter No. 10393-PSU(T) dated 17.11.93	Corruption and doing private business	Yes	Suspended and chargesheeted
7.	Management of Kanishka Hotel	Mrs. Madhu Aggarwal Private Party	DOT letter No. 6692-PSU(T), dated 13.7.93	Cheating of customer by not presenting cash memo	Yes	Disciplinary action initiated against Sh. P. Sekhar, Comm. Enquiry in progress
8.	Management of Kanishka Shopping Plaza	Sh. A. Verma Private Party	DOT letter No. 91393-PSU(T) dated 1.11.93	Availability of shops on premium in black market	Yes	Not substantiated Case closed.
9.	Mr. G.S. Chenny Area Vice President (Retd.) Sh. B.P. Bhatt, Manager	Ashok Hotel Employees Union, Bangalore	DOT letter No. 11993-PSU(T) dated 6.12.93	Irregular drawal of medical claims	Yes	Recovery of excess amount made from Sh. Chenny. Action is under progress in case of Sh. B.P. Bhatt.
10.	Management of Kanishka Shopping Plaza	Sh. Vinod Dua, Private Party	Note dated 6 July 93 from Addl. PS to Minister for T&CA	Non recovery of dues from shopkeepers	Yes	Not substantiated, Case closed
11.	Sh. R.P. Bhatnagar General Manager	Dr. S.R. Uppal Private Party	DOT letter No. 91393-PSU(T) dated 1.11.93	Corruption and protecting rent defaulters at Kanishka Shopping Plaza	No.	Under Investigation
Period—January to October 1994						
12.	Sh. G.S. Sathia General Manager	Maharashtra Pradesh Youth Congress I, Aurangabad	Note dt. 3.5.94 from Addl. PS to Minister for T&CA	Misuse of official powers	No	Under Investigation
13.	Management of Kanishka Shopping Plaza	Sh. R.C. Raheja Private Party	DOT letter No. 10292-PSU(T) dated 9.5.94	Pillage of Electricity	No	Under Investigation
14.	Shri M.R.S. Krishnan Vice President and Shri S.C. Ghai Dy Gen. Manager	All India ITDC Workers Federation	DOT letter No. 11494-PSU(T), dated 27.5.94	Corruption and misuse of power	Yes	The All India ITDC workers federation has been asked to send us a copy of letter referred to.
15.	Shri Y.P. Kapoor Sr. Vice President Shri L.R. Pahwa Vice President Mrs. Usha Ahluwalia General Manager	ITDC Trade Union Federation 1. Shri Surya Narayan Yadav, MP 2. Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, MP	DOT letter No. 151294-PSU(T), dated 19.5.94 and letter no. 15764-PSU(T), dated 25.4.94	Corruption and misuse of power	No	Allegation vague Not being pursued
16.	ITDC Management	Shri Niranjan Das Private Party	DOT letter No. 91694-PSU(T) dated 7.6.94	Corruption in ITDC and Ashok Hotel	Yes	Disciplinary action in progress against delinquent officials.
17.	ITDC Management	All India ITDC Employees Union (Shri Gaya Singh MP)	DOT letter No. 15694-PSU(T) dated 25.4.94	Inaction for irregularities and corruption charges against Capt. O.P. Sharma, GM, ATT	Yes	Not substantiated Appropriate action taken as per rules and regulations.
18.	Sh. O.N. Verma Sr. Vice President	All India ITDC Paryatan Jan Mazdoor Sabha	DOT letter No. 61369-PSU(T), dated 13.5.94	Corruption and misuse of official position	No	Under Investigation
19.	Shri O.N. Verma Sr. Vice President	United ITDC Officers Association	DOT letter No. 111093-PSU(T), dated 24.5.94	Violation in Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and corruption.	No	Under Investigation
20.	Shri Anil Bhandari Chairman & Managing Director	Major Sudhir Sawant, MP	DOT letter No. 61692-PSU(T) Vol. II dated 10.8.94	Corrupt Practices	Yes	Case finalised in consultation with CVC.
21.	Shri Anil Bhandari Chairman & Managing Director Shri R.P. Chawla, Dy Gen Manager	All India ITDC Officers Association	DOT letter No. 134693-PSU(T), dated 12.4.94	Irregularities in sub-letting of stall allotted to ITDC in Barcelona in 1992	Yes	Reply sent to CVC on 13.12.94.
22.	Shri Anil Bhandari Chairman & Managing Director	Major Sudhir Sawant, MP	DOT letter No. 61692-PSU(T) Vol. II dated 10.8.94	Misuse of Public money for personal gain	No	Under Investigation

Sl. No.	Name & designation of the alleged official	Complaint received from	DOT/Ministry Ref. No. and Date	Gist of the complaint	Whether reply sent to DOT or not	Action taken by ITDC in the matter
23.	Mrs. Kusum Malik General Manager Shri R.P. Chawla Dy Gen. Manager	All India ITDC Workers	DOT letter No. 10/18/93-PSU(T), dated 16.5.94	Favouritism and misuse of power	No	Under Investigation
24.	Shri Anil Bhandari CMD	Sh. Govindrao Nikam MP	DOT letter No. 15/54/93-PSU(T), dated 25.1.94.	Favouritism in foreign tours	Yes	Under consideration of DOT
25.	Shri Anil Bhandari CMD	Sh. Govindrao Nikam MP	DOT letter No. 15/54/93-PSU(T) dated 31.10.94	CIDDO Film	No.	Under Investigation

### Workers in Gujarat

1530. DR. K.D. JESWANI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers in organised sector in Gujarat;

(b) whether the Government have agreed to provide funds for the welfare measures undertaken by the State Government for those workers during 1994-95;

(c) if so, the details of those schemes which have been implemented alongwith the assistance provided therefor; and

(d) the details of schemes which are awaiting Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to the Population Census 1991 figures, the main workers in Gujarat were 14.09 Million. The Population Census figures do not indicate separate break up of workers in the Organised Sector. However, according to Pocket Book of Labour Statistics (1994) brought out by Labour Bureau, Shimla, the estimated average daily number of workers employed in factories in Gujarat in 1991 was 761,000.

(b) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### International Trade Centre

1531. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Uttar Pradesh has set up an International Trade Centre in Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details of export promotional activities which the State Government at present is operating; and

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Union Government to the State Government for promoting export?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The Government is not aware of any such Centre set up by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Trade Union Membership

1533. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details regarding the verified trade Union membership of different Trade Unions functioning in the Port and Dock of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Cochin and Visakapatnam for the year 1993-94;

(b) whether the Government propose to introduce secret ballot instead of the verification by officials for the purpose of ascertaining the actual strength of the Trade Unions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The verification of membership of the trade unions functioning in the Ports and Docks of Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Cochin and Visakapatnam for the year 1993-94 has not been conducted.

(b) and (c) The modality for verification of membership of trade unions is to be finalised by the concerned administrative Ministry.

### Foreign Tours by Officials of ITPO

1534. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of India Trade Promotion Organisation (ITPO) officials are undertaking foreign trips;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign trips made by these officers and their stay at each places during each of the last three years;

(c) the total expenditure incurred by the organisation in such trips;

(d) whether the expenditure of foreign exchange incurred thereon could be saved by utilising the assistance of our foreign missions; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The places of visits by officials of ITPO are as per ITPO's annual approved programme of participation. The duration of stay on foreign



trips by ITPO officials at different places has varied depending upon the requirement at each place. The total number of mandays spent on foreign visits by different level of officers of ITPO are as under:—

Level of officer	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
Chairman & Managing Director	41	36	49
Executive Director	24	19	33
Sr. General Manager	38	37	7
General Managers	211	108	131
Chiefs	94	86	109
Managers	280	227	124
Joint Managers	260	158	274
Deputy Managers	133	324	216
Asstt. Managers & Others	153	204	161
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1234</b>	<b>1199</b>	<b>1104</b>

(c) The total expenditure incurred during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 (April—November'94) is Rs. 3,67,37,558.54.

(d) and (e) Officers of ITPO are required to undertake foreign trips in connection with various activities of ITPO which include trade exhibitions in India and abroad, buyer-seller meets, promotion through Department Stores, Contact Promotion and product development programmes besides information dissemination on products and markets. Assistance of the Missions abroad is taken by ITPO wherever possible in organisation of participation in trade fairs and other trade programmes abroad. As direct responsibility for conducting and supervising such events rests with ITPO which requires whole time professional input, the expenditure of foreign exchange incurred thereon cannot be saved.

[Translation]

#### Capital Investment

1535. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether big industrialists have sought for greater relaxation for import of consumer items and have suggested more capital investment for research and development in the Indian technical field;

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

(c) the details of the total foreign capital investment during 1994-95 month-wise and comparative figures during the same period of the previous year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) The Finance Minister, met a group of industrialists in a pre-Budget meeting on November 23, 1994. The

industrialists made several suggestions including removal of quantitative restrictions on imports of consumer goods and increasing expenditure on research and development for enhancing competitiveness.

(b) Suggestions made by industrialists, other organisations and individuals are kept in view by the Government while formulating appropriate economic policy.

(c) Foreign capital investments through Direct Foreign Investment (DFI), Foreign Institutional Investors (FII) and Euro-issues (EURO) are indicated in the Table below:

Months	DFI (Rs. crore)		FII (\$ Million)		EURO (\$ Million)	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
April	404	137	2	165	0	89
May	350	597	13	289	0	50
June	631	546	34	261	0	220
July	923	143	46	82	154	526
August	917	4169	76	133	0	137
September	319	2346	56	146	0	165
October	466	1632	59	180	244	281
April—Oct.	4010	9570	285	1255	398	1468

[English]

#### Training to Pilots

1536. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether training to pilots in India is adequate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government propose to undertake a serious study for enriching the pilots training to avoid mishaps?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (c) The Government has taken the following steps for enriching the pilots training to avoid mishaps:—

(i) Providing simulators to flying clubs;

(ii) Chief Flying Instructors Standardisation Course conducted at Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA).

(iii) Flight Instructor's Rating Ground Training Course conducted at IGRUA.

(iv) Oral Checks of Chief Flight Instructors being conducted by the Directors General of Civil Aviation.

(v) Inspection of Flying Clubs are carried out by the Director of Flying Training.

(vi) Approval of private academies for training of pilots.

### Committee on Bank Frauds

1537. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had set up any committee to inquire into various aspects relating to malpractices in banks;

(b) if so, whether the committee has submitted its reports;

(c) if so, the recommendations of the committee; and

(d) the recommendations accepted so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had set up a high level committee under the Chairmanship of Shri A. Ghosh, Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India to enquire into the various aspects of frauds and malpractices in banks. The Committee submitted its report in 1992 to Governor, RBI. A summary of the main recommendations of the Committee is given in the enclosed statement.

The report of the Committee was examined by RBI, and the banks were advised in August, 1992 to immediately implement 88 recommendations out of 123 recommendations contained in the report. The banks have reported having implemented most of these recommendations. The remaining recommendations were examined by RBI in consultation with Government of Indian Banks' Association and 16 recommendations have now been advised to banks for implementation.

#### Statement

*Summary of the main recommendations of the Committee appointed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to enquire into various aspects of frauds and malpractices in Banks.*

1. Bank should strictly adhere to the operational precautions.
2. Currency chest transactions should be reported to the RBI's Issue Department on the same day.
3. Banks should guard themselves against misuse of banking channels for activities such as laundering and report promptly unusual transactions to their Head Offices for taking up with tax authorities.
4. Banks should have a written investment policy outlining the essential features of investment portfolio management. They should also review their existing systems and procedures.
5. Banks should lay down a written loan policy as a strong foundation for loan portfolio management.
6. To prevent frauds in advances portfolio, banks should bestow adequate attention to overcome the shortcoming by imparting requisite/need-based training to staff.
7. Banks should establish an independent loan review department both at Head Office and Zonal Office/Regional office levels.

8. Banks should tone up their control and security procedures so as to guard against frauds in computer related areas.
9. Banks should tone up the efficacy of their inspection and audit machinery for timely detection of irregularities, malpractices and frauds.
10. Proper control systems need to be introduced to govern the working of subsidiaries so as to ensure that activities prohibited for banks to engage in, are not undertaken by the subsidiaries.
11. In order to be effective, CVOs need to work independently without pressures from the top management and be given adequate statutory powers to carry out preliminary investigations build up cases and thereafter hand them over to the appropriate law enforcement authorities. The Banks should also evolve systems to ensure that subsidiaries established for different purposes are brought under the purview of appropriate vigilance machinery.
12. There should be effective co-ordination between different investigating agencies—vigilance department of Banks, CBI and Police. Periodical meetings among the RBI, CVC, CBI and Banking Division may also be held.

### The Workmen's Compensation Act

1538. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided, inter-alia, to enhance the minimum amount of compensation for death and permanent total disablement from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 50,000 and from Rs. 24,000 to Rs. 60,000 respectively. The monthly wage limit of Rs. 1,000/- for determining the maximum amount of compensation is also being enhanced to Rs. 2,000/-. A Bill for amendment of the Act has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Loan to Maharashtra Government

1539. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government, Reserve Bank of India and other Central Government agencies have given any loan to Maharashtra Government during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the loans taken under the head-plan, non-plan, incidental advances and market loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### Cancellation of flights due to the outbreak of Plague

1540. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:

SHRI RAM NAIK:

SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

SHRI SIMON MARANADI:

DR. K.D. JESWANI:

SHRI DEVI BUX SINGH:

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO

GUNDEWAR:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:

SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:

SHRI VISHWANATH SHASTRY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines and the Air India cancelled a number of flights recently due to outbreak of plague in the country;

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

(c) the amount of financial loss suffered by each of these airlines as a result thereof;

(d) whether several foreign airlines also cancelled their flights to India due to outbreak of plague;

(e) if so, the names of the airlines which cancelled their flights;

(f) whether all these airlines have since resumed their flights;

(g) if not, the names of the airlines which have not yet resumed their flights; and

(h) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for resumption of services by these airlines?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Air India and Indian Airlines cancelled 434 and 110 flights respectively owing to restrictions placed by various countries on operation of flights and entry of Indian passengers to those countries in the wake of plague outbreak in India.

(c) Loss incurred by Air India on account of cancellation of flights was Rs. 29.88 crores and Indian Airlines, Rs. 28 crores.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) 1. Saudia

#### 2. Emirates

3. Gulf Air

4. Biman Bangladesh

5. Pakistan International Airlines

6. Air Canada

7. Kuwait Airways

8. Malaysian Airlines

9. Air Lanka

10. Aeroflot

11. Oman Air

12. Qatar Airways

13. Air Mauritius

14. Yemenia

15. Kazakhstan Airways

(f) Yes Sir.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

#### Indore Airport

1541. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received representations for opening the Indore Airport for international flights;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken decisions in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) A request has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to declare Indore Airport as an International Airport. Since the existing five international airports at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum are adequate to cater to the present level of international traffic to and from India, the Government has no proposal to declare any other airport as international airport for the time being.

[English]

#### Decline in Export Prices of Spices

1542. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a general decline in the prices of major spices exported from India during the last three years;

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

(c) the steps taken to assist the growers who suffered due to the decline in prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) There is no general decline in the prices of major spices exported from India during the

last 3 years, but there have been fluctuations in their prices as will be seen from the year-wise commodity-wise details of export prices of major spices given below:—

(Rs./Kg.)

Spices	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Pepper	36.19	32.97	38.51
Cardamom (Small)	286.29	395.04	405.37
Cardamom (Large)	55.44	68.31	68.32
Chillies	27.45	40.08	22.60
Ginger	15.35	17.39	12.59
Turmeric	19.21	24.59	20.59
Coriander	13.30	15.27	15.27
Cumin	38.54	58.26	48.81
Chelery	16.75	14.88	16.49
Fennel	22.51	23.87	23.07
Fenugreek	8.74	10.81	14.57
Garlic	8.06	9.45	12.13

Source: Based on the export figures obtained from DGCI&S, Calcutta/Shipping Bills passed by Customs.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India in consultation with the State Government concerned undertakes market intervention operations in select crops including spices where purchases are made by NAFED as the Central Nodal Agency and by a nominated agency of the State Government. Losses, if any, are equally shared between the State and the Central Governments.

#### Property Laws

1543. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH  
PATIL:  
SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to amend laws relating to transfer of property, registration and stamp duties for plugging existing loopholes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) No proposal to amend laws relating to transfer of property is under consideration of the Government. So far as Registration Act, 1908 is concerned, a proposal for amending Section 30(2) of the Act is under consideration. As regards the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, the Government had entrusted a study to the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy for suggesting changes in the Act keeping in view national and international experience. The report of the Institute has been circulated to State Governments and Ministries and Departments of the Government of India for their comments.

#### Import duty on Timber

1544. SHRI DWARAKA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to increase in import duty on timber, the import of round logs, sawn and processed timber to India from timber-exporting countries like Russia, Canada, Brazil, Chile, Myanmar and Malaysia has been adversely affected; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to review the present import duty levied on import of timber and to preserve the essential forest-cover in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) There was no increase in the import duty on timber in 1994-95 Budget or thereafter.

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

#### Child Labour

1545. SHRI BIJOY KRISHNA HANDIQUE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are required to submit its report to the U.N. Committee on Rights of the Child in early, 1995 on the State of Children's rights and measures adopted to conform to the Convention on the Rights of the child; and

(b) if so, whether the Government contemplate enacting necessary laws to protect the rights of the children and particularly to ban child employment in hazardous occupation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) According to information received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women & Child Development), as per requirement of Article 44 paragraph 1(a) of UN Convention of the Rights of the Child, India's initial reports as a State party to the Convention becomes due on 10.1.1995 (i.e. after two years of India's Accession to UN Convention on the Rights of the Child).

(b) Parts (A) and (B) of the Schedule of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 contains the occupations and processes where the employment of children below the age of 14 is prohibited. The Child Labour Technical Advisory Committee constituted under Sections 5(1) of the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 advises the Government for the purpose of additions of occupations and processes to the Schedule. On the advice of this Committee, the Central Government has made further additions to the Schedule to this Act. (Part A and B of the Schedule to the Act incorporating the additions made is enclosed in the statement.

To safeguard the interests of children, there are protective provisions in various labour laws as well, such as the Factories Act, 1948, the Mines Act, 1952, the Motor

Transport Workers Act, 1961 etc. The approach of the Government is to implement all the child related provisions of the various laws in a harmonious fashion. So, no separate comprehensive legislation is required.

Enforcement machinery at the Central and State levels exists to enforce the provisions of these Acts. Employers are liable to be prosecuted for violations of the provisions of these Acts. Enforcement personnel are being given special training for better enforcement of these laws.

#### Statement

*Extracts from Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.*

#### THE SCHEDULE (See Section 3)

#### PART A

##### Occupations

Any occupation connected with—

(1) Transport of passengers, goods or mails by railway;

(2) Cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises;

(3) Work in a catering establishment at a railway station, involving the movement of a vender or any other employee of the establishment from one platform to another or into or out of a moving train;

(4) Work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines;

(5) A port authority within the limits of any port;

\*(6) Work relating to selling of crackers and fireworks in shops with temporary licenses.

\*(7) Abattoirs/Slaughter Houses.

#### PART B

##### Processes

(1) Bidi-making  
(2) Carpet-weaving  
(3) Cement manufacture, including bagging of cement

(4) Cloth printing, dyeing and weaving  
(5) Manufacture of matches, explosives and fire-works

(6) Mica-cutting and splitting

(7) Shellac manufacture

(8) Soap manufacture

(9) Tanning

(10) Wool-cleaning

(11) Building and construction industry.

\*(12) Manufacture of slate pencils (including packing)

\*(13) Manufacture of products from agate.

\*(14) Manufacturing Processes using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.

\*(15) "Hazardous processes" as defined in Section 2(cb) and 'dangerous operations' as notified in rules made under section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948).

\*(16) Printing as defined in Section 2(k) (iv) of the Factories Act, 1948 (63 of 1948)

\*(17) Cashew and Cashewnut descaling and processing

\*(18) Soldering processes in electronic industries.

\*Ins. by Notification No. S. O. 404 (E) dated the 5th June, 1989 published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

\*Ins. by Notification No. S.O. 263 (E) dated 29th March, 1994, published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary.

#### Fake letters of Credit

1546. SHRI ASTBUHA PRASAD SHUKLA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in June, 1994 several letters of credit which were drawn by non-investment companies, supposedly owned by Indian businessmen based in Nepal, were traced by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some norms were fixed for clearance of consignments in the meeting held between India and Nepal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the decision in this regard has been implemented; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Several cases of importance of goods to Nepal were detected where on enquiry the importing persons in Nepal were fictitious/not in existing. Investigations conducted in this regard do not confirm the involvement of any Indian businessmen based in Nepal.

(b) Till June, 1994, 26 such cases have been detected.

(c) and (d) A number of issues have been discussed between the Government of HMG Nepal and India and certain norms were fixed on issues like, list of sensitive items, mode of transport, insurance cover, production of copy of letter of credit at the time of filing of Customs Transit Declaration and utilisation of empty containers.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

#### Tanjore Airport

1547. SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to reopen the Tanjore Airport;

(b) whether the Government propose to re-structure the airport to improve the facilities for the passengers;

(c) if so, the total funds allocated for this project and the time by which the work in this regard is likely to be completed;

(d) whether the Government have any plans to immediately open the airport in view of the World Tamil

Conference and the tourist attractions of this ancient city; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) Tanjore airport belongs to Indian Air Force. Due to lack of demand from scheduled airlines and constraints of resources, National Airports Authority has no plan to provide a civil enclave at Tanjore airport.

#### Branches of Public Sector Banks in Orissa

1548. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of public sector banks working at present in Orissa alongwith their locations;

(b) the number of branches out of them running in loss for the last three years and details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to close down the branches which are running in loss; and

(d) if not, the action being taken by the Government to make them profitable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) There were 1310 branches of public sector banks in Orissa as on 10th December, 1994, the details regarding their locations is not readily available and the same is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) There were a total number of 241 branches of public sector banks in Orissa which were incurring losses continuously for three years and more as on 31st March, 1993 (latest available). The bank-wise details are given as under:—

Name of the Bank	No. of branches incurring losses
1	2
State Bank of India	92
State Bank of Travancore	1
Allahabad Bank	1
Andhra Bank	5
Bank of Baroda	2
Bank of India	5
Canara Bank	4
Central Bank of India	8
Indian Bank	3
Indian Overseas Bank	25
Punjab National Bank	18
Syndicate Bank	2
Union Bank of India	7
United Bank of India	46
UCO Bank	22
Total	241

(c) Under the liberalised policy, banks have been permitted to close down their unremunerative branches other than in rural areas. Closure of the loss making branches at rural centres having a single commercial bank branch is not considered desirable. However, at centres serviced by two commercial bank branches (excluding Regional Rural Banks) the decision for closure of one of the branches may be taken by the concerned banks by mutual consultation. Banks may initiate action for identifying their rural branches proposed to be closed down after taking into account all relative factors and their proposals duly approved by the concerned District Consultative Committee (DCC), may be forwarded to Reserve Bank of India (RBI) for its approval.

(d) Banks are taking various steps to make the loss making branches profitable. Some of the important steps are as under:

- (i) Improving deposit mix.
- (ii) Shift to high yield advances.
- (iii) Relocating the branch where location/disadvantage is the reason for inadequate business.
- (iv) Improving quality of assets by recovery of overdues and reducing non-performing assets.
- (v) Formation of Task Force at Regional Offices to support recovery efforts.
- (vi) Keeping loss making branches under content review and monitoring their progress closely.
- (vii) Reduction in expenditure.
- (viii) Proper funds management.

#### Import duty on Plastics

1549. SHRI RAM SINGH KASHWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to slash import duties on plastics;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) No decision has been taken, Sir.

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

#### Short term loan by NABARD

1550. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether 3 per cent to 6.5 per cent rates of interest are charged on the short term loans advanced by NABARD;

(b) whether prior to 1993, the rate of interest on short term loans were charged at uniform rate;

(c) whether the increased rate of interest is leading the Central Co-operative Banks and Primary co-operative Societies in losses;

(d) if so, the reasons for such revision;

(e) whether NABARD propose to advance short term loans again on uniform rate of interest; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that the rates of interest being charged by it from State Co-operative Banks (SCBs) on short-term seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO) refinance and the basis therefor are as under:

SCB's average borrowings from NABARD as percentage of average SAO loan outstanding against PACS in respect of all DCCBs in the State	Rate of interest chargeable by NABARD on its refinance for SAO
Below 37	3.0
37. & above but below 40	3.5
40 & above but below 45	4.0
45 & above but below 50	4.5
50 & above but below 58	5.0
58 & above but below 67	5.5
67 & above but below 80	6.0
80 & above	6.5

The above rate structure has been in force since 1 November 1991. However, the rates of interest actually charged by NABARD in the last two years i.e. for 1992-93 and 1993-94 ranged only between 3 and 5 per cent and a majority of State Co-operative Banks in the country were charged interest at the lowest slab of 3 per cent.

(c) and (d) It has been reported by NABARD that the present formula of variable interest rates is not inflicting losses on cooperative banks.

(e) and (f) NABARD does not propose to advance short-term SAO loans at a uniform rate of interest. The policy pursued by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/NABARD in this regard has all along been based on the philosophy that concessional refinance should be supplementary in character and that there should be built-in system of incentives to promote self-reliance in the cooperative credit structure by way of linking the rates of interest in direct proportion to the extent of dependence on refinance.

#### Minimum Wages to Women Labour

1552. SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the women workers working in factories and other private establishments in Delhi are paid minimum wages as fixed by the Government;

(b) if not, whether the Government have conducted any survey in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of equal wages to women workers in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As per information furnished by Delhi Government, women workers working in the factories and other private establishments in Delhi are paid minimum wages as fixed by the Delhi Government. They have further reported that complaints regarding non-payment of minimum wages to the workers working in the factories and other private establishment are received for both men and women from time to time.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) As per information furnished by Delhi Government, suomoto inspections are conducted from time to time by the Inspectorate Staff to ensure the implementation of equal wages to women workers in Delhi.

[English]

#### Diversal on of Funds

1552. SHRIMATI GIRIJA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds obtained for combating poverty from the Swedish International Development Agency are being diversified for other purposes;

(b) if so, the percentage of SIDA funds diverted to finance the advanced industrial projects stating the reasons therefor; and

(c) the overall impact on the poverty combating programmes as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

#### Customs Duty on Newsprint

1553. SHRI RAM NIHOR RAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kelkar Committee and the Estimates Committee had recommended the imposition of customs duty on standard newsprint;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to impose customs duty on newsprint as per those recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Kelkar Committee in its long-term policy recommendations, inter-alia, suggested a move away from the administered pricing and quantitative

allocation policy regime by introducing an OGL import facility to all newspapers with a tariff rate of 40% with decanalisation. The Estimate Committee, inter-alia, endorsed the recommendations of the Kelkar Committee with regard to long-term policy on newsprint.

(c) to (e) In view of the ensuing Union Budget 1995-96, it is not possible to indicate the views of the Government in this matter at this stage.

[Translation]

### Bank Branches

1554. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open new branches of banks during the current year of 1994-95; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Under the Branch Expansion Programme (BEP) for 1990-95, year-wise targets are not allotted to banks for opening branches. However, under the Branch Expansion Programme (BEP) referred to above, the proposal for opening of branches at rural centres identified by the banks within their service area and received through the concerned State Government duly recommended are considered by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on merit. On this basis, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has allotted 264 centres to banks for opening their branches in rural areas. As regards, semi-urban centres, the banks have freedom to open branches at the centres of their choice within the quota allotted to them on all India basis. No State-wise quota has been allotted for the purpose of opening branches at semi-urban centres. Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has allotted 1290 semi-urban centres for opening of branches in the country. In respect of Urban/Metropolitan/Port Town centres, allotments are made on the basis of centres identified by the Working Groups constituted at Regional Offices of Reserve Bank of India (RBI). As per information received from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 985 centres have been allotted to

banks by Reserve Bank of India in the country for opening branches in such areas. Under the current Branch Expansion Programme (BEP), banks have freedom to open specialised branches viz. Industrial Finance, Overseas, SSL/SIB, NRI Treasury branches etc. after ensuring adequate business at the centre. Such proposals are not required to be referred to Reserve Bank of India for approval. Proposals other than these which do not conform to Reserve Bank of India (RBI)'s norms for specialised branches are, however, to be referred to RBI for prior approval. The banks are required to open the branches at the allotted centres by the end of Branch Expansion Programme (BEP) 1990-95 i.e. 31st March, 1995. However, the opening of branches at the allotted centres is subject to availability of basic infrastructural facilities like availability of suitable premises, all weather roads, telecommunication centres etc.

[English]

### UNDP Assistance

1555. DR. K.V.R. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of assistance provided by UNDP during the three years; and

(b) the details of various development programmes undertaken with such assistance, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) the quantum of assistance provided by UNDP during the last three years is as follows:—

Year	Amount in US \$
1991	20,253,185
1992	18,367,246
1993	31,803,873

(b) UNDP technical assistance is provided according to the needs of various sectors within the purview of different Central Ministries/Departments. The details of these projects located in different States are given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

UNDP New Delhi—Programme Delivery 1991 to 1993

Project Number	Project Title	Location	Programme Delivery			
			1991	1992	1993	1991-93
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IND-85-038	Utility of Hydrofracturing	Kothegudam	(5153)			(5153)
IND-89-129	R&D Metal Forming (PA)	Hyderabad	3938	15403	4840	14501
IND-90-005	Utilisation Blue Dust	Hyderabad	44884	1249	(1482)	44651
IND-91-008	Hybrid Rice Technology	Hyderabad	12478	157760	1865152	2035390
IND-92-031	Industry Competitiveness in Asia	Hyderabad			8524	8524
	ANDHRA PRADESH		56147	174412	1867354	2097913
IND-80-052	Coal Mines Operations	Ranchi	10515	68831		79346
IND-85-007	Predictive Maint Fertiliser	Sindri	(1532)			(1532)
IND-85-064	Energy Saving and Conservation-SAIL	Ranchi	64265			64265



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IND-87-001	Working Conditions in Mines	Dhanbad	131551	1394		132945
IND-88-011	NDT Facilities at PDIL	Sindri	138993	256163	80650	475806
IND-88-012	Improved Corrosion, PDIL BIHAR	Sindri	285400 629192	75481 401869	2076 82726	362957 1113787
IND-88-007	Micro Electronics	Chandigarh	309565	34873	832649	1177087
IND-90-034	Precision Mechanical Design CHANDIGARH	Chandigarh	75752 385317	581003 615876	608562 1442211	1268317 2443404
IND-87-002	Ocean Data Analysis	Goa	142412	61544	8066	212022
IND-91-026	Metals & Plastics Trg. Centre GOA	Panaji		50830	776896	827726
			142412	112374	784962	1039748
IND-81-045	Geophysical Seismic Surveys	Baroda	(70)	(14988)		(15058)
IND-82-011	Easycare Cotton Fabrics	Ahmedabad	(4181)			(4181)
IND-84-001	Petrochemical Complex	Baroda	(11421)			(11421)
IND-90-006	Capabilities National Instt. of Design	Ahmedabad	57801	83102	19094	159997
IND-90-024	Evaluation of EOR Pilots	Ahmedabad	263874	(250583)	189313	202604
IND-91-091	Support to CERC	Ahmedabad			155726	155726
IND-92-306	Jute-ATIRA GUJARAT	Ahmedabad			1158619	1158619
			306003	(182469)	1522752	1646286
IND-89-128	Pesticide Dev Centre HARYANA	Gurgaon	204504 204504	190112 190112	318048 318048	712664 712664
IND-85-015	Mechanical Wood Ind.	Bangalore	337811		(7652)	330159
IND-85-059	Dev Coastal Aquaculture	Bangalore	281903	14772	554	297229
IND-85-060	Dev Earthmoving Machinery	Bangalore	51			51
IND-88-010	Ceramic Tech. Instt.	Bangalore	294313	387287	153851	835451
IND-91-025	Com. Integ. Manufacture	Bangalore		95	55757	55852
IND-91-103	Powerline Aggregates KARNATAKA	Kolar		72521	1158312	1230833
			914078	474675	1360822	2749575
IND-83-011	Fluid Control Research Instt.	Palghat	1633			1633
IND-90-014	Electronics Des & Tech. Process	Kozhikode	24632	109245	203807	337684
IND-91-006	Fluid Control Research Institute KERALA	Palghat	35391 61656	262906 372151	16944 220751	315241 654558
IND-85-065	High Sec. Animal Disease Lab	Bhopal	(8073)	4949	(20485)	(23608)
IND-88-003	Ele. Transportation Tech.	Bhopal	280031	228461	449317	957809
IND-88-023	Studies on Tribal Health Jabalpur MADHYA PRADESH	Jabalpur	70147 342105	(5966) 227444	(582) 428250	63599 997799
IND-83-017	Fatigue Lab for Auto Ind.	Pune	776			776
IND-85-040	Package Testing, IIP	Bombay	3691		25	3716
IND-85-061	Bridge Technology	Pune	707			707
IND-85-070	Automotive Emission Lab	Pune	30048		11484	41532
IND-86-019	Printed Textiles Designs	Bombay	(24390)	(1545)		(25935)
IND-86-040	Mineral Pro. Lab, Nagpur	Nagpur	315876	142482	295735	754093
IND-87-007	Zeolite Catalysts	Pune	605851	190524	43210	839585
IND-88-013	Trg. in Mineral Resources	Nagpur	7443	(14581)		(7138)
IND-88-015	Aluminium Res. Centre	Nagpur	782848	423673	789256	1995777
IND-88-017	Nat. Drilling Trg. Centre	Nagpur	236637	173369	49750	459756
IND-89-041	NC/CNC Facilities at ATI	Bombay	480019	81376	35354	596749
IND-90-006	Auto Oper Irrigation Canal Systems	Pune	401	18440	203695	222536
IND-90-019	Modern Gold Mint Tech (PA)	Bombay	34174	(3539)	15553	46188

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IND-90-038	Fluvial Ocean Hydro mechanics	Pune	110781	258495	285257	654533
IND-91-002	Patent Info. System	Nagpur	409	339494	129085	488988
IND-92-301	Jute-BTRA (Polymer Fin.)	Bombay			271928	271928
IND-92-308	Jute-BTRA (Uni-Products)	Bombay			762913	762913
IND-92-311	Jute-WRA	Bombay			181545	181545
IND-92-313	Jute-IIF	Bombay			13	13
IND-93-006	Admn. & Use of Trademarks in India	Bombay			59895	59895
	MAHARASHTRA		2585271	1608188	3134696	7328155
IND-78-020	Aril. Edu. Research	N Delhi	541			541
IND-79-034	Soil Dynamics	N Delhi	1085			1085
IND-80-011	Remote sensing land Rev.	N Delhi	164			164
IND-80-037	Pesticide Dev. Prog.	N Delhi	(4596)			(4596)
IND-82-033	Computer Aided Des.	N Delhi	(359)			(359)
IND-82-034	Appr. Automation	N Delhi	106009	11429	(11429)	106009
IND-83-016	INSAT for Edu.	N Delhi	13492			13492
IND-84-003	Modern Forest Fire Con.	N Delhi	(51729)	8037	(3706)	(47398)
IND-84-006	Low Cost Canal Lining	N Delhi	(1415)			(1415)
IND-84-011	Groundwater-KASAI, Sabarnarekha	N Delhi	11984			11984
IND-84-020	Cement Res. Instt.	N Delhi	219742	84403	209549	513694
IND-84-030	Micro-processor Appl. Engineering	N Delhi	49753	236		49889
IND-85-004	Engg. Cons. Services	N Delhi	(2853)	1456	34310	32913
IND-85-027	Mod. Cartographic Cen.	N Delhi	40057	414392	96461	550910
IND-85-032	Reg. Telecom Trg. Cen	N Delhi	569233	188794		758027
IND-85-047	Curriculum Dev. Edu.	N Delhi	(220)			(220)
IND-85-055	Sedimen. of Reservoirs	N Delhi	119735	13748	25358	158841
IND-85-072	Knowledge based Com. sys	N Delhi	390683	664160	145585	1200428
IND-85-074	Fibre Optics Tech.	N Delhi	220972	3486	(16505)	207953
IND-85-083	Nat. Instt. of Immunology	N Delhi	16071	13010		29081
IND-86-002	Solar Ene. Cent.	N Delhi	290285	134952	83489	508726
IND-86-005	Integ. Oper. & Control Power System	N Delhi	(103137)	117360		14223
IND-86-007	Radio Monit./Spectrum Management	N Delhi	203387	111009	153982	468378
IND-86-009	Edu. Res. in COMNET	N Delhi	1445028	396058	372279	2213365
IND-86-010	Telematics Dev.	N Delhi	72410	26462	130	99002
IND-86-012	PG Edu. in Child Nutri.	N Delhi	45437	167654	68668	279759
IND-86-014	Water Sys. Coal Mining	N Delhi	35140	44240	27680	107060
IND-86-018	Petroleum Prod.	N Delhi	1590	36015	484027	521632
IND-86-032	Export Mkt. Ele. Com.	N Delhi	236	(500)	132	(132)
IND-86-034	Nat. Telecom Network	N Delhi	94873	755		95628
IND-86-036	Dam Safety Surveillance	N Delhi	292554	53101	8378	354033
IND-86-039	Mgt. Consultancy (Ph.II)	N Delhi	2588			2588
IND-87-004	Procurement from Dev. Countries	N Delhi	33067	85469	(11328)	107208
IND-87-008	Trg. in Pub. Admn.	N Delhi	239087	215239	18715	473041
IND-87-011	Int. Mgt. Edu.	N Delhi	371203	175074	66571	612848
IND-88-002	IG Centre for Arts	N Delhi	6000			60000
IND-88-004	Tech. for Earthquake risk	N Delhi	471			471
IND-88-006	Mod. Hotel Catering Inst	N Delhi	708294	(5057)	(7946)	695291
IND-88-024	Semiconductor Devices	N Delhi		40303	(1410)	38893

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IND-89-074	Tech. Capabilities	N Delhi	31772	11871	1134	44777
IND-89-099	Procurement Ser. for Hi-Tech equipment	N Delhi	255858	59042		314800
IND-89-100	Adv. Vocational Trg.	N Delhi	42287			42287
IND-89-103	Bio-Chem Engg. & Tech.	N Delhi	520	120001	144496	784742
IND-89-107	Nat. Ene. Conservation	N Delhi	23	200938	(7021)	487828
IND-89-117	Mgt. Cons. Dev.	N Delhi	26	48454	23480	332390
IND-89-134	TOKTEN (Ph. II)	N Delhi	171647			171647
IND-89-136	Nat. Mgt. Prog	N Delhi	348261	155751	180753	684765
IND-90-001	Eval. Primary Edu.	N Delhi	8			8
IND-90-007	Phytotron Facility	N Delhi	78527	138937	1142102	1359566
IND-90-009	Stren. Capacity of CSMRS	N Delhi	117601	751959	1011321	1830881
IND-90-013	Mgt. Dev Corporate Sec.	N Delhi	181533	169463	27227	378223
IND-90-017	For. Ser. Trg. Instt.	N Delhi	99852	211907	10084	321843
IND-90-018	Cent. for VSLI Design	N Delhi	478826	827862	214754	1521242
IND-90-028	Est Surface Analytic Fac	N Delhi	6482	662066	101924	770472
IND-90-035	Fashion Tech.	N Delhi	85614	283333	295775	664722
IND-90-042	TOKTEN (Ph.IV)	N Delhi	203698	528068	328204	1060570
IND-90-048	Crystal Growth & Proc Lab	N Delhi	23582			23582
IND-91-006	New Tech in Broadcasting	N Delhi		98777	214661	313438
IND-91-007	Upgrading Air Archives	N Delhi		22931	391610	414541
IND-91-011	Mitigate Damage Due to Cyclone	N Delhi		92154	287551	379705
IND-91-012	Pri. Ind & Trg Ent (UNISTAR)	N Delhi	64724	148775	119679	333178
IND-91-115	Meteorogil App in Agri	N Delhi		0	165712	165712
IND-91-018	Watershed Based Farming	N Delhi		21578	(646)	20932
IND-91-023	Corn Managed Maint (SAIL)	N Delhi		102081	390536	492617
IND-91-029	Auto Tech Remote Sensing	N Delhi		18907	100864	119771
IND-91-038	Upgrading of IIPA	N Delhi			54278	54278
IND-91-058	Microprocessor App Engg	N Delhi		119082	218570	337652
IND-91-089	Jute Development (PA)	N Delhi	8906	245551	23323	277780
IND-91-090	EAP in India	N Delhi		175241	24947	200188
IND-91-093	Super Purity Aluminium	N Delhi		45846	70019	115865
IND-91-096	Full Emp for Farmers	N Delhi		18331	65581	83912
IND-91-100	Human Dev Indicators	N Delhi		1035	218568	219603
IND-92-002	Tech Transfer	N Delhi		13410	488158	501568
IND-92-006	Soc Sec Stragtl & Fin	N Delhi		22963	112470	135433
IND-92-008	Exp Dev Marine Products	N Delhi		128300	(14953)	113437
IND-92-019	MEIID (TOKTEN 2nd Wind)	N Delhi		149	46760	46909
IND-92-042	Ind Restructuring	N Delhi		142850	36378	179228
IND-92-307	Jute-PMU (OPS)	N Delhi			104576	104576
IND-92-307	Jute-PMU (GOI)	N Delhi			281756	281756
IND-92-409	Leather-NIFT	N Delhi			294270	294270
IND-93-007	Mgt Dev of Sr Admnrs	N Delhi			306810	306810
IND-93-014	Quality Ass in Tele Pro	N Delhi			25807	25807
IND-93-016	Railways-Org'nl Dev & Syst Changes	N Delhi			25300	25300
IND-93-022	Pol: Stu on Eco Reforms	N Delhi			118986	118986
	NEW DELHI		8710652	8589298	9386794	26680714
IND-85-002	Com System in SAIL	Rourkela	7713	13363	(460)	20616
IND-88-063	Electrosmelting	Orissa Angul	45328	(3954)	7	41381
IND-89-109	Dev of Gemstones	Bhubaneswar	181975	259788	137032	578795

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ORISSA			235016	269197	136579	640792
IND-82-032	Cent Instt of Handtools	Jalandhar	45422	(8773)		36649
IND-83-020	Agri Research Edu.	Ludhiana	192735	16668	(14471)	194992
IND-87-012	Sewing Mach Dev Cen	Ludhiana	115741	86303	89603	291647
IND-92-032	Plant Quarantine Fac	Amritsar			2443	2443
IND-93-022	PA P'l. or Punjab Prog. for SSIR	Punjab			12076	12076
PUNJAB			353958	94198	89651	537807
IND-90-016	Tech Com Geology Mining	Udaipur	426230	36319	648	463197
IND-90-037	Units for Handmade paper	Sanganer	78097	365098	109358	552553
RAJASTHAN			504327	401417	110006	1015750
IND-86-006	NC/CNC Cen at AT	Madras	16315	6104		22419
IND-86-011	Water Res Dev & Mgt	Madras	86770			86770
IND-86-038	Unconventional Fires	Coimbatore	33460	(24)	(4833)	28603
SITARA						
IND-89-130	Ele Packaging Tech	Madras	800034	670606	363976	1834616
IND-90-040	Leather Prog.	Madras		706733	(706733)	0
IND-91-076	Portworkers Trg Instt	Madras		21356	17093	38449
IND-92-304	Jute-SITRA	Coimbatore			343685	343685
IND-92-309	Jute-PSG	Coimbatore			5	5
IND-92-402	Leather-CFTC	Madras			393188	393188
IND-92-403	Leather-leather exports	Madras			501395	501395
IND-92-404	Leather-CLRI	Madras			391761	391761
IND-92-404	Leather-CLRI	Madras			1133004	1133004
IND-92-407	Leather-IILP	Madras			231048	231048
IND-92-410	Leather-PDTC	Madras			186864	186864
IND-92-411	Leather-PMU (OPS)	Madras			127537	127537
IND-92-411	Leather-PMU (GOI)	Madras			278513	278513
TAMILNADU			936579	1404775	3256503	3256557
IND-83-008	Pollution Control	Haridwar	19342	15251	512	35105
IND-83-031	Casting & Forging Cen	Agra	6435			6435
IND-84-009	Dev Cen Sports Goods	Meerut	(1458)			(1458)
IND-85-006	Fer Plant Operations	Noida	1480	52753	(7464)	46769
IND-85-020	PG Agri Edu.	Dehradun	770859	256506	748496	1775861
IND-85-027	Metal Handicrafts	Moradabad	166	11791	70	12027
IND-85-028	Conservation of Metals	Lucknow	(7392)			(7392)
IND-85-048	Chem Recov Plant Pulp Mills	Saharanpur	131450	25311	(1855)	154906
IND-85-062	Elec Ser & Trg Gen	Ramnagar	133450	86815	3868	224133
IND-86-003	Lowcost Biofertilisers	Ghaziabad	155603	265648	186758	608009
IND-86-008	R&D Fac., RSDO	Lucknow	189633	791880	222194	1205707
IND-87-009	Trg Petroleum Tech	Dehradun	45553	18041		63594
IND-88-008	Wildlife Instt of India	Dehradun	70111	(3552)		66559
IND-88-047	Civil Aviation Trg Cen.	Allahabad	186655	460744	230745	878144
IND-89-101	IG Uran Academy	Fursatganj	29476	(8056)	(201386)	(179966)
IND-89-114	Non-wood Based Pulp & Paper	Saharanpur	491049	132863	424446	1048358
IND-89-133	PPDC for Ess Oils	Kannauj	121388	21069	92792	235249
IND-90-003	Hyd Stud Capabilities	Roorkee	70306	93021	732019	895346
IND-90-004	Res & Trg LBS Nat Acd	Mussourie	450573	192393	87514	730480
IND-90-010	Glass Ind Centre	Firozabad	114	116684	300139	416937
IND-92-007	Wildlife Mgt.	Dehradun		27156	233570	260726
IND-92-038	Strengthening ICFRE	Dehradun		113	144126	144239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IND-92-315	Jute-CPPRI	Saharanpur			18670	18670
IND-92-316	Jute-CPPRI/Triveni Tissues	Saharanpur			543	543
IND-92-401	Leather-CFTC, Agra	Agra			534601	534601
IND-92-405	Leather FDDI (UNIDO)	Noida			753847	753847
IND-92-405	Leather-FDDI (GOI)	Noida			852176	852176
IND-93-012	RDSO (Ph. II)	Lucknow			82381	82381
IND-93-021	Nat For Act Prog.	Dehradun			57921	57921
	UTTAR PRADESH		2864793	2556431	5496683	10917907
IND-82-007	National Test House	Calcutta	150708		(8820)	141888
IND-82-025	Coleegee Leather Tech	Calcutta	(4402)			(4402)
IND-86-037	Jute Res & Dev	Calcutta	175372	162034	36541	373947
IND-87-003	Amorphous Silicon Solar Cells	Calcutta	411259	256313	158318	825890
IND-87-010	Treatment/Prevention Leprosy	Calcutta	80740	44636		125376
IND-87-017	Plant Improvement	Calcutta	143064	194828	35761	373653
IND-87-018	Biology of Parasites	Calcutta	64434	92266	93117	249817
IND-92-033	Jute Development	Calcutta		307221	507	307728
IND-92-302	Jute-IJIRA Comosties	Calcutta			453834	453834
IND-92-303	Jute-JCI	Calcutta			72271	72271
IND-92-305	Jute-IJIRA Tex App	Calcutta			508987	508987
IND-92-312	Jute-JMDC (ITC)	Calcutta			44196	44196
IND-92-312	Jute-JMDC (GOI)	Calcutta			487569	487569
IND-92-314	Jute-SSJMC	Calcutta			236510	236510
IND-92-406	Leather-Govt. of West Bengal	Calcutta			46294	46294
	WEST BENGAL		1021175	1057298	2165085	4243558
	TOTAL		20253185	18367246	31803873	70424304

### Setting up of Joint Ventures in Nepal

1556. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any procedural problems are discouraging Indian investors for setting up joint ventures in Nepal;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to streamline the procedures?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

### Private Sector Investment

1557. SHRI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to smoothen private sector entry into the infrastructure zone and also to harness private international capital flow;

(b) whether the Government propose to review the existing legal framework governing infrastructure sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government propose to help the private sector with commercial financing in this regard;

(f) if so, extent thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (g) Several steps have been taken by the Government to encourage private sector participation including foreign investment for the development of infrastructure, which include:—

— The scope of public sector has been reduced to only six industries, namely, defence products, atomic energy, coal and lignite, mineral oils, railway transport and minerals specified in the schedule to Atomic Energy Order 1953.

— The policy package announced in the power sector included incentives such as reduction of import duties on power equipment to 20%, a five year tax holiday for new power projects and a guaranteed 16% rate of return on paid up and subscribed capital, permitting debt equity ratio upto 4:1 for all private companies and foreign equity participation upto 100% for projects to be set up by foreign private investors;

— In the petroleum sector Government has

restructured the ONGC into a corporation and has undertaken disinvestment of its equity to augment its resources and facilitate autonomy; offered the development of discovered medium and small size oil and gas fields to private companies and also offering exploration blocks on the round the year bidding basis to private companies to enable them to choose their timing for taking part in bidding rounds;

—Private Sector participation in providing value added services in Telecom sector has already been allowed and now under National Telecom Policy even the basic services have been thrown open to private sector;

—Foreign equity participation upto 49% is allowed in the case of joint venture company formed for providing the basic telecom services.

—The Air corporation (Transfer of Undertakings Repeal) Act has been enacted to enable the operation of the private air transport companies in the domestic sector and nine private air taxi operators have been granted airlines status.

—Road sector has been declared an industry to facilitate the commercial borrowings on easy terms, and the provisions of MRTTP Act have been relaxed to enable the large firms to enter into high way sector.

—Multimodal Transport Operators Act has been enacted and National Highway Act has been amended to enable levy of a fee on selected sections of national highways.

—Octroi has been abolished by many State Governments to facilitate free and unhindered domestic trade, and Motor Vehicles Act has been amended to remove ceilings on the number of permits to be held by an individual company.

—Private Sector is allowed to set up and operate captive coal mines; private investment is also permitted in setting up of coal washeries on Build-own-operate basis subject to tripartite agreement between the producer, the consumer and the Company.

—Indian companies of good financial standings have been allowed to raise funds abroad through Global Depository Bonds (GDRs) and foreign currency convertible bonds and off-shore fund.

—Provisions of FERA liberalised as a result of which companies with more than 40% of foreign equity are now treated on par with fully Indian owned companies.

#### Mid-Air Collision

1558. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of incidents of collision/near collision of aircraft in the mid air occurred in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken against persons responsible for such lapses?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No incident of collision of aircraft in mid-air had occurred in the country during the last three years. The number of incidents of near collision which have taken place during the period from 1991 onwards, is given below:—

Year.....Number of incidents

1991.....9

1992.....16

1993.....14

1994.....11

(upto 13.12.94)

(b) Each incident is investigated and depending on the findings of the investigation, action, such as issue of warning, suspension of licence and taking off the concerned personnel from duty etc., has been taken against the responsible ATC personnel/pilot by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation/National Airports Authority. Refresher training is also imparted to the Air Traffic Controllers, wherever necessary.

#### Training Institutes for Workers

1559. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the training institutes engaged in imparting training to the labourers;

(b) the details thereof, State wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to open some more training institutes, and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) There are no institutes imparting training specifically to labourers only. However, there are 2721 Industrial Training Institutes/Centres (ITIs/ITCs) under the aegis of National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) which conduct programme to train young persons possessing qualification from 8th to 12th standard. The State-wise number of ITIs/ITCs is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) ITIs/ITCs are opened by the respective State Governments depending upon need.

**Statement**

Number of Industrial Training Institutes/Centres as on  
31.7.94

S.No.	Name of State/UTs	No. of ITIs/ITCs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	422
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	23
4.	Bihar	41
5.	Goa	16
6.	Gujarat	159
7.	Haryana	106
8.	H.P.	33
9.	J&K	32
10.	Karnataka	195
11.	Kerala	323
12.	M.P.	74
13.	Maharashtra	250
14.	Manipur	6
15.	Meghalaya	4
16.	Mizoram	1
17.	Nagaland	3
18.	Orissa	40
19.	Punjab	113
20.	Rajasthan	67
21.	Sikkim	1
22.	Tamil Nadu	406
23.	Tripura	3
24.	U.P.	291
25.	West Bengal	56
26.	A&N Islands	1
27.	Chandigarh	3
28.	D&N Haveli	1
29.	Daman & Diu	2
30.	Delhi	42
31.	Lakshadweep	1
32.	Pondicherry	4
		2721

**Opening of Branches of Syndicate Bank in Orissa**

1560. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Syndicate Bank functioning in Orissa;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to open more branches in that State during the year 1994-95;

(c) if so, the places identified for the location of those bank branches; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that there were 27 branches of Syndicate Bank functioning in Orissa as at the end of June 1994.

(b) to (d) Under the Branch Expansion Plan 1990-95, Reserve Bank of India has not fixed year-wise target for opening of bank branches. However, under the extent plan, public sector banks have been allotted 44 urban centres in Orissa as per the details furnished in the enclosed statement. As regards semi-urban centres, banks have been permitted to open branches at the centres of their choice within the quota allotted to them on all India basis and no State-wise quota has been allotted for the purpose. Under the extent policy, the individual banks may identify rural centres including tribal centres within their service area. The proposal relating to identified centres are required to be routed through the Department of Institutional Finance of the State Government to Reserve Bank of India.

**Statement**

List of Urban Centres Allotted to Public Sector Banks for opening Branches in Orissa during 1990-95 Plan

Name of Bank	Name of Centre
<b>CUTTACK</b>	
State Bank of India	Seminar Chhack
State Bank of Hyderabad	Bija Pattnaik Chhack
Bank of Baroda	Mani Sahoo Chhalk
Indian Overseas Bank	Jobra
Bank of India	Gopalpur (Outgrowth of Cuttack City)
Allahabad Bank	Jagatpur
State Bank of India	Pithapur
State Bank of India	Janjirmangla
<b>PARADEEP</b>	
Canara Bank	Paradeep Garh
Indian Bank	Fishing Harbom (Sector 21)
<b>BERHAMPUR</b>	
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Bus Stand Brahna Nagar
Bank of Baroda	Braja Nagar (SBI Colony)
<b>BHUBANESHWAR</b>	
Punjab National Bank	Orissa State Housing Bank Colony
	Chandrashekharpur
State Bank of India	IRC Village Near Indradhanu Market Complex
State Bank of Mysore	Unit II Market
Bank of India	Kapilaprasad Market Complex
Bank of Baroda	Samantarapur
Allahabad Bank	Satsand Vihar

Name of Bank	Name of Centre
UCO Bank	Ashoka Market
State Bank of Hyderabad	Jagamara
Union Bank	Patia
State Bank of India	Laxminagar
State Bank of Hyderabad	Goda Gopinath Prasad
United Bank of India	Malisahi
Central Bank of India	BJB Nagar
United Bank of India	Gandha Munda
State Bank of India	Bhubaneswar Industrial Finance Branch
Bank of Baroda	PURI
Bank of Baroda	Swrgadwar
Punjab National Bank	Chakratirth Rd. (Sunara Guranga)
Bank of India	Nabakalebar Rd, (Gundi Chavari)
Indian Overseas Bank	Lok Nath Road
State Bank of India	Municipal Market (Deitapadesahi)
	<b>SAMABALPUR</b>
Bank of Baroda	Gosala (Chiolima)
Vijaya Bank	Sakhi Gopinath
Bank of India	Dhankanda
Central Bank of India	SECL Complex (adjacent of Brula)
State Bank of India	Jyoti Vihar
	<b>ROURKELA</b>
Oriental Bank of Commerce	IDL Colony (Desai Nagar)
State Bank of Bikaner & Jaipur	Sector 16 Market
Bank of India	Chand HSG Colony
State Bank of India	NAC Market Complex
Central Bank of India	Vedvyas Chhack
United Bank of India	Fertilizer Township
Oriental Bank of Commerce	Modern Engi. Works Main Road Rourkela.

#### Posting of SC/ST Employees

1561. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have directed all the banks not to post SC/ST employees to far off places;

(b) if so, whether this directive is being implemented by Syndicate Bank; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to get it implemented by Syndicate Bank?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKRA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Transfers in the Public Sector Banks are generally governed by the transfer policies settled between the managements and their employees. These transfer guidelines are common for general, SC & ST and other categories of employees. However, all banks including Syndicate Bank, were advised by the Government on 31.10.86 that officials should desist from any act of discrimination against members of SC/ST communities, e.g., their transfer to far off places and to insignificant positions, on the grounds of their social origin. Further, in respect of ST employees appointed against posts in clerical and sub-staff cadres, the public sector banks have been advised to take steps to post them nearest to their home towns/domicile, as far as possible.

[Translation]

#### Assistance for Purchase of Vehicles

1562. SHRI SUKHDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the assistance being provided by the financial institutions for purchase of buses and other passenger vehicles for extension of transport facilities in view of the prevailing grave transport problem in the country;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to decrease the ceiling on margin money for the purchase of buses and other passenger vehicles through the banks and financial institutions in view of paucity of vehicles and anticipated profit; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) As per information available with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the amount of loans/advances disbursed by commercial banks to small road and water transport operators (no separate figures are available for finance for purchase of buses and passenger vehicles) under priority sector lending during the three years ending June, 1992 (latest available) is as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year ended June	No. of A/cs	Amount disbursed
1990	81001	395.89
1991	76292	315.12
1992	65283	237.62

Loans/advances by commercial banks to small road and water transport operators owning a fleet of vehicles not exceeding 6 vehicles, (including the one proposed to be financed), are treated as priority sector lending. Under the priority sector lending, stipulations regarding margin money are as under:—



Credit Limit	Margin
(i) Credit limit upto and inclusive of Rs. 25,000/-	NIL
(ii) Credit limit exceeding Rs. 25,000/-	Rs.15 to 25% depending upon the purpose and amount of loan.

RBI has reported that where subsidy/margin is available and is not less than 15% of loan amount, no further margin should be stipulated by banks.

#### I-Card for IT Payers

1563. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi purpose permanent account number card-cum-identity card is proposed to be issued to the tax payers by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) As part of comprehensive programme of computerisation, it is proposed to issue laminated permanent account number cards to the assesseees, which can also serve the purpose of identity card. While the assesseees in the status of individuals will be issued permanent account number cards with photographs, other assesseees will be issued such cards without photographs.

(c) While action for issue of permanent account number cards in three city regions of Delhi, Bombay and Madras is already under way in the first instance, it is proposed to implement the scheme in other places in a phased manner.

[English]

#### Beedi Workers

1564. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up a Tuberculosis Hospital mainly for beedi workers at Jhalda in the Purulia district of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Seizure of Foreign Currency

1565. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1927 on August 5, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Statement

(a) Foreign Currencies amounting to Rs.669.38 lakhs, Rs.1434.74 lakhs and Rs.1274.61 lakhs were seized at Madras, Calcutta, Trivandrum, Delhi and Bombay airports during the years 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, respectively.

(b) & (c) Yes Sir, No time period has been prescribed under the Reward Rules for payment of rewards to the informers. Final reward is paid only after the adjudication/appeal proceedings are finalised.

(d) Advance rewards to wit Rs. 24.76 lakhs were paid to the informers during the last three years in respect of the seizures referred to in part (a) above.

(e) Only one case out of the cases referred to in (a) above has been finalised. Informers become eligible for payment of final reward only after adjudication/appeal proceedings are finalised and the seized foreign currencies are confiscated.

#### National Tripartite Standing Labour Committee

1566. SHRIMATI SURYA KANTA PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the meeting of National Tripartite Standing Labour Committee was held in New Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the major issues discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the decision arrived at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) The Thirty-second Session of the Standing Labour Committee was held on 27-10-94 in New Delhi. The following subjects were discussed in the meeting:

(i) Child Labour and Bonded Labour

(ii) Employment and Vocational Training, and

(iii) Labour Standards and International Trade

2. The resolutions adopted by the Standing Labour Committee are as under:

#### (a) Social Clause

It is unanimously resolved that the Government of India, and the Organisations of Employers and Workers should resist in the International Labour Organisation and all other fora any attempt from any quarter to introduce the "social clause", making market access to international

trade conditional upon enforcement of labour standards—as this has serious adverse implications for employment and autonomous labour policy formulation at the national level.

That, at the same time, sustained national and international action should be taken to upgrade labour standards otherwise than through linkage of labour standards with international trade; and in this context, the National Conventions Committee should be activated by organisation of periodic meetings for the review of ratified and unratified Conventions.

**(b) Child Labour Elimination**

Recognising that employment of children at a time when they should be in schools is a matter of grave national concern; and that education, health and nutrition for children are indispensable for their proper development into adulthood, it is resolved that the Central and State Governments and Organisations of Workers and Employers should take coordinated action for elimination child labour in hazardous employment by 2000 A.D. of and in other employments progressively.

And for this purpose, the Central and State Governments should implement time bound Action Plans, to take children away from work and provide them education, primary vocational skills, health and nutrition and to concurrently provide for the parents of such children means of gainful employment.

**(c) Bonded Labour**

Recognising that there are complaints regarding incidence of bondage amongst workers, though all States have asserted that "bonded labour" has, in fact, been eliminated.

It is resolved that all States would undertake fresh surveys for identification of bonded labourers and arrange for their release and rehabilitation with enhanced financial support from the Government of India; the States as part of these surveys, shall also investigate into relapse into bondage, if any of the bonded labourers once released and rehabilitated.

**(d) Schedule for and agenda of the next session of the Indian Labour Conference**

It is resolved to have the next session of the Indian Labour Conference on 3rd and 4th January, 1995.

It is resolved that the Agenda for the next session of the Indian labour Conference shall be:

- (i) Industrial Relations in the context of economic reforms (including rehabilitation of sick industries, social security and improvements in productivity).
- (ii) Employment and Vocational Training.

**Setting up of Casinos**

1567. SHRI MOHAN RAWALE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow casinos in the country to attract foreign tourists;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of States in the country which have sought the Union Government's permission to set up casinos in their respective States; and

(d) the reaction of the Union Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

(SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Setting up of Casinos is a State Govt. subject.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Tea Trading Under GATT Treaty**

1568. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the GATT Treaty will affect the tea trading of India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) GATT Treaty has resulted in reduction of tariff by a number of major importers of Indian tea. It is likely to have a positive impact on exports of tea depending upon the competitiveness of Indian tea in international market.

**Permission to Set up New Banks**

1569. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received proposal from financial institutions in private sector requesting permission to set up new banks; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that it has received 18 proposals to set up new banks in the private sector from the following 18 financial institutions in the private sector; (1) Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.. (HDFC); (2) 20th Century Finance Corporation Ltd.; (3) Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd. (ICICI), (4) Industnd Enterprise & Finance Ltd.; (5) I.T.C. Classic Finance Ltd.; (6) Inspat Finance Ltd.; (7) S.R.F. LTD.; (8) C.R.B. Capital Markets Ltd.; (9) Diadem Investment & Finance Ltd.; (10) Cox & Kings Finance Ltd.; (11) Indian Seamless Financial Services Ltd.; (12) Birla Growth Fund; (13) SREI International Finance Ltd.; (14) Peerless General Finance & Investment Co Ltd.; (15) Sahara India Financial Corporation; (16) Ross Murarka Finance Ltd.; (17) Raunaq Finance Ltd.; and (18) Padmaja Financial Services Ltd.

RBI has issued licences to commence banking business to two banks viz. ICICI Banking Corporation Ltd. (Promoter Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.) and Industnd Bank Ltd. (Promoter Industnd Enterprises and Finance Ltd.). besides, "in principle" approval to set up new banks had also been issued to Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd. and 20th Century Finance Corporation Ltd. Applications of Peerless

General Finance & Investment Co. Ltd.; Ross Murarka Finance Ltd.; Padmaja Financial Services Ltd.; and Sahara India Financial Corporation have been rejected by RBI.

### Strikes

1570. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of strikes with dates, reasons and affected organisations, in Public Sector Units/Corporations during 1993 and 1994;

(b) the details of demands made in each strike and the demands met by the Government; and

(c) the steps taken to obviate strikes altogether?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P. A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Realisable Income Tax

1571. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of Income-Tax outstanding as on December 1, 1994;

(b) the number of individuals, HUFs, Companies, and other defaulters against whom outstanding amount exceeded Rs. ten lakhs; and

(c) the effective steps being taken to realise the same and to ensure early disposal of appeals disputing the demands made by the Income-tax authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The desired information as on 1st December '94 has not yet been compiled. The total outstanding demand of Income-tax/Corporation tax at the end of September '94 was Rs. 12921.93 crores. Out of this, demands amounting to Rs. 1838.30 crores had either not fallen due or been stayed by courts, Settlement Commission, Tribunal and Income tax Authorities.

Status	Number
(i) Individuals	2823
(ii) HUFs	190
(iii) Companies	3671
(iv) Others	1523

(e) High priority is given to the work of reduction of arrear demands and appropriate administrative and legal measures are taken to realise the same. In bigger case, dossiers are maintained and the position is reviewed regularly at appropriate levels. Request is periodically made to the concerned appellate authorities for early disposal cases in which large arrears are locked up. The progress of disposal of appeals before the CIT (Appeals) and the DC (Appeals) is regularly being monitored, laying

greater emphasis on disposal of appeals involving high demand as well as old appeals.

### Tourism Development in Andhra Pradesh

1572. SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted a new tourism policy to the Union Government giving major thrust to the development of tourists centres in the State by involving the private sector including NRIs;

(b) if so, the main features on the policy submitted by the State Government; and

(c) the amount of aid and assistance provided or proposed to be provided to the State Government in implementing the policy?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main features of the policy envisage encouragement of private entrepreneurs including NRIs to actively participate in the development of tourism sector with special reference to upgradation of existing infrastructure, the quality of service, setting up of star hotels/janata hotels and motels at tourist centres to cater to all classes of tourists, setting up of amusement parks, water sport and other re-creational facilities etc.

(c) Central financial assistance is extended for specific proposals for development of tourism based on merit of each proposal, its inter-se priority and availability of funds.

[Translation]

### Resignations by I.A. Pilots

1573. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether pilots and engineers of the Indian Airlines launched any agitation recently to protest against the promotions given to those pilots who rejoined the Airlines after serving private airlines for a short time;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to solve the problem?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Two of the pilots who had submitted their resignations to Indian Airlines, wanted to join back. Since their resignations had not been accepted, they were allowed to do so and also retain their seniority. This was resisted by the Indian Commercial Pilots' Association (ICPA) and some of its members reported sick en masse during the period 28.10.1984 to 2.11.1994.

(c) Discussions were held with the ICPA and it was decided that guidelines will be framed to deal with such cases in future.

### ESI Hospitals

1574. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the present Employees State Insurance Hospitals in Gujarat are sufficient to meet the health needs of the workers in the State;

(b) if not, whether the Government propose to open some more Employees State Insurance Hospitals in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and allocations likely to be made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) There are 9 ESI hospitals functioning in the State of Gujarat. Wherever necessary beds have also been reserved in Govt./private hospitals for providing adequate in-door treatment to the Insured Persons. Meanwhile the ESI Corporation is having two hospitals, one each at Vapi and Jamnagar, constructed. For construction of these two hospitals, the Corporation has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 489.98 lakhs. A proposal to convert the 225 beds Chest hospital at Naroda into a 300 beds General Hospital has also been received in the ESI Corporation.

[English]

### Seizure of Brown Sugar

1575. SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have seized brown sugar worth Rs. 8 crores at the India Gandhi International Airport recently; and

(b) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the smuggling of brown sugar in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) As per available information, the Air Customs (Preventive) Staff at the Indira Gandhi International Airport seized 8 kgs of heroin on 12.11.94. No precise valuation of narcotic drugs, which are often of indeterminate strength and composition and are liable for destruction is feasible.

(b) Instructions have been issued to all enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step-up efforts under the stringent provisions contained in the NDPS Act. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. A part of Indo-Pak border has been fenced.

### Cash Credit Facility

1576. SHRI SHIV SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of the Reserve Bank of India to direct the commercial banks to provide cash credit facilities to farmers as provided to industries to enable the farmers to make a single loan transaction instead of small loans during a crop year; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised all the scheduled commercial banks including regional rural banks vide its circular dated 26.10.1994 that farmers satisfying certain criteria should be extended a line of credit in the form of cash credit facility to meet their composite credit requirements. The facility will be available to farmers having irrigation facility and also to those who do not have such facility but who in addition to cultivation of crops undertake allied activities like dairy, poultry, etc. and/or other non-farm activities and who have satisfactory track record in the previous two years in regard to the conduct of their bank/borrowal accounts.

### Bhopal Airport

1577. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the difficulties being faced by the Government in airlinking Bhopal with Delhi and Bombay by airbus service; and

(b) the steps taken to improve and extend the runway at Bhopal airport?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) Traffic potential does not justify operation of airbus service to/from Bhopal airport.

(b) The runway length has already been extended to 6700 feet in August, 1992.

### Continental Float Glass Project

1578. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Continental Float Glass Project is held up with IFC/IDBI;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India Limited (IFCI) has reported that the institutions have sanctioned Rupee and Foreign currency assistance to M/s. Continental Float Glass Limited (CFGL). However, details cannot be divulged in terms of the provisions of statutes

governing public sector banks and financial institutions as also the provisions of Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983.

### Haj Traffic

1579. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Air India on haj traffic during 1992, 1993 and 1994;

(b) the income received by or payable to Air India for the Haj traffic, year-wise;

(c) net profit or loss on Haj traffic year-wise;

(d) net profit or loss per pilgrim, year-wise; and

(e) net profit/loss per pilgrim as percentage of the Haj air charter fare, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

### Encroachment on Airport Authority Land in Mumbai

1580. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slum-dweller families or huts which encroach upon the land belonging to Airport Authority in Mumbai;

(b) whether there is any proposal to shift and rehabilitate these hutment-dwellers outside the airport land;

(c) if so, the number of families/huts proposed to be shifted, proposed place of shifting and the cost involved in shifting and resettlement on alternate accommodation;

(d) the proposed date of commencement of shifting and the anticipated date of completion thereof;

(e) whether the State Government and also the residents have agreed to the shifting; and

(f) if not, the action proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) There are approximately 65,000 unauthorised hutments on the land belonging to International Airports Authority of India (IAAT) at Bombay airport.

(b) to (f) the matter is under consideration of the Government of Maharashtra, Department of Civil Aviation and IAAI.

### Settlement of Debts of Sick Industries

1581. SHRI SHRAVAN KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are guidelines of the Government/ Reserve Bank of India for settlement of debts outstanding against sick industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether nationalised banks have agreed to waive

the loans of sick industries during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

### Agricultural Labour

1582. SHRI UDDHAB BARMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the country to assess the number of agricultural workers;

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

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate the agricultural workers;

(d) whether any review has been done to evaluate the success of the schemes meant for rehabilitation of agricultural workers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir. The 1991 census enumerated the agricultural workers.

(b) A Statement is enclosed.

(c) & (d) There is no scheme for the rehabilitation of agricultural workers as such.

(e) Does not arise.

### Statement

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Agricultural Labourers	No. of Cultivators
		(1991 Census)	(1991 Census)
1	2	3	4
1.	INDIA	71,597,744(Excluding J&K)	110,702,346
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11,625,159	7,891,167
2.	Assam	844,964	3,558,117
3.	Bihar	9,512,892	11,164,519
4.	Gujarat	3,230,547	4,703,628
5.	Haryana	896,782	1,829,530
6.	Himachal Pradesh	58,668	1,125,311
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—
8.	Karnataka	4,999,959	5,915,633
9.	Kerala	2,120,452	1,015,983
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5,863,029	12,904,121
11.	Maharashtra	8,313,223	10,172,106
12.	Manipur	47,350	437,499
13.	Meghalaya	89,482	395,804
14.	Nagaland	7,233	371,597
15.	Orissa	2,976,750	4,598,500

1	2	3	4
16.	Punjab	1,452,828	1,917,210
17.	Rajasthan	1,391,870	8,181,512
18.	Gujarat	12,851	95,078
19.	Tamil Nadu	7,898,295	5,884,080
20.	Tripura	187,598	305,321
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7,833,258	22,031,181
22.	West Bengal	5,055,478	5,844,883
23.	Andaman Islands	4,989	14,525
24.	Andhra Pradesh	20,054	235,987
25.	Chandigarh	1,642	2,302
26.	Delhi	6,213	36,278
27.	Dadra	25,195	33,295
28.	Goa	35,234	55,528
29.	Daman & Diu	1,199	3,295
30.	Lakshadweep	—	—
31.	Mizoram	9,527	178,101
32.	Pondicherry	77,208	17,959

#### Licence for Poppy Cultivation

1583. DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have fixed any norms for the grant of licences for opium poppy cultivation for the years 1994-95 and 1995-96;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from cultivators in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details along with action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b). Government have laid down General Conditions relating to grant of licences for opium poppy cultivation for the crop year 1994-95, which are broadly as follows:

(i) Cultivators who had tendered yield of not less than 43 Kgs. of opium per hectare in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh during the crop year 1993-94 are eligible for licences;

(ii) cultivators whose poppy crop was damaged due to natural calamities during crop year 1993-94 and who are covered under the damage clause are eligible for licences if they had tendered a minimum yield of 34 kgs./hectare;

(iii) the area allowed for opium poppy cultivation per cultivator has been fixed at 50 ares, 30 ares, 25 ares and 20 ares depending upon the yield of opium tendered by the cultivators during the crop year 1993-94;

(iv) condonable limit in respect of excess cultivation has been prescribed as 5% of the licensed area.

Conditions of grant of licences for opium poppy cultivation for the crop year 1995-96 have not so far been laid down.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Representations received from the cultivators are being disposed of in the light of principles laid down in the General Conditions relating to grant of licences for opium poppy cultivation.

#### Setting up of Travel Authority

1584. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have a proposal to set up a Travel Authority to improve and co-ordinate travel facilities available to tourist; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However improvement and coordination of travel facilities available to tourists is a continuing process and Department of Tourism, Government of India does this in coordination with the concerned State Governments, Central authorities as well as Hotel and Tourism Industry.

#### HAL Airport at Bangalore

1585. SHRIMATI CHANDRA PRABHA URS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the construction of Aero Bridges at HAL Airport at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the estimated expenditure involved therein;

(c) whether tenders had been invited for the purpose;

(d) the time by which the work is expected to commence;

(e) the amount earmarked during 1994-95 for the above work; and

(f) the time by which the work is expected to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) National Airports Authority (NAA) has a plan to install 2 Aero Bridges at a cost of Rs. 6.3 crores in the proposed new Integrated Terminal Block at HAL airport in Bangalore.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The work is expected to commence by July, 1995.

(e) and (f) An amount of Rs. 0.5 crores has been earmarked in 1994-95. The work is expected to be completed by June, 1997.

### Tea Gardens

1586. SHRI R. SURENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tea gardens presently owned by the Tea Trading Corporation of India;

(b) the quantity of different varieties of tea produced in these tea gardens during each of the last three years;

(c) the measures taken by TTCI during the last three years to make these gardens viable and profitable;

(d) whether TTCI has been buying various varieties of tea mostly for export market;

(e) if so, the quantity and value of the tea exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years, country-wise;

(f) whether the export by TTCI has suffered a set back in the recent years;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(h) whether TTCI has recently decided to buy various varieties of tea for packaging them for domestic market; and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Tea Trading Corporation of India Ltd. owns five tea gardens viz. Looksan and Potong Tea Estate in Jalaipiguri Distt. of West Bengal; Pashok and Vah-Tukvar Tea Estates in Darjeeling Distt. of West Bengal and Pathini Tea Estate in Karimganj Distt. of Assam.

(b) Quantity of tea produced in the gardens owned by TTCI during 1990-91 to 1992-93 has been as under:

Year	Production (Metric Tons)
1990-91	1455
1991-92	1060
1992-93	1106

(c) Measures taken by TTCI to make the Gardens Division of the Corporation Viable and profitable include developmental activities like rejuvenation, pruning, replacement of bushes as well as installation of machinery. the Corporation also recruited personnel for management of the Gardens Division.

(d) Trading Division of the Corporation buys tea from time to time depending upon supply orders obtained for export as well as domestic market.

(e) Details of exports by TTCI have been indicated in the enclosed statement.

(f) and (g) There has been a decline in the export performance of TTCI Ltd. in the recent years in line with the decline in overall exports of tea from India due to lower exports to Russia, CIS countries and Iran.

(h) and (i) TTCI has been buying and supplying teas in its own brand Maya Packet/Natraj Pouch in domestic market for the last several years. During the current year

TTCI has also entered into retail market in the around Calcutta in a small way.

### Statement

Exports of Tea by TTCI during the Past Three Years

Quantity: In Metric Tons  
Value: Rs. in Lakhs

Countries	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
Black Tea	Qty. Value	Qty. Value	Qty. Value
U.S.S.R.	1504 959.0	59 34.0	— —
Japan	20 34.0	32 66.0	26 58.0
Afghanistan	900 556.0	— —	— —
Germany	57 220.0	52 228.0	— —
Libya	135 69.0	— —	— —
Kazak	1500 1082.0	1429 950.0	910 565.0
Others	12 38.0	18 41.0	3 37.0
Green Tea			
Morocco	1070 687.0	541 381.0	1357 953.0
Total:	5198 3645.0	2131 1700.0	2296 1613.0

### Tourist Chartered Flights operated by AI & IA

1587. SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India and the Indian Airlines have been operating tourist chartered flights to different countries;

(b) if so, the names of such flights separately for the Air India and the Indian Airlines, country-wise as on November 30, 1994;

(c) whether these flights brought large number of foreign tourists during 1994 upto November 30;

(d) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and airlines-wise and also the amount of foreign exchange earned therefrom during the period;

(e) whether the Government propose to increase tourist chartered flights in future;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) to (g) The Director General of Civil Aviation clears the tourist charter flights on the basis of requests received from operators and approved by the Department of Tourism. The policy of the Government is to encourage

tourist charter operations. However, it is for the charter operator to decide on the number of charter flights to be operated.

#### Customs Duty Exemption on Aluminium

1868. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is facing acute shortage of aluminium and whether appeals have been made for immediate abolition of ten per cent customs duty on the imported material;

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken decision in this regard to control the situation; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) A part of the demand for aluminium has to be met through imports at present. Certain representations for abolishing the import duty on aluminium have been received by the Government.

(b) and (c) In view of the ensuing Union Budget 1995-96, it is not possible to indicate the views of the Government in this matter at this stage.

#### Drug Trafficking at Indo-Pak Border

1589. SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Pakistan have agreed to establish telecommunication facilities on the Indo-Pak Border to enable enforcement agencies to effectively check drug trafficking and smuggling;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other steps taken by both the countries to check drug trafficking and smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) and (b) In the recently held Secretary level meeting between India and Pakistan, both sides felt that telephones with STD facilities and FAX should be provided to facilitate speedy communication. Both sides also agreed to exchange the addresses and telephone number of the officers, who will be in field level contacts relating to anti-drug smuggling activities across the border.

(c) The details of other steps taken by both countries to check drug trafficking are as under:

—The scope of the meetings held periodically between BSF on Indian side and Pak Rangers on Pakistan side will be amplified to include representatives from Nodal agencies dealing with counter-narcotics work of both countries.

—The detailed particulars of traffickers apprehended on either side of the border will be promptly exchanged between the designated contact points.

—Exchange of intelligence to enable effective action against drug trafficking.

#### Hank Yarn

1590. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA:

SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR:

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide subsidy for production of hank yarn;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of subsidy provided for production of hank yarn during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94, year-wise;

(d) whether subsidy on this yarn has been increased recently;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure that the subsidy benefits reach the weavers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) Government of India does not provide subsidy for the production of hank yarn. However, under the Mill-Gate Price Subsidy Scheme, a subsidy at flat rate of 2% of the value of yarn supplied to identified handloom apex societies/development corporations/regional apex societies, etc., is reimbursed to the National Handloom Development Corporation towards transportation and overheads

(c) Through no subsidy was paid for production of Hank Yarn the amount of subsidy provided to the National Handloom Development Corporation under the Mill-Gate Price Scheme during the years 1991-92 to 1993-94 are as under:

1991-92	Rs. 1.15 lakhs
1992-93	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
1993-94	Rs. 96.73 lakhs

(d) & (e) The rate of subsidy on supply of yarn at Mill-Gate Prices Scheme through National Handloom Development Corporation has not been increased. However, Government of India, Keeping in view the rise in prices of hank yarn, had introduced a Hank Yarn Prices subsidy Scheme as a one time measure during April, 1994. Under this scheme a subsidy at a flat rate of Rs. 15/- per kg. is provided by the Government of India to the identified apex societies/development corporations, etc., for supply of 20 million kgs. of hank yarn. This scheme has since been extended upto March, 1995.

(f) Under the Mill-Gate Price Subsidy Scheme the user agencies are required to use the yarn purchased under it for captive production of cloth on handlooms or for supply to their member societies/weavers directly enrolled under them bypassing on the benefits of the scheme to them in full. Each user agency is also required to furnish an undertaking to this effect to the National Handloom Development Corporation. In the case of yarn supplied by



an Apex/Regional Handloom Weavers Coop. Society to its member primaries under the Hank yarn Price Subsidy Scheme, Subsidy is passed on in full or part to the primaries through sale of yarn against procurement of equivalent value of finished goods. The extent of subsidy passed on to the primaries is determined on the basis of overheads and transportation expenses incurred on procurement of such yarn by the implementation agency.

[Translation]

#### **Duty Free Import of Pulses**

1591. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI:  
SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to make the import of pulses duty free keeping in view the steep hike on the prices of pulses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) At present there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to abolish customs duty on pulses.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

#### **Smuggling Across Indo-Bangladesh Border**

1592. SHRI CHITTA BASU:  
SHRI D. VENKATESWARA RAO:  
SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has entrusted the New Delhi-based National Council of Economic Research Organisation to carry out study on the smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh border;

(b) if so, whether the NCARC have completed the study; and

(c) if so, the main points mentioned in the study report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes Sir. The world Bank has entrusted the New Delhi-based National Council of Applied Economic Research to carry out study on the smuggling on Indo-Bangladesh border.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Reduction in Staff Strength**

1593. SHRI RAJ NARAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have adopted a scheme to reduce the staff strength by ten per cent in various Ministries/Departments;

(b) if so, the details of the posts abolished during 1992, 1993 and 1994 so far, category-wise;

(c) whether there are some Ministries/Departments which have not implemented this policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of posts identified for abolition in future;

(f) whether maximum number of posts abolished/surrendered pertains to lower categories;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(h) whether maximum number of posts abolished or likely to be abolished under this scheme are those lying vacant or kept in abeyance and no person has actually been surrendered or demoted; and

(i) if so, the fact and details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) and (b) In pursuance of decision announced by the Prime Minister in the National Development Council meeting held in December, 1991 an exercise was initiated by various Ministries/Departments of reduce the staff strength by 10%. The information relating to year-wise and group-wise reduction of posts is not centrally maintained. However, according to the information available in this Ministry, about 62,000 posts have been abolished and about 36,000 additional posts have been identified for abolition.

(c) and (d) The Departments which have expressed their inability to reduce posts are listed in the statement enclosed.

(f) and (g) The posts in higher categories like Groups "A" and "B" are generally supervisory in nature, to which are attached a number of lower category posts in Groups "C" and "D". Out of a total number of Central Govt. civilian employees of 38.75 lakhs as on 1.1.1991, there were 37.10 lakhs Groups "C" and "D" staff, as against only 1.65 lakhs Groups "A" and "B" employees. In view of this ratio, it is imperative that the number of posts abolished in Groups "C" and "D" will be higher.

(h) and (i) The abolition of posts to achieve the target of 10% reduction is being carried out by the respective administrative Ministries/Departments and the data regarding the nature of abolished posts is not centrally available. However, staff rendered surplus, if any, are to be redeployed in accordance with the provisions contained in Central Civil Services (Redeployment of Surplus Staff) Rules, 1990.

### Statement

- (1) Deptt. of Wasteland Development,
- (2) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas,
- (3) Deptt. of Public Enterprises,
- (4) Deptt. of Civil Aviation,
- (5) Deptt. of Legal Affairs,
- (6) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs,
- (7) Legislative Deptt.,
- (8) Deptt. of Space,
- (9) Deptt. of Official Languages,
- (10) Deptt. of Agricultural Research & Education,
- (11) Deptt. of Atomic Energy, and
- (12) Ministry of Programme Implementation.

[Translation]

### Credit Deposit

1594. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:  
SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average credit deposit of scheduled Commercial Banks till October 31, 1994 in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether it is quite less than the national average;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the imbalance in credit deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) of scheduled commercial banks as at the end of June 1994 (latest available) in Uttar Pradesh is 37.1% as against the All India average of 54.0%

(c) and (d) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) constituted a committee on Credit Deposit Ratio in Uttar Pradesh in August, 1994 to make recommendations for a time bound improvement in Credit Deposit Ratio. The committee in its report has inter-alia observed that the infrastructural support required for dispensation of credit to agriculture is well developed and consequently, this sector is in a position to absorb credit to its potential. The same, however, is not true for industry with the result the overall improvement in Credit Deposit Ratio is gradual and uneven. Accordingly, the committee has recommended that both the Government and banks need to intervene and step up their efforts considerably in the provision of infrastructure, development of linkages and deployment of credit.

### Recommendations of National Council of Labour Co-operatives

1595. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received during 1993 and 1994 regarding non-implementation of the recommendations of National Council on Labour Cooperatives and the Government by work awarding agencies under control of the International Airports Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for non-implementation of the above recommendations by these agencies; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NAEI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The complaints were received from the Secretary, North 26 Parganas District Labour Co-operatives Federation, Calcutta and Indian National Trade Union Congress, New Delhi.

(c) and (d) The performance of Co-operative societies at Calcutta airport has not been satisfactory. While the International Airports Authority of India (IAAI) makes earnest efforts to follow the recommendations of the National Advisory Council on Labour Co-operatives regarding reservation of all unskilled works without any limit and skilled works upto Rs. 5 lakhs, the past track record of Co-operative society is taken into consideration by IAAI before finally awarding the work.

[Translation]

### National Commission on Labour

1596. DR. MUMTAZ ANSARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission on Labour has made some recommendations to all the States at the Conference held in Delhi on October 24, 1994;

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

(c) the names of States which have given their consent to implement the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) to (c) There is no National Commission on Labour in existence at present and as such the Question of the Conference of the Commission being held in Delhi on October 24, 1994 does not arise.

[English]

### Trade Agreements with Foreign Countries

1597. DR. AMRITLAL KALIDAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have signed any trade agreements with foreign countries during the current year;

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

(c) the foreign exchange likely to be earned from

these agreements?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

Name of the Country	Details
1. Republic of Croatia	An agreement on Trade and Economic Co-operation signed on 16.9.94 at Zagreb.
2. Republic of Tunisia	Agreement on Trade and Economic Co-operation signed in September, 1994.
3. Republic of South Africa	Trade Agreement signed on 22nd August, 1994
4. Myanmar	Trade Agreement signed on border Trade in January, 1994

(c) The agreements do not specify and quantum of trade to be achieved but will help to encourage more flow of trade.

[Translation]

#### Export of Cotton

1598. SHRIMATI SHEELA GAUTAM:  
SHRIMATI BHAVNA CHIKHLIA:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have taken a decision to export five lakh cotton bales every year.

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

(c) the advantages likely to accrue to the country as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) In accordance with the long term cotton export policy the government releases 5 lakh bales of cotton for export at the beginning of cotton season (Sept.-Aug.) every year.

The main objectives of this export policy are:

(a) ensuring remunerative prices to the cotton growers;

(b) maintaining India's presence in the international markets as a stable supplier of cotton; and

(c) stabilisation of cotton prices which is important for both the grower as well as the industry.

[English]

#### NTC Mills

1600. SHRI JAGAT VIR SINGH DRONA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey for revival of NTC mills in Kanpur has been undertaken; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Textiles Research Associations have prepared plans for revival of the NTC mills including those under the NTC

(UP) Ltd. in Kanpur, involving, inter alia, modernisation, restructuring, etc. Details regarding various aspects of the revival plans are being examined in Government. In view of the fact that 8 out of 9 subsidiaries of the NTC including NTC (UP) Ltd., stand referred to the Board for Financial and Industrial Reconstruction (BIFR), the revival plan will also need the approval of the BIFR before it is implemented.

#### Nationalisation of NTC Mills

1601. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken a decision to introduce a legislation for nationalising the thirteen mills of NTC in Bombay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) The Textile Research Associations have prepared modernisation plans for revival of the NTC mills, including the taken over mills at Bombay. The Labour Ministry's Special Tripartite Committee on NTC has, inter alia, recommended nationalisation of the taken over mills while recommending that the NTC mills as well as its taken over mills can be made viable by modernisation as proposed in the plans prepared by the Textiles Research Associations. Details regarding various aspects of the proposals are being examined by Government.

#### Import of Consumer Goods

1602. DR. RAMKRISHNA KUSMARIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to liberalise import of consumer goods under the instructions of World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Review of the Export and Import Policy is an on-going and continuous process and changes are made from time to time as when considered necessary.

#### Development of Handlooms and Handicrafts

1603. SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:  
SHRI DILEEP BHAT SANGHANI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have drawn up any scheme for the development and export of handicrafts and handloom products from Gujarat.

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the funds sanctioned/released during the Eighth Plan period for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) and (b) The Schemes being implemented for the development and promotion of the handicrafts and handloom products in the country including those from the State of Gujarat, include: training, design and technical development, quality dying units, market development support, assistance for exhibitions, publicity and setting up of craft/handloom development centres, revival of languishing crafts, project package scheme, provision for margin money to destitute weavers, intergrated handloom village development programme, workshed-cum-housing scheme, specialized training under the scheme for Training of Rural Youth for self employment (TRYSEM), and setting up of 1000 Common Facilities Centres under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

The following steps are taken to boost export of handicrafts and handloom products from the country including those from the State of Gujarat through Export Promotion Council for Handicrafts (EPCH), Carpet Export Promotion Council (CEPC) and Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC):—

- (i) organising buyer-seller meets;
- (ii) sponsoring of sales-cum-study team abroad;
- (iii) participation in international fairs and exhibitions;
- (iv) overseas publicity and publication of catalogues;
- (v) organisation of Indian Handicrafts and Gift Fair, Indian Carpet Expos and Handloom Expos in the country;
- (vi) conducting of workshop—seminars at important production centres;

(c) No state-wise allocation of funds is made in the handicrafts and handloom sectors. However the amounts released/sanctioned under various schemes to the state of Gujarat during the eight Plan are as under:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1992-93	24.33	165.03	189.36
1993-94	96.38	406.75	503.13
1994-95	199.12	22.63	221.75
(upto Oct. '94)			

[Translation]

#### Setting of Banks in Bihar

1604. SHRI RAJESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India has issued proposes to issue licences to set up new banks in Bihar sponsored by the State Government and the institutions of the State Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some other State Government have also proposed to set up new banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has intimated that it has not issued any licence to set up new bank in Bihar sponsored by the State Government and the institutions of the State Government.

(c) and (d) RBI has intimated that it has not received any proposal from any other State Government to set up new banks.

[English]

#### Seizure of Foreign Currency

1605. SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instance of misappropriation of foreign currency by customs authorities, seized at Sahar International Airport, come to the notice of the Government recently;

(b) if so, whether the Government have conducted any inquiry in this regard;

(c) the outcome of the inquiry; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (d) It will not be appropriate to state anything on the issue as the matter is subjudice before Hon'ble Bombay High Court.

[Translation]

#### Research and Development Work by APEDA

1606. SHRI CHEEDI PASWAN:

SHRI LALL BABU RAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated any scheme for the research and development works to be undertaken by research institutes for the general benefits of trade and industry through Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which it has been implemented so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA) have, for the common benefit of trade and industry, a grant-in-aid scheme to generate relevant research and development for improving processing technologies packaging, and post-harvest practices for export enhancement of scheduled items of APEDA such as horticulture, floriculture, and meat products. The research projects are taken up by APEDA on behalf of exporters through the agricultural universities/research institutions.

APEDA is providing funding support for research and development work upto 100% of the project cost. A total expenditure of Rs. 13.47 lakhs has been incurred on 7 research and development projects sponsored by APEDA.

[English]

#### Trade Agreement with Australia

1607. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Australia is considering to establish an office in India to facilitate two way trade and investment;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon;

(c) whether a high level delegation visited India in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any agreement has been signed;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) It is learnt from the Australian High Commission in New Delhi that the Australian Trade Commission (AUSTRADE) is proposing to open three new trade offices in India at Calcutta, Madras and Bangalore to complement their existing offices in New Delhi and Bombay.

(b) The proposal would be considered by the Government when it is formally received.

(c) No official delegation visited the Government of India for this purpose.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Does not arise, as no formal proposal has been received so far in this regard.

[Translation]

#### Loans to Agro based Industries

1608. SHRI MANJAY LAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have chalked out or proposed to chalk out any programme to provide loans from nationalised banks to agro based industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Nationalised banks extend credit for all economically viable and technically feasible activities which include manufacturing and service activities. With a view to encouraging agro-based industries in particular, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)

have been providing refinance facilities to banks for financing agro-based industries.

#### Excise duty on Pressure Cookers

1609. SHRI ARJUN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have analysed the results of excise duty imposition on pressure cookers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this high duty imposition has brought down the demand for pressure cookers and hiked the consumption of kerosene oil;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to review the decision in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) to (c) As part of the overall policy of broadening the tax base excise duty on pressure cookers was imposed in this budget at the rate of 10%. The effective increase in excise duty will be considerably less as the manufacturers will be able to take full credit of excise duty paid on their inputs. Besides, small scale units making pressure cookers will not have to pay any excise duty on their clearances upto Rs. 30 lakhs, and the incidence of duty will be borne only by bigger units. There is no information available that the imposition of excise duty has discouraged the use of pressure cookers resulting in higher consumption of kerosene oil.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (a), (b) and (c) above.

[Eng#sh]

#### Credit Cards

1610. SHRI ANNA JOSHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the demand for credit cards is rising in the country;

(b) if so, the details regarding the total number of and type of credit cards issued institution-wise;

(c) whether there is any scheme to issue credit cards by all nationalised banks; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Banks classify their cards into three categories i.e. Premium, Non-premium and middle level cards. Some of the banks categorise them as Gold, Executive and Classic cards. As per the information available, the names of the nationalised banks which have introduced their own credit

cards and the number of credit card holders (bank wise) are given below—

Name of the Bank	No. of Credit Card holders	As on
Andhra Bank	73,007	31.3.93
Bank of Baroda	1,60,637	31.3.94
Bank of India	26,514	30.9.92
Vijaya Bank	38,462	31.3.93
Canara Bank	2,04,342	31.3.94
Central Bank of India	81,429	31.3.94

(c) & (d) Reserve Bank of India had issued instructions to all scheduled commercial banks in June 1989, inter alia, emphasising that it may not be advantageous or economical if too many banks introduce credit cards of their own. In case any bank desires to enter into domestic credit card business it would be better for it to have a suitable tie-up arrangement with one of the banks which have already introduced credit card.

[Translation]

#### Thousand Rupee Denomination Note

1611. DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL:  
SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1981 on August 5, 1994 and state:

(a) whether the decision on introduction of a thousand rupee note has since been taken by the Government; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be circulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The proposal for introduction of Rs. 1000 note is under consideration only at this stage.

#### Deposits/Disbursement of Loans to Gujarat

1612. SHRI KASHI RAM RANA:  
SHRI MAHESH KANODIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) The amount deposited in the nationalised banks in Gujarat and the amount of loans disbursed by these banks to the small/medium industrialists and the unemployed youths for the various projects during each of the last three years;

(b) whether these banks have formulated some schemes for women and young entrepreneurs during the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a large number of Khadi-Gramodyog Schemes are pending with these banks for the last eight months;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps proposed to be taken for sanctioning these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### Setting up of New NTC units

1613. SHRI NARAIN SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to set up more NTC units in Haryana, Punjab and Rajasthan and in other parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

#### National Handloom Development Corporation

1614. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SHRI MANORANJAN SUR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of non-official Directors, including those belonging to SCs/STs of the Board NHDC and the guidelines for making their appointments;

(b) whether non-official Directors do business with NHDC;

(c) if so, the details for the last three years; and

(d) the facilities provided to the Chairman and Directors of the NHDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### Handloom Development Centres

1615. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE RAI:  
SHRI NITISH KUMAR:  
SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have initiated a scheme for setting up of 3000 Handloom Development Centres and 500 Quality Dyeing Units in the country;

(b) if so, the places where such centres/units have been set up as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the number of weavers benefited therefrom, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) to (c) A Statement is enclosed.

### Statement

Statement Referred to in Reply to parts (a) to (c) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1615 for Answer on 16.12.1994

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Centres/Units sanctioned and weavers to be benefitted there from during 1993-94 and 1994-95 (As on 30.11.1994).

Sl. No.	State	No. of HDCs/ QDUs sanctioned during (1993-94)		No. of HDCs/ QDUs sanctioned during (1994-95) (As on 30.11.94)		No. of weavers to be benefitted
		HDC	QDU	HDC	QDU	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	50	24	29	13	79,000
2.	Assam	45	—	—	—	45,000
3.	Bihar	—	—	3	3	3,000
4.	Himachal Pradesh	1	—	1	—	2,000
5.	Karnataka	6	1	13	3	19,000
6.	Kerala	8	—	8	—	16,000
7.	Maharashtra	1	1	1	1	2,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5	—	—	—	5,000
9.	Manipur	41	—	—	—	41,000
10.	Orissa	38	26	16	2	54,000
11.	Tamil Nadu	30	6	—	—	30,000
12.	West Bengal	42	8	17	2	59,000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	34	21	34,000
Total		267	66	122	45	3,89,000

[English]

### Outstanding Loans

1616. SHRI P. KUMARASAMY:  
SHRI MOHAN SINGH (FEROZEPUR):

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of individuals/firms/companies against whom loans advanced by the public sector banks amounting to rupees 50 crores or above is outstanding;

(b) the number of cases, out of the above, in respect of which the loan is outstanding for more than two years; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to recover these outstanding loans expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available and permissible under the rules.

### Branches of Indbank Housing Ltd. in Maharashtra

1617. SHRI ANKUSHRAO RAOSAHEB TOPE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches of INDBANK Housing Ltd. a subsidiary of Indian Bank presently functioning in Maharashtra;

(b) the main objectives and aims of this subsidiary;

(c) whether this subsidiary plans to form a research and development fund which will identify cost effective material for housing;

(d) if so, the amount of loan sanctioned and disbursed by it during 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 till date, in Maharashtra; and

(e) the extent to which it has helped to work out the plans for cheaper housing in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) The Indian Bank has reported that there is no branch of INDBANK Housing Ltd. (IHL) functioning in Maharashtra.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Indian Bank has reported that the main objectives of IHL are to provide long term finance for purchase/construction of houses/flats for residential purposes in India.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. The IHL has undertaken with the support of HUDCO effective steps to propagate the use of low cost technology in the construction of housing among the masons, beneficiaries, etc. With this end in view, the IHL has undertaken a number of training programmes for masons to drive home the effectiveness of new techniques and usage of locally available building materials with quite a degree of success.

### Misuse of Value Based Advance Licence Scheme

1618. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints regarding excessive import of PFY having value Based Advance Licences under the Duty Exemption Scheme by the importers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have suffered any loss of revenue;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, Government has come across a news report appearing in the New Delhi edition of Economic Times dated 18.7.1994 under the caption 'Fake documents drain excise revenue from POY import'. The report alleges huge losses of excise revenue as a result of duty free import of POY under fake documents and sale of the imported POY in domestic market in violation of excise rules. Exchange transactions

under the Havala route have also been alleged.

(c) to (e) The specific case cited in the news report is being suo moto investigated by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade.

#### **Representatives of States in Tobacco Board**

1619. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to reconstitute the Tobacco Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of States which are likely to be represented; and

(d) the time by which the said Board is likely to be reconstituted?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Government have initiated action to notify new Members of the Tobacco Board in lieu of whose terms of office have expired. Besides ex-officio members, these include representatives of tobacco growing States, Tobacco growing States, Tobacco dealers, manufacturers, exporters, growers and marketing/agricultural experts.

(c) and (d) The Act provides for inclusion of one representative each of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and Karnataka. Another two members are to be appointed in rotation by the Central Government to represent Governments of other tobacco growing States. The new members, under this category will be from the States of Maharashtra and Orissa.

The notification of new members will be made as soon as nominations have been finalised in consultation with the concerned authorities.

#### **Posts created in Income Tax Department**

1620. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Direct Taxes has chalked out a plan for expansion of its manpower at the field level;

(b) if so, the details of the plan; and

(c) the progress in implementing the Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The requirement of manpower in the Income Tax Department is reviewed from time to time. 42 posts of the level of Commissioners of Income Tax were created in 1993. In so far as Groups B, C & D are concerned, the cadre review was completed in 1993 and Government has released 4287 posts in 1993 and 1994.

#### **Customer Service**

6121. SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO  
GUNDEWAR:

SHRI KHELAN RAM JANGDE

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received complaints

regarding poor customer service in many financial institutions and insurance companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the year 1993-94 and the current year, so far;

(c) whether Government have inquired into these complaints;

(d) if so, the action taken against the financial institutions and insurance companies found guilty; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the customer service in the financial institutions and insurance companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (e) Complaints/representations by applicants for loans/financial assistance and existing borrowers against all India Financial Institutions usually relate to delay/refusal in sanctioning loans, grant of necessary reliefs/concessions in respect of weak/sick industrial units, one time settlement of outstanding dues etc. Government refer these complaints to the financial institutions concerned for appropriate action/redressal/comments. In so far as insurance companies are concerned, the information in being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

#### **Water Sports Facilities to Promote Tourism**

1622. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is vast scope to develop water sports facilities in Orissa to promote tourism;

(b) whether the State has submitted any scheme in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the decision taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. For the development of water sports in the State of Orissa the



following schemes have been approved and funds released.

S. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)	Amount Re-leased	Year
1.	Water Sports equipment at Hiralud	15.43	7.00	1990-91
2.	Water Sports equipment at Gopelpur on Sea	8.00	2.00	1991-92

No scheme pertaining to development of water sports facilities has been received during the current financial year.

[Translation]

#### Loan to Farmers

1623. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a decline in the loans sanctioned to the farmers by the public sector banks and other financial institutions during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the year-wise figures in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The details of loans disbursed to the farmers for agriculture during the last three years are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Agency	Year		
	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94*
Co-operative Banks	5986	9377	10117
Regional Rural Banks	596	831	977
Commercial Banks (including Public Sector Banks)	4608	4960	6242
Total:	11190	15168	17337

\*Provisional

There has been increase in the disbursement of loans to the farmers in each year.

[English]

#### Nomination of Members in Export Promotion Council

1624. SHRI JAGMEET SINGH BRAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government organised trade delegations for the promotion of trade in addition to the trade delegations sponsored by different Export Promotion Councils;

(b) if so, the details of such delegations and the countries they visited during 1993-94; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for nomination of members to such delegations?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Commerce sponsors trade delegations for promotion of trade in addition to the trade delegations sponsored by different Export Promotion Councils, whenever such a need is felt by the Ministry. Members of the delegation are selected keeping in view their export performances and issues to be discussed during the visit of the delegation on-going export/import project of Indian companies in these countries etc. The details of members of such delegations and the countries they have visited are as follows:

Members of Delegation		Countries
1	2	3
1.	Shri B.P. Misra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce led a delegation comprising representatives of Ministry of External Affairs, Deptt. of Economic Affairs and Reserve Bank of India.	The Baltic States (Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and Poland)
2.	Shri B.P. Misra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce in an Inter-Ministerial Delegation led by Department of Economic Affairs.	Moscow.
3.	Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce, Shri A.K. Goswami, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce Shri H.P. Barooah, Chairman, ITA, Shri Kirti Patel, Managing Director, M/s. Manibhai & Co. Shri Abhijit Majumdar, General Manager, (Tea Export), TATA Tea, Shri Pravin Bhansali, Managing Director, M/s. Shantilal & Bhansali, Shri Deepak Atal, Director, M/s. Duncan Agro, Shri Karan Paul, Director, Assam Frontier. Mr. K. Ahmedullah, Executive Director (Tea), M/s. Harrison Malayalam, Mr. Mumtaz Ahmed McLeod Russel, Mr. Ajit Thomas, President, UPASI.	U.K. France, Poland and Germany.
4.	Shri Kamaluddin Ahmed, Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce led a delegation consisting of Shri G.P. Rao, the then Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Shri Raghav Chandra, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Shri Gokul Patnaik, Chairman, APEDA, Shri T. Hassan, Resident Director, ESSAR Group, N. Delhi, Shri Suresh Sabharwal, President, Indian Meat and Livestock Exporters Association based in	Qatar and UAE.

1	2	3
	UAE and Shri Tej Singh Anand, Vice President Mukand Ltd., Bombay.	
5.	Shri Ashok Jha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce led a delegation with Shri Deb Nath Shaw, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Shri P.G. Iyengar, Director (Commerce), Kudremukh Iron Ore Ltd., Bangalore. Shri M.K. Jalan, Director, Keventer Agro Ltd., Calcutta, Shri Vishwanath, M/s. Nath Bros. Exim International Ltd., New Delhi, Shri R. Rajamani, Pennar Steel, Ltd., Hyderabad.	Taiwan
	Shri Sridhar Reddy, Managing Director, Fishing Falcons Ltd., Hyderabad, Shri R.K. Verma, Member SOPA, Indore, Shri Kailash Anand. Senspareils Greenland (P) Ltd., Meerut, Shri J. Bhandari, Chairman SOPA, Indore, Shri E. Gomes, Managing Director Unique Valves Ltd., Pune, Shri Sukhdev Raj, Managing Director, Victor Tools Pvt. Ltd., Jalandhar and Shri A. Sondhi, Manager MMTC Ltd., Tokyo, Japan.	

### Unemployment

1625. SHRI HARISINH CHAVDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment of considerable increase in the unemployment has been made in the workshop which was jointly organised by I.L.O. and U.N.D.P. in Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the estimated increase in the number of unemployed persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### International Airport in Private Sector

1626. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH: SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first international airport in private sector is being constructed in the country;

(b) if so, the State in which the airport is being constructed;

(c) the estimated expenditure involved therein; and

(d) the time by which the construction work in this regard is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The Government of India has given its no objection to the State Government of Karnataka for setting up of a new airport of international standards at Bangalore with the assistance of private parties on 'build', own and operate basis.

To finance construction of a new airport at Nedumbassery (Cochin), the Government of Kerala has been permitted to set up a Society to mobilise funds from public including Non-Resident Indians. The airport will be constructed and owned by that society.

(c) Estimate for Bangalore airport has not been assessed as yet while in the case of Cochin airport, preliminary estimate is Rs. 274 crores excluding the cost of land.

(d) It is premature to give a specific time frame for completion of construction work at the two airports.

[English]

### Pension Structure

1627. SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Federation of Pensioner's Association, Madras has submitted any memorandum for revising the pension structure and replacement of Pension Act, 1871; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) All India Federation of Pensioner's Association, Madras has submitted a Memorandum to the Fifth Central Pay Commission, in response to the Notification issued by the Fifth Pay Commission through the Press on 5th May, 1994. The Memorandum contains suggestions from the Association for revision of pension structure as also replacement of the Pension Act, 1871.

As per the terms referred to the Fifth Pay Commission, the Commission will examine the pension structure for Central Government Pensioners, including death-cum-retirement benefits and make

recommendations relating thereto.

#### Air Services to Remote Hilly Areas

1628. SHRIMATI SAROJ DUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- whether the Government have any scheme to link the remote hilly areas of the country with air services;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Indian Airlines and Vayudoot are flying to a large number of hilly and remote areas in the country M/s. Archana Airways are operating to some hill stations of Himachal Pradesh. There is also a proposal to connect remote areas in Arunachal Pradesh by Helicopter services. Government have also directed the private airlines to deploy capacity equal to at least 10% of their capacity deployed on trunk routes to remote and inaccessible areas, like North-East and Jammu & Kashmir.

- Does not arise.

#### British Investment

1629. SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH:  
DR. RAMESH CHAND TOMAR:  
SHRI RAMPAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether hundreds of British investors have shown interest in making investment in India; and
- if so, the fields in which they have shown interest in making investment and the total investment made by them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):  
(a) Yes Sir.

(b) British investors have invested in the areas of electronics, chemical and petro-chemicals, metallurgical industry, automobile industry, films, industrial machinery, engineering industry, food processing industry, textile, ceramics, drugs & pharmaceuticals, computer software, electrical equipments etc.

The total British investment approved by Govt. of India from January 1991 to June 1994 is Rs. 9451.6 million.

[English]

#### Tax Reforms

1630. SHRI DATTATRAYA BANDARU:  
SHRI RAM KAPSE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- whether the Government are considering several tax reforms to bring the country's tax system in tune with the ongoing efforts to integrate the Indian economy with

global economy;

- if so, whether the matter has been finalised; and
- the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c): In pursuance of the recommendations of the Tax Reforms Committee, important changes have been brought about in the tax system during the last three years. The process of tax reforms is an on-going process.

[Translation]

#### Loan by IDBI

1632. SHRI RATILAL VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- the total amount of loans extended by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) to industrialists during 1992-93 and 1993-94, year-wise;
- the names of the industries to which these loans have been extended;
- the total amount recovered by IDBI out of the total loans extended;
- the names of the firms which have not repaid the loans; and
- the action taken or being taken by the Government against these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) the details of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) under direct loans during 1992-93 and 1993-94 are as under:

(Rs. crore)

	Sanctions	Disbursements
1992-93	5842.7	4808.0
1993-94	7937.0	5766.3

(b) The industry-wise details of assistance sanctioned and disbursed by IDBI are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) IDBI has reported that as at the end of March 1994, it has disbursed Rs. 26,083 crores to industries under direct loans and the loans outstanding stood at Rs. 17,115 crores. The collection ratio (i.e. total demand to recovery) under direct loans during 1991-92, 1992-93 and 1993-94 worked out to 84.4%, 89.7% and 90.5% respectively.

(d) The unit-wise details cannot be divulged in terms of the provisions of statutes governing public sector banks and financial institutions as also the provisions of Public Financial Institutions (Obligation as to Fidelity and Secrecy) Act, 1983.

(e) With a view to assisting banks and financial institutions in the recovery of dues, Government enacted Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

**Statement**

Industry-wise details of assistance by IDBI under project finances\*  
(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	Industry	Sanctions		Disbursements	
		1992-93	1993-94	1992-93	1993-94
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Food manufacturing	321.17	460.43	262.90	274.40
	a) Sugar	100.07	137.86	108.64	83.75
	b) Others	221.10	322.57	154.26	190.65
2.	Textiles	652.45	798.47	497.48	603.93
3.	Jute	2.00	20.00	5.97	13.41
4.	Paper and paper products	178.13	182.78	99.15	116.83
5.	Rubber and rubber products	132.05	55.28	142.48	56.67
6.	Chemical and chemical products	992.07	1005.32	809.30	835.87
7.	Fertilisers	351.75	313.03	295.73	339.16
8.	Cement	559.89	320.80	623.14	421.98
9.	Basic Metals	592.13	1034.53	685.77	749.13
	a) Iron & Steel	550.93	958.65	609.05	722.85
	b) Non-ferrous	41.20	75.88	76.72	26.28
10.	Metal Products	280.57	254.11	168.42	182.23
11.	Machinery	147.30	221.01	116.97	90.85
12.	Electrical and Electronic equipment	322.63	361.56	210.34	369.14
13.	Transport equipment	153.12	248.96	124.41	185.66
14.	Electricity generation	223.20	658.10	97.75	202.52
15.	Services	348.95	384.06	288.96	438.92
	a) Hotel	28.09	13.42	31.78	7.76
	b) Hospital	55.90	25.17	49.84	26.51
	c) Road Transport	—	—	—	—
	d) Others	264.96	345.47	207.34	404.65
16.	Others	605.25	1618.53	379.21	885.60
Total:		5842.66	7936.97	4807.98	5766.34

\* Includes Project and non-project loans (including TDF loans) and foreign currency loans.

[English]

**Cargo Handling at Bombay Airport**

1633. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Air India undertakes cargo handling work at Bombay;

(b) whether it is in accordance with the provisions of the International Airports Authority of India Act, 1971;

(c) if not, the reasons for allowing the Air India to do the cargo handling work; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to assign the cargo handling work to the designated authority under the IAAI Act, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

TOURISM (SHRI GULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

**Gaya Airport**

1634. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to develop the Gaya Airport, to make it worthy of operating bigger aircraft and to link this airport with the major airports, is under consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Korean delegation recently visited Patna and Gaya to explore the possibilities of starting chartered flights between Korea and Gaya;

(d) whether foreign exchange worth crores of rupees can be earned from the foreign tourists and also by way of trade after the proper development of Gaya Airport; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The feasibility study conducted by the National Airports Authority (NAA) revealed that Gaya airport can be upgraded for Boeing 737 and Airbus 320 type of aircraft. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 24.30 crores without Radars and Rs. 54.30 crores with Radars. Due to paucity of resources, it is not possible for NAA to upgrade this airport.

(c) No report of the visit of a Korean delegation to explore the possibility of starting charter flights has been received.

(d) and (e) It is not possible to estimate the additional earnings from upgradation of Gaya airport.

**Central Assistance to U.P.**

1635. SHRI PANKAJ CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Uttar Pradesh Government have sought additional Central assistance for Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government have considered the matter; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh had addressed a D.O. letter in April, 1994 to Prime Minister for Special Central Assistance for Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi.

(b) The State Government had indicated that districts of Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand of the State are far

behind than other parts in various aspects of development. Two funds namely Bundelkhand Vikas Nidhi and Poorvanchal Vikas Nidhi have been set up by the State Government apart from the funding of general programmes for their thorough development and at present a provision of Rs. 60 crores is made in both these funds. But keeping in view the requirements of the region this is inadequate. It was requested that equal amount may be provided by the Centre as Centre's contribution to the two funds.

(c) and (d) The matter was considered by the Planning Commission. The request of the state Government was not agreed to. The State Government was informed by the Planning Commission that the development of backward area in a State is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. Normal Central assistance is provided to the State as a whole and not for any particular region or scheme. The State Government has to make allocations for various regions/districts in its overall Plan outlay.

[English]

#### Setting up of Warehouses in Foreign Countries

1636. SHRI ANAND RATNA MAURYA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have decided to set up warehouses in foreign countries;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Government is supporting setting up of warehouses in foreign countries by private and public sector organisations. A Group of Indian entrepreneurs is establishing a warehouse-cum-Distribution Centre known as India International Marketing Centre (IIMC) at Rotterdam (The Neatherlands), the Centre is expected to be operational by second half of 1995.

MMTC Limited has also initiated steps to set up a godown in USA.

#### Unemployed in U.P.

1637. DR. SAKSHIJI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed Post-graduates registered with the various employment exchanges in Uttar Pradesh till date; and

(b) the number of persons provided with employment through the employment exchanges during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) and (b) Number of Post-graduates registered, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, with the Employment Exchanges and number of Post-graduates places in employment through the

Employment Exchanges, in Uttar Pradesh during the year 1990, 1991 and 1992 (Jan. to June) (latest available) were as follows:—

(In thousands)

Year	Live Register	Placement
1990	84.5	0.4
1991	75.1	0.5
1992 (Jan. to June)	74.4	0.1

#### Entry of US Banks in India

1638. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Banks have any plan to enter into India; and

(b) if so, the terms and conditions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that US Banks viz. Citibank, Bank of America and American Express Bank Ltd. are already functioning in India. RBI have also issued a licence to Chaso Manhattan Bank to open a branch in India and the bank has opened its branch on 21.9.1994.

(b) RBI has reported that the terms and conditions for foreign bank entering India do not differ from country to country. While considering requests from foreign banks for setting up a branch in India, the principles of reciprocity, financial position and soundness of the bank, its branch net-work across the globe, capital and assets size, international standing of the bank as well as its standing in the country of its incorporation, national advantage and economic and financial/trade relations between the two countries besides the system obtaining in the country on supervision of banks, are taken into consideration. RBI has further reported that foreign banks desirous of opening a branch in India will have to bring in US \$ 10m as an assigned capital while opening their first branch, which is increased to US \$ 20m, when the second branch is opened and to US \$ 25m when the third branch is opened. The foreign banks operating in India are also required to maintain in India capital funds of an amount equivalent to 8% of the risk weighted assets of Indian operations.

[Translation]

#### New Textile Mills

1639. SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of textile mills in the country as on date in private sector, public sector and cooperative sector, sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government have received any proposal from the various State Government for setting up new cooperative spinning mills;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) As on 30.9.94, there were 1222 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills in the country. The Sector-wise details are given below:

Sector	No. of Mills
Public (NTC/BIC/STC)	188
Cooperative	124
Private	910
<b>Total</b>	<b>1222</b>

(b) to (d) As per information received from National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC), no eligible proposal from State Governments for establishment of new cooperative spinning mills towards share capital loan assistance during the year has been received.

[English]

#### Job Opportunities

1640. SHRI TARA SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "94 m job seekers by century-end" and reported in 'Statesman' dated October 31, 1994;

(b) if so, whether the number of job-seekers in the country is increasing rapidly and job opportunities are reducing;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate a strategy to provide jobs to all job seekers in the next few years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) Yes, Sir, It is however, clarified that the total number of persons requiring employment over the 10 years period 1992—2002 would be 94 million. This does not mean that the job-seekers would be 94 million by that year.

(b) As per the estimates prepared by the Planning Commission, the number of persons employed and unemployed during the year 1992-94 were as follows:—

As on 1st April of the year	Employment	Unemployment (in millions)
1992	301.7	17.0
1993	308.1	17.3
1994	313.7	18.5

(c) and (d) Employment is the major thrust area of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Employment strategy envisaged in the Plan lays stress on the growth of employment—intensive sectors, sub-sectors and activities.

Achievement of a situation of near full employment by 2002 AD has been set as a goal and the strategies, policies and programmes are being geared towards this end.

#### Bank Deposits

1641. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of public deposits in various nationalised banks as on December 31, 1993 and June 30, 1994?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): The amount of deposits of nationalised banks as on the last Friday of December, 1993 and June 1994 was Rs. 170554.42 crores and Rs. 182764.82 crores respectively.

[Translation]

#### Smuggling of Gold

1642. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the smuggling of gold in the country from Gulf countries;

(b) if so, the quantity of gold seized during each of the last three years; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the smuggling of gold from Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) Intelligence reports and seizures effected indicate that gold continues to be smuggled into the country from Gulf countries. However, after official imports have been allowed there is a general decline in this.

(b) The quantity of gold seized during each of the last three financial years is as under:—

Financial Year	Quantity (in Kgs.)
1991-92	4665
1992-93	2339
1993-94	1233

The above gold was seized in the country from all points of origin abroad. As, in many cases, smuggled gold is seized as unclaimed, exact origin, whether from Gulf countries or otherwise cannot be pinpointed.

(c) Anti-smuggling activities have been intensified at all vulnerable points. Close coordination among all agencies in the detection and prevention of smuggling is being maintained. To prevent smuggling of gold by air route Government has constituted a special task force to study the problem, its ramifications and to collect actionable intelligence about the persons/agencies involved in the smuggling both in India as well as abroad.

### Tourism Promotion

1643. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the steps taken to usher in greater co-ordination between the Union Government and the State Government for promoting tourism in the country?

THE MINISTER FOR CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The Union Department of Tourism coordinates tourism activities by having regular interaction with States/Union Territory Governments on the development of tourism in the States/Union Territories. Meetings are held with States and Union Territories at the official level to finalise the projects/schemes to be taken up through Central financial assistance. In addition Reviews are undertaken during the Tourism Ministers Conference, Regional Conferences, etc. of the progress of implementation of the scheme at the level of Minister (CA&T). Meetings are also held for the preparation of Master Plans by the States/Union Territories.

The State/Union Territory Governments are also consulted on various issues related to tourism promotion. Five Year Plans and annual plans are prepared after active interaction between Planning Commission and Department of Tourism at the central level and State/Union Territory Governments on the other side.

[English]

### Tax Holiday to Hotels

1644. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA DEVISINGH PATIL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to give a ten year tax holiday to the Hotels promoting tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Under section 80-IA of the Income-tax Act 1961, a deduction of 30 per cent of the profits derived from the hotel for a period of 10 years is already available to the hotel industry. In addition, hotels set up in remote areas, pilgrim centres, hilly areas or tourist centres are allowed a special 50 per cent deduction from gross total income for 10 years. Further, under the provisions of section 80HHD, deduction is allowed in respect of profits derived by tour operators, travel agents and hotels from service rendered to foreign tourists. These deductions are adequate incentives for the tourism sector.

### Multinational Companies

1645. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have permitted the entry of Multinational Companies in the country;

(b) whether these companies will be governed by the existing rules for other companies;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the rules governing these companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Investment by foreign companies, including multinational companies, in Indian industry is governed by the framework enunciated in the Statement on Industrial Policy tabled in both Houses of Parliament on July 24, 1991.

(d) Approvals for investment upto 51% foreign equity in high priority industries listed in Annex. III of the New Industrial Policy is given by the Reserve Bank of India. All other foreign investment proposals are subject to approval by the Government of India based on clearances given by the Foreign Investment Promotion Board.

### Reservation for Backward Classes

1646. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the reservation quota of twenty seven per cent to OBCs is being given in all the advertisements of financial institutions;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to make the financial institutions adhere to the Government order on OBC reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India and LIC have reported that they did issued advertisements for recruitment to certain posts after the union Government instructions dated 8-9-93 regarding reservations for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) without providing for reservations for them owing to non-receipt of government instructions in their offices in time. RBI was advised to re-advertise these vacancies after providing reservations for OBCs in terms of government instructions dated 8-9-93. The RBI has since issued an advertisement on 23.11.94 providing reservation for OBCs. In the case of LIC, suitable provisions are being made to provide 27% reservation to OBCs in all the vacancies arising after 8-9-93, as per Govt. instructions and if required through special recruitment drive.

All the public sector banks/financial institutions have been instructed to maintain a revised 200 point roster for recruitment made on all India basis and separate 100 point roster for recruitment made State/Region wise which includes, inter alia, specified roster points to be filled by

OBCs candidates, in respect of all vacancies filled up after 8-8-93.

### Winding up of Coffee Board

1647. SHRI K.T. VANDAYAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to wind up the Coffee Board;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the price of raw and power coffee is fluctuating;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the total production of coffee produced, total quantity exported and the foreign exchange earned therefrom during each of the last three years; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate the coffee prices and to make available coffee seeds/powder in the domestic market at competitive prices?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The price of Coffee in International market has been under constant flux for quite sometime now. Since the ICO moving average is taken as the floor price for domestic auctions, there has been fluctuations in domestic price also.

(e) The total quantity of coffee produced, exported and foreign exchange earned during each of the last three were as under:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Production (Tonnes)	Quantity exported (Tonnes)	Foreign Exchange Earned
1991-92	1,80,000	1,11,452	349.00
1992-93	1,70,000	1,13,602	381.31
1993-94	2,12,000	1,35,608	581.79

(f) The price of coffee had a sharp rise in international market pushing the domestic price upward. In spite of a bumper crop in 1993, because of the speculations in the international market, there were apprehensions about shortages in domestic market. In order to counter this trend and to ensure domestic availability, the Government had imposed a quantitative cap on exports of coffee at 120,000 tonnes till 31st December, 1994, apart from restricting exports of certain lower grades of coffee.

### Wage Boards for Journalists

1648. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Boards for working and non working journalists have since been set up;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which they will submit their report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Government have constituted Wage Boards for the Working Journalists and the Non Journalists Newspaper and News-Agency employees, vide the notifications dated 2.9.1994 for the purpose of fixing and revising the rates of wages.

(b) A Statement indicating the detailed composition of the two Wage Boards is enclosed.

(c) No time limit has been prescribed for submission of the report by the Wage Boards.

### Statement

Wage Board for the Working Journalists	Wage Board for Non-Journalists Newspaper Employees and News Agency Employees
1	2
<b>Chairman</b> Shri Rajkumar Manisana Singh, Retired Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court	<b>Chairman</b> Shri Rajkumar Manisana Singh, Retired Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court.
<b>Representatives of employees</b> 1. Shri Naresh Mohan, (Indian Newspaper Society) 2. Shri Pratap T. Shan, (Indian Language Newspaper Association).	<b>Representatives of employees</b> 1. Shri Vishwa Bandhu Gupta, (Indian Newspaper Society) 2. Shri Abhay Chhajlani, (Indian Language Newspaper Association).
<b>Representatives of employees</b> 1. Shri Vikram Rao, (Indian Federation of Working Journalists) 2. Shri Arun Bagchi, (Andam Bazar Patrika)	<b>Representatives of employees</b> 1. Shri Madan Phadnis, (All India Newspaper Employees Federation). 2. Shri P.K. Mukhopadhyay, (National Federation of Newspaper Employees).
<b>Independent Member</b> 1. Shri S. Ananta Krishnan, Retired Chief Secretary of Kerala 2. Shri R. Kanungo, Retired Executive Director, Coal India.	<b>Independent Member</b> 1. Shri S. Ananta Krishnan, Retired Chief Secretary of Kerala 2. Shri R. Kanungo, Retired Executive Director Coal India.



[Translation]

**Investment by State Cooperative Banks and Central Cooperative Banks**

1649. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NABARD has set up a criteria for State Cooperative Banks and Central Cooperative Banks to invest at least 20 per cent and 40 per cent respectively of their loaning amount on its short-term loans;

(b) whether the Central Cooperative Banks have to collect this amount on 11 per cent interest and invest it on 9 per cent interest;

(c) if so, the manner in which the difference in the interest rates is compensated;

(d) whether the NABARD propose to revise the rules in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has reported that it had introduced, the Minimum Involvement (MI) norm from the year 1985-86 whereby State Cooperative Banks (SCBs) and Central Cooperative Banks (CCBs) are required to involve atleast 25% and 40% respectively of their Net Lendable Resources (NLR) in short-term agricultural loans and avail refinance for Seasonal Agricultural Operations from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) NABARD only to the extent of their excess involvement in such loans. This norms was introduced with a view to reducing the dependence of co-operative banks on refinance support and promoting self-reliance in them.

(b) The average cost of raising deposit resources by CCBs works out to around 11.5% and the rate of interest chargeable by them on short-term agricultural loans provided to Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS) is 9% since November, 1991.

(c) CCBs, by the large, make up the shortfall of 2.5% by availing refinance from NABARD/SCBs at a concessional rate of interest ranging between 3 and 7% depending upon the proportion of refinance borrowed by them to loans outstanding against PACS.

(d) and (e) NABARD had constituted a study group in October 1992 to review the existing norms and suggest suitable modifications keeping in view the overall objectives of the MI discipline. The report of the Study Group is under finalisation.

**Economic relations with Canada**

1650. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken initiatives to strengthen economic ties with Canada;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof; and

(c) the details of the projects/industries in which

Canadian capital is likely to be invested as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) As a result of the new initiatives taken by Government of India and efforts made at various levels, our economic relationship has improved with many developed countries including Canada. During the period August, 1991 to October, 1994, 27 proposals for foreign direct investment totalling Rs. 7451.41 lacs by Canadian companies have been approved. These investments are directed towards setting up of Mineral Sand Complex, manufacture of Computer Software; Mining Equipment Parts, Facsimile Machinery, Printing Fabrics, Talcom Powder/Face Powder, RTV Silicone Rubber Sealants, Fluid related silico, Electrical equipments, mineral water and other aerated drinks, etc.

[English]

**Profits repatriated by Foreign Airlines**

1651. SHRI K. PRADHANI:

SHRI P.C. CHACKO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the profits, generated by various foreign airlines, operating in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the amount, out of the same, repatriated, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) Profit/loss of foreign airlines is not monitored by the Government. Figures of remittances allowed to foreign airline companies during the last three financial years, as furnished by the Reserve Bank of India, are, however, indicated in the enclosed statement.

**Statement**

*Remittance allowed to Foreign Airlines Companies  
Year-wise and Airline-wise*

(Amount in Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Airline Company	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
1.	Air Canada	28	191	133
2.	Air France	4,794	9,541	9,329
3.	Air Hong Kong	—	—	324
4.	Air Lanka	638	1,107	2,242
5.	Air Link	—	—	29
6.	Allitalia	2,552	4,240	4,513
7.	Biman Bangladesh	—	112	392
8.	British Airways	8,461	17,720	14,913
9.	Cathay Pacific	3,891	6,234	7,970
10.	Carglux Airlines	—	—	148
11.	Delta Airlines	2,053	5,026	6,483
12.	ELAL	—	—	53
13.	Emirates	6,958	9,875	12,380
14.	Egypt Air	280	787	921
15.	Ethiopian	1,167	1,885	1,974
16.	Finn Air	—	—	32
17.	Gulf Air	11,261	16,907	21,138
18.	Japan Airlines	4,229	2,591	667
19.	Kenya Airways	—	448	1,043

S. No.	Airline Company	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94
20.	Korean Airways	13	—	1,240
21.	KLM	3,994	8,123	13,531
22.	Kuwait Airways	5,572	11,310	11,862
23.	Libyan Airlines	24	—	—
24.	Lufthansa	26,309	27,524	30,791
25.	Malaysia Airlines	2,537	4,662	3,137
26.	Pakistan International Airlines	1,438	2,325	3,804
27.	Panama World Airways	—	—	494
28.	Oriental Airlink	—	—	291
29.	Qantas	971	1,348	1,991
30.	Royal Jordanian	1,143	1,928	3,067
31.	Royal Nepal Airlines	—	—	985
32.	Sabina Belgium Airlines	69	3	—
33.	Scandinavian Airline System	194	435	340
34.	Saudia	9,194	14,190	16,986
35.	Signapore Airlines	8,923	15,191	18,319
36.	Soyem Air	—	—	3
37.	Swiss Air	2,133	5,257	5,605
38.	Syrian Air	—	—	471
39.	Thai Airways	2,158	5,413	3,723
40.	Trans World Airlines	912	418	115
41.	Transmediterranean Airlines	239	329	170
42.	Turkish Airlines	—	—	6,868
43.	United Airlines	—	—	3,173
44.	Uzbekistan Airlines	—	—	1,495
45.	Yugoslavia Airlines	3	4	—

#### Interim Relief and Merger of Portion of D.A.

1652. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a consensus decision was taken at the recent National Council J.C.M. meeting to request the Government to ask the 5th Pay Commission to given an interim relief and merger of a portion of dearness allowance with pay;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) In the meeting of the National Council of J.C.M. held on 26.11.94 a consensus was reached that Government will be moved to request the 5th Pay Commission to look into the demands of the Staff Side relating to grant of second instalment of interim relief and merger of a portion of dearness allowance with pay and submit a report if the Commission feels that it will not be possible for them to submit their final report within a period of 18 months from the date of its appointment i.e. by 8th October, 1995.

(c) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

#### Securities Trading

1653. KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:  
SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allow banks to deal directly in securities trading; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that inter-bank transaction in securities can be undertaken directly by banks and no bank should engage the services of any broker in such transactions. Banks may, however, undertake securities transactions among themselves or with non-bank clients through members of the National Stock Exchange. RBI have further reported that transactions with non-bank clients, if such transactions are not undertaken on the National Stock Exchange, can be undertaken by banks directly, without the use of brokers.

#### Child Labour

1654. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHEE TINDIVANAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any report regarding employment of children in hazardous industries like match box and crackers industries;

(b) the action the Government have taken against the offenders;

(c) whether the Government have any mechanism to monitor and report such violation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) The Government is aware of employment of children in hazardous industries like match box and crackers industries.

(b) Enforcement machinery at the Central and State levels exists for enforcing the provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act, 1986. These inter-alia prohibit and regulate the employment of children in hazardous occupations and processes given in the Schedule to the Act. The enforcement machinery at the Central and State levels takes action against the employers found violating the provisions of the Act.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The enforcement machinery at the Central and State levels are required to furnish quarterly information on the enforcement of the provisions of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulations) Act, 1986. The enforcement figures in this regard for the last four years are enclosed in the statement.

### Statement

*Enforcement of Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 in Central Sphere*

Year	No. of Inspections	No. of Irregularities Detected	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of Conviction obtained
1990	70	58	—	—
1991	173	298	4	1
1992	70	296	1	2*
1993	224	551	2	1

\*Conviction pertaining to prosecution launched in 1991.

*Enforcement of Child Labour Act, 1986 by all the States*

Year	No. of Inspections	No. of Irregularities Detected	No. of Prosecutions launched	No. of Conviction obtained
1990-91	14,849	650	310	72
1991-92	16,637	683	787	274
1992-93	67,327	2009	3459	1037
1993-94	38,630	1844	1596	494

[Translation]

### Tourism Promotion in Himachal Pradesh

1655. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the schemes sent by the Government of Himachal Pradesh to the Union Government for promotion of tourism in the State during 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto November 30, 1994; and

(b) the amount sanctioned and released so far for each of these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) The lists of projects sent by the Himachal Pradesh Government during 1993-94 and 1994-95 upto November 30, 1994 is enclosed as statement. The proposals received during 1993-94 have been sanctioned and the amount released is shown against each project. However, the project proposals received during 1994-95 were incomplete and the same have been returned to the State Government, for modifications.

### Statement

*List of Projects/Schemes received during 1993-94 and sanctioned*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount released
1	2	3	4
1.	HIMACHAL PRADESH		
1.	Tourist Complex at Manikaran	17.91	8.50
2.	Wayside amenities at Raison	12.25	6.00
3.	Construction of tourist lodge at Paonta Sahib	27.11	10.00
4.	Tourist Complex at Keylong	49.11	5.00
5.	Tourist Complex at Sarchu	48.12	25.00
6.	Tourist Complex at Jatangiri	26.88	5.00
7.	Tourist Reception Centre at Manali	26.74	15.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Purchase of 15 coaches under equity schemes (Total cost Rs. 148.94 lakhs 28% of project cost)	40.20	20.00
9.	Tourist Reception Centre at Chaki	26.84	6.80
10.	Fairs & Festivals:		
	—Kangra Summer Festival	4.00	2.00
	—Shimla Summer Festival	4.25	3.00
	—Shivratri Mela	3.47	3.47
11.	Trekking equipment for use in Kullu region	5.90	2.50
12.	Purchase of skiing equipment	23.11	10.00
13.	Rescue equipment	5.36	2.50
14.	Equipment for tented accommodation	26.71	0.65
15.	Publicity support	2.50	2.50
		350.46	125.92

List of schemes Received during 1994-95 (Upto 30th Nov. 1994)

1. Construction of Tourist Complex at Shoja.
2. Construction of Tourist Complex at Kaza.
3. Construction of Tourist Complex at Sangla.
4. Construction of Tourist Complex at Tabo-(I.F)
5. Construction of Angler Lodge at Barot.
6. Angler's Lodge at Mandi

[English]

### Winding up of PSUs

1656. SHRIMATI GIRJA DEVI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether BIFR has recommended winding up of certain public sector units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the accumulated losses suffered by each of PSUs recommended by BIFR for winding up;

(c) the major factors responsible for the losses suffered by these PSUs;

(d) the decision taken by the Government on the recommendation of BIFR; and

(e) the manner in which the Government propose to resettle the employees affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has reported that as on 31.10.1994, it has recommended 8 cases (3 Central and 5 State) of sick public sector undertaking (PSUs) for winding up to the concerned High Court. The accumulated loss of these 8 companies, as per the initial reference made by them to BIFR, stood at Rs. 518.42 crores.

(c) to (e) BIFR has reported that the major reasons for sickness include lack of modernisation, change in market conditions, financial problems, low productivity, excess labour etc. After BIFR has formed the final opinion that it is just and equitable that the company be wound up, it recommends its opinion to the concerned High Court for further action under the Companies Act.

### Export of Cardamom

1657. SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed by the Government for the export of cardamom during the current year;

(b) whether the target has been achieved;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to achieve the target during the remaining period of the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Spices Board has fixed an export target of 600 MTs valued at Rs. 6.56 crores for 1994-95 for cardamom (small). Actual exports upto October, 1994 are 81 MTs worth Rs. 2.38 crores as against 73 MTs valued at Rs. 2.69 crores in the corresponding period last year.

(d) Same of the steps taken for enhancing the exports of small cardamom include:—

(i) Regular monitoring of auctions and meetings with auctioneers, traders and exporters;

(ii) Initiating steps for auction of graded cardamom;

(iii) Undertaking logo promotion activities in West Asian markets and maintaining close liaison with trade missions in that region;

(iv) Arranging Buyer-Seller Meets and inviting leading importers from West Asia.

(v) Market promotion schemes of the Spices Board; and

(vi) Air freight subsidy, for a limited period, on export of cardamom to West Asian destinations.

### Smuggling of Cotton

1658. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:  
KUMARI SUSHILA TIRIYA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling of cotton is on the increase;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The Customs authorities remain vigilant against smuggling activities, including smuggling of cotton. Close coordination is also being maintained among all Central and State Government agencies concerned with the prevention and detection of smuggling. No smuggling of cotton has been reported either by the seizing agencies or by the intelligence agencies.

[Translation]

### Cultivation of Opium

1659. SHRI SUKDEO PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the area of cultivation of opium and ganja in Bihar and other States in view of the demand for these products for medical use in the international market;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Opium poppy is allowed to be cultivated only in the States of M.P., Rajasthan and U.P. For the crop year 1994-95 an area of about 24,000 hectares is likely to be licensed in these States to meet indigenous and export requirements of opium as against 13,489 hectares licensed last year.

Cultivation of Ganja (Cannabis) can be permitted by the State Governments for medical or scientific purposes under the provisions of the N.D.P.S. Act.

[English]

### Smuggling of Heroin

1660. SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY:  
SHRI BOLLA BULLI RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of seizure of heroin during the last six months in the Union Territory of Delhi.

(b) the number of details of Indian citizens and foreigners arrested in connection with the seizure; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check the trafficking in Narcotic drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) As per available information, there have been 19 cases of seizure of Heroin during the last six months in the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

(b) The total number of persons arrested are 22, out of which there are 14 Indian and 8 foreign nationals.

(c) Instructions have been issued to all the enforcement agencies to maintain the utmost vigil and step up enforcement efforts under the stringent provisions contained in NDPS Act. Training is being imparted to officers to improve their effectiveness. Vehicles and communication equipments have been provided. A part of Indo-Pak border has been fenced.

### Status of Aviation

1661. SHRI AMAL DATTA:  
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the precise status of aviation in the country following the repealing of the Air Corporations Act, 1953;

(b) the names of the air taxi operators and the

scheduled airlines alongwith their fleet, staff, finances and the areas of operation;

(c) the precise plans to fly into the three different categories of routes by individual airlines and the results achieved thereof alongwith the planned operations for the coming three years;

(d) whether the scheduled airlines have any obligation to operate on routes which are considered essential but unprofitable; and

(e) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government against the scheduled airlines which do not discharge their obligation in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) After repeal of the Air Corporation Act, 1953 the monopoly of Indian Airlines, Air India and their associates over scheduled air transport services has ended. Other persons have also become eligible to apply for permission to operate scheduled air transport services.

(b) The names of the air taxi operators and scheduled airlines alongwith their fleet, staff, finances and the areas of operation are given in the enclosed statements.

(c) and (d) Six private operators have been permitted to operate scheduled air transport services in the country, out of which four scheduled air transport operators namely Modiluft, East West Airlines, Damania Airways and Jet Airways who are operating on trunk routes (Category I) are required to operate at least 10% and 50% of their capacity deployed on Category I routes on Category II and Category III routes respectively. Modiluft and Damania Airways have started operating from 1.12.94. East West & Jet Airways are expected to start operating in the near future.

(e) In case of default in this regard, action can be taken under the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

#### Statement-I

*Name of the Air taxi operators and the Scheduled Airlines alongwith their Fleet, Staff, Finance, and the areas of operations*

S. No.	Name	Fleet	Staff	Finance	Areas of Operation
<i>Scheduled Airlines-Public Sector</i>					
01	Air India	25	17,151	Owned by Central Govt.	USA, Canada, UK, continent, Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Jakarta, E. Africa, South Africa, USSR, Gulf, USA Freighter, Zurich Freighter, domestic.
02	Indian Airlines	53	22,182	—do—	As per Annexure-A
03.	Vayudoot Limited	16	1,372	Owned by Indian Airlines	As per Annexure-B
<i>Scheduled Airlines-Private Sector</i>					
01.	East West Airlines	10	Private sector	Owned by NRIs/Individuals	As per ANNEXURE-C
02.	Jet Airways	06	scheduled Air	except in the case of M/s Jet Airways which has been	
03.	Damania Airways	04	Taxi operators	are not required	allowed 40% foreign equity
04.	Modiluft	05	to furnish this	participation as ATO.	
05.	NEPC Airlines	03	information.		
06.	Archana Airways Ltd.				
<i>Air Taxi Operators</i>					
01.	Sahara Airlines	03			They operate on non-scheduled charter basis.
02.	Rajair (P) Ltd.	Nil			
03.	Jageon Airlines	03			
04.	Trans Bharat Aviation	02			
05.	India International Airways	03			
06.	Seraya Aviation	01			
07.	Delhi Gulf Airways	02			
08.	Megapode Airlines	01			
09.	Aerial Services Pvt. Ltd.	02			
10.	Udan Research & Flying Institute	03			
11.	U.B. Air Pvt. Ltd.	01			

**Statement-II**

*Index of Stations covered by Indian Airlines Domestic*

S.No.	Station Name
1.	Agartala
2.	Agra
3.	Ahmadabad
4.	Amritsar
5.	Aurangabad
6.	Bagdogra
7.	Bangalore
8.	Bhavnagar
9.	Bhopal
10.	Bhubaneswar
11.	Bhuj
12.	Bombay
13.	Calcutta
14.	Calicut
15.	Chandigarh
16.	Cochin
17.	Coimbatore
18.	Varanasi
19.	Delhi
20.	Dibrugarh
21.	Dimapur
22.	Goa
23.	Guwahati
24.	Gwalior
25.	Hyderabad
26.	Imphal
27.	Indore
28.	Vasakhapatnam
29.	Jaipur
30.	Jammu
31.	Jamnagar
32.	Jorhat
33.	Jodhpur
34.	Khajuraho
35.	Leh
36.	Lucknow
37.	Madras
38.	Madurai
39.	Mangalore
40.	Nagpur
41.	Patna
42.	Port Blair
43.	Pune
44.	Rajpur
45.	Rajkot
46.	Ranchi
47.	Silchar
48.	Srinagar
49.	Tezpur
50.	Trichy
51.	Trivandrum
52.	Udaipur
53.	Vadodara

**Statement-III**

*List of 13 Stations Operated by Vayudoot*

S.No.	Station Name
—	ASSAM
—	Dibrugarh
—	Guwahati
—	Lilabari
—	Silchar
—	ARUNACHAL PRADESH
—	Tezu
—	Ziro
—	TRIPURA
—	Agartala
—	MEGHALAYA
—	Shillong
—	MIZORAM
—	Aizwal
—	NAGALAND
—	Dimapur
—	WEST BENGAL
—	Calcutta
—	Bagdogra
—	Cooch Behar

**Statement IV****M/s. East West Airlines**

1. Ahmedabad	2. Aurangabad
3. Bangalore	4. Belgaum
5. Bhavnagar	6. Bombay
7. Calcutta	8. Calicut
9. Cochin	10. Coimbatore
11. Delhi	12. Diu
13. Goa	14. Hyderabad
15. Jaipur	16. Jodhpur
17. Madras	18. Madurai
19. Mangalore	20. Nagpur
21. Porbander	22. Pune
23. Rajkot	24. Trivandrum
25. Vadodara	26. Vizag
27. Dibrugarh	28. Guwahati
29. Silchar	

**M/s. Modiluft**

1. Ahmedabad	2. Amritsar
3. Bangalore	4. Bombay
5. Calcutta	6. Cochin
7. Delhi	8. Goa
9. Jaipur	10. Khajurao
11. Pune	12. Udaipur
13. Varanasi	14. Jammu
15. Srinagar	

**M/s. NEPC Airlines**

- |               |                       |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad  | 13. Kashod (Junagarh) |
| 2. Bangalore  | 14. Madras            |
| 3. Belgaum    | 15. Madurai           |
| 4. Bhavnagar  | 16. Mangalore         |
| 5. Bombay     | 17. Porbander         |
| 6. Calicut    | 18. Pune              |
| 7. Cochin     | 19. Trichy            |
| 8. Agatti.    | 20. Trivandrum        |
| 9. Coimbatore | 21. Vadodara          |
| 10. Goa       | 22. Vijayawada        |
| 11. Hubli     | 23. Vizag.            |
| 12. Jannagar  |                       |

**M/s. Damania Airways**

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad  | 7. Goa        |
| 2. Bangalore  | 8. Indore     |
| 3. Bombay     | 9. Madras     |
| 4. Calcutta   | 10. Dibrugarh |
| 5. Coimbatore | 11. Guwahati  |
| 6. Delhi      |               |

**M/s. Jet Airways**

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Ahmedabad  | 12. Mangalore  |
| 2. Bangalore  | 13. Bhopal     |
| 3. Bombay     | 14. Chandigarh |
| 4. Calcutta   | 15. Jabalpur   |
| 5. Calicut    | 16. Kullu      |
| 6. Cochin     | 17. Ludhiana   |
| 7. Coimbatore | 18. Raipur     |
| 8. Delhi      | 19. Shimla     |
| 9. Goa        | 20. Agartala   |
| 10. Hyderabad | 21. Dibrugarh  |
| 11. Madras    | 22. Guwahati   |

*[Translation]***Seizure of Gold**

1662. SHRI BRAHMANAND MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the value of gold confiscated by the customs officials in 1993-94; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY):

(a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

*[English]***The Apprentices Act, 1961**

1663. SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturer's association has submitted any representation to amend the Apprentices Act, 1961;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

*[Translation]***Agreement with Israel**

1664. SHRI RATILAL VARMA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any agreement has been signed with Israel to increase air services and tourism facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding was signed between India and Israel in October, 1994 under which the designated carriers of the both the countries have been granted rights to operate one additional frequency over and above the entitlement of two frequencies per week that existed earlier.

An agreement on cooperation in the field of Tourism between the two countries was signed on 18th May, 1993. The agreement envisages co-operation in the fields of publicity, facilitation, investment and technical collaboration related to tourism development.

*[English]***SCs/STs in RBI**

1665. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4574 on August 26, 1994 regarding SCs/STs in RBI and state:

(a) whether RBI has since examined the issues relating to completion of formalities before dereserving the posts of Dispensary Supervisors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the above issues are likely to be examined?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) Reserve Bank of India has been advised, on a reference made by it, to regularise the matter by obtaining ex post facto approval/concurrence from the competent authority for dereserving one reserved vacancy of Dispensary Supervisor at its New Delhi office for the promotion exercise of 1989.

*[Translation]***Disbursement of Loan**

1666. SHRI N.J. RATHVA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan given at concessional rates in Gujarat, particularly in tribal areas in view of the loss of property suffered due to riots in 1989; and

(b) the amount of loan disbursed in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) The data reporting system of Reserve Bank of India (RBI) does not generate this information. However, RBI have issued standing guidelines in August, 1984 to commercial banks to provide relief to persons affected by riots and disturbances. These guidelines envisage, inter alia:

- (i) Conversion of short-term production loans into medium term loans.
- (ii) Rescheduling/postponement of existing term loan instalments.
- (iii) Provision of additional need based loans/working capital.
- (iv) Relaxations in security and margin norms.

The rate of interest will be in accordance with the directives of RBI. Within the areas of their discretion, however, banks are expected to take a sympathetic view of the difficulties of the borrowers and extend a concessional treatment to calamity affected people. In respect of current dues in default no penal interest is charged.

[English]

#### Child Labour

1667. SHRIMATI KRISHNENDRA KAUR (Deepa)  
SHRI SRIKANTA JENA:  
SHRIMATI GIRAJA DEVI:  
SHRI PALA K.M. MATHEW:  
SHRI SARAT PATTANAYAK:  
SHRI PRABHU DAYAL KATHERIA:  
SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated a scheme to eliminate child labour in the manufacturing services sector;

(b) if so, whether a national authority is proposed to be created and an exclusive fund instituted to raise resources for the programme;

(c) if so, whether the scheme has been finalised after having extensive consultation at the Inter-Ministerial level; and

(d) if so, the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Investment in Developing Countries

1668. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has made any investment in the industrial sector of developed and developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Indian companies have been investing in industrial projects both in developed and developing countries.

(b) As on 30.9.94, a total of 267 such proposals have been approved of which 111 are operational. The total quantum of Indian investment projected in these proposals is Rs. 95151.08 lakhs.

(c) Does not arise.

#### Drug Menace

1669. SHRI SURENDRA PAL PATHAK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to National Master Plan for Drugs Control (1994—2000) the menace of drugs has posed a serious threat to the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether inspite of enforcement of anti-drug law, drug addiction is on the increase in the country;

(d) if so, whether the Government propose to make any amendment to the said law;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY): (a) and (b) A draft National Master Plan for Drug Abuse Control has been prepared by an Inter-Ministerial Task Force constituted for the purpose. The Draft Master Plan underlines the vulnerability of people to drugs. It has suggested various steps for improving the effectiveness of counter narcotics effort both for supply reduction and demand reduction.

(c) Information about addicts registered and addicts detoxified at de-addiction centres is as follows:—

Year	Addicts registered	Addicts Detoxified
1989-90	1,31,360	38,903
1990-91	2,26,935	56,649
1991-92	2,53,212	71,225
1992-93	2,70,173	85,115
1993-94	2,90,628	1,01,007

(d) to (f) The general thrust of the Draft Master Plan is that there is certain unnecessary stringency in the law.



[English]

### Exemption of Cess in Spices

1670. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to continue the exemption of cess on spices;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) Cess on exports of spice oils, oleoresins and saffron already stands exempted upto 30.9.95. Exemption in the case of pepper (except green pepper in brine) is presently available upto 31.12.1994. A proposal to further extend the exemption of cess on pepper exports is under consideration of Government.

12.00 hrs.

RE: LAYING ON THE TABLE OF GYAN PRAKASH COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON IMPORT OF SUGAR

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): What about the Report, Sir?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Roseria): Mr. Speaker, Sir, what happened to sugar scam? What happened, Shukla Ji?

MR. SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav Ji.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I am calling Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to raise it. We had a meeting.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Let him announce that. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): I would simply like to know the stand of the Government over the deadlock on the Gyan Prakash Committee report for the last three days. The House should be apprised about it. I wish that the Government resolve this deadlock so that the rest of the pending issues can be discussed. So, will the Government make a statement on this issue today and fulfil our demand?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Sir, we had discussions about this matter in your chamber, and we are ready to place five copies of this Report in the Library of Parliament for the Members who wish to peruse the Report and look at it. Sir, I would like to make a request to you to treat it as a one time exception and not to treat it as a precedence for the future. Kindly make this clear for the future so that this kind of difficulty does not arise from time to time before us. With this request, I would say

that during the course of the day we shall prepare the copies and put them today itself in the Library of Parliament for the benefit of such Members who would like to go and have a look at it.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Sir, will it be only for the Members or for the Press and other people also? Will you please explain, because, you have said something in the other House.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: I have discussed this matter with the Chairman also. The Library has its own rules and according to the rules the entire thing will be treated. In accordance with your directions also this will be handled.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Sir, I do not know precisely what is the nature of a document which is kept on the Table of the House and its distinction from a document which is kept in the Library. We should be clear about it because, in the past it is only in relation to documents which are otherwise secret, confidential, and whose being made public is against public interest, where this kind of a device has been availed of that we do not want to conceal it from the Members of the House, but we would not like it to go to the people because it would not be in public interest, it would affect national security etc. In this case I do not see why this document cannot be placed on the Table of the House. But, if the Leaders have agreed, I stand by it. I would like to understand what are the implications precisely. Can I quote from that Report or can I not?

MR. SPEAKER: While speaking in the House.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: We can quote from the Report.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Then, what is the embargo on me or Members of the House so far as the use of the document is concerned?

This should be clarified. That is all. Otherwise I would like to tell the Government that this is unnecessary; needless. There is no rule which would obligate us to force to do it. But when you have agreed why not be more open why not be frank?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): I have a small additional point. We have all agreed that it will be placed in the Library because it was a demand which came from the entire collectivity of the hon. Members. You know, ordinarily the procedure is that any document or any Report or any paper is first laid on the Table of the House and then certain number of copies of that particular document or Report or paper reach the Library. In this particular case, the procedure is being reversed because there are exceptional circumstances. The reversal of the procedure that it is being placed in the Library not on the Table of the House is in itself a precedent. Therefore, whatever has been now decided about the use of this document, reference to this document and access to this document, Sir, it would be my appeal to you that when you give such directions, the aspect of it must be borne in mind.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now you said one thing in reply to a question of Advaniji.... (Interruptions) you said just now that you can quote from that report in the debate here. A debate is to be held on it. If it is to be quoted in the debate, then I shall have to sit in the library with a peice of paper and a pencil to write down the quotable portions thereof. If I can write down ten pages, I can get its photostate copy in five minutes. I am saying this because it seems from the atomosphere created here on the report that objection will be raised on getting its photocopy also.

[English]

What is the problem between laying a piece of paper or getting whole document photostate?

[Translation]

If obtaining the photocopy is possible, then what is the problem in making us available photocopies by today evening? Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will excuse me, everthing is being dramatised here, it makes no sense.... (Interruptions). I seek your help in it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will give you a reply.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHARY: Sir, we had not agreed with suggestion to place the Report in your Chamber only because it will not be made public. We demanded that it should be placed in the Library. We also wanted to know what is the import of placing the Report in the Library. I believe, as has been done in all other cases in the past, this Report is being placed in the Library with all its fullest connotations.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know why only five copies of it have been placed?

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I appreciate the hand of cooperation extended by the Leaders of the Parties in my Chamber when they agreed that this Report may be placed in the Library and the business of the House should be continued.

As to what is the meaning of placing this Report in the Library, I shall have to look into it and only after looking into it I can give my ruling on the exact point.

But as far as the connotation of putting that Report on the Table of the House is concerned, I would like to say that it immediately becomes a public document. In fact a question is being asked why this kind of a procedure is being followed. The Government has to work and when the Government has to work, they have to consult the Officers and the Officers have to give their views to the Government.

Every time if one view given by one officer is given publicity, the other officers object to it. Instead of making the things clear to the people at large sometimes confusion can be created. In order to avoid this kind of a confusion

the rule which has been followed up to this time is that the administrative matters are not placed on the table of the House. The notings on the file are not placed on the Table of the House. The letters which are exchanged between the Central Government and the State Governments are not placed on the Table of the House. This is to see that the administration is facilitated.

In this case probably the Government wanted to follow this rule but the hon. Members wanted that they should be facilitated to argue their points of view in the light of the Report which has been given and the Repot should be with them. The Government had agreed to show to the leader in the first instance and then to all the Members and then they agreed to keep it in the Speaker's Chamber. Later on it was insisted that it should be placed in the library. I think an attempt is being made to facilitate a discussion on this point. At the same time to see that the salutary principles are followed in keeping the notes in the files of the Government secret and not disclosed without giving an opportunity to the people to read only a portion of it is not correct. Probably that is the intention. I think, when the Members, in my Chamber agreed that this should be kept in the library, they understood whatever the connotation was

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: You have asked for five copies, more copies should be made.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think as far as the number of copies is concerned, it can be a few more or less. There is no problem; it can be done. The intention is to facilitate; the intention is not to hide; the intention is to allow you to discuss in the manner in which you want to discuss. I think this should end here and I would request the hon. Members to facilitate in completing the business on the agenda so that the important issues can be discussed. Shri Chandrajeet Yadav was insisting that the economic policy should be taken up for consideration; it should be taken up. Now, there is an agricultural policy on the agenda which should be discussed. There is a draft Paper on Culture to discuss. I must say that Geetaji has been asking for discussion for the last so many months, not months, but for so many years that the women's position in India should be discussed. I think it should be discussed. But these matters could be discussed only when we attach importance to the matters which are not on the agenda. Unless this policy is followed by all the Members and unless they cooperate in this matter it would become difficult for the Parliament to discuss the important matters and I really urge upon you to cooperate in this fashion.

[Translation]

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have not clarified one point. I had asked you...

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask what you want.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I want to ask whether I can note it down after I read it in the library and quote from it in the debate.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, why not? I am not going to answer these questions like this and you will follow the rules and regulations. I cannot just give you the replies without going through the rules.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will borrow a copy and get it photostated.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not saying yes or no to it.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I will follow the rules.

MR. SPEAKER: You can follow the rules. You can take the responsibility for whatever you do.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Sir, normally all documents placed in the library are accessible to the Press. I would like to know whether the Press would have access to it or not.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not an encyclopaedia of all the decisions. I have to go through it and then give the ruling. Rules will follow and you will get the answer from the appropriate authorities...(Interruption)

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, we want to obtain an information....(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: You have established the precedent of asking questions from the Speaker.

[Translation]

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: I only want that the Government should clarify why there is a news everyday that the hon. Minister is going to tender his resignation. Because the session is on and the people are keen to know as to what is going to happen, everyday there is a news that one Minister is going to tender his resignation.... (Interruptions) You have resolved this deadlock but we would like to know as to whether there is any solution to stop these rumors about resignations by the Ministers?

MR. SPEAKER: If you are asking me, I can say that I have not received resignation from anyone.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Through you, I want to know that....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[English]

Let us go to the agenda now.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: We have taken a lot of time to discuss unlisted business. Please attach importance to the items on the agenda. At least, for once, let us go directly to the items on the agenda. Later on, let us take up important policies also.

12.20 hrs.

[English]

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

**Reviews on the Working of and Annual Reports of India Trade Promotion Organisation for 1993-94, Indian Institute of Packaging for 1992-93 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): On behalf of Shri Pranab Mukherjee, 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) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi for the year 1993-94.

(ii) Annual Report of the India Trade Promotion Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6650/94]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1992-93 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Packaging, Bombay, for the year 1992-93.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6651/94]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Engineering Export Promotion Council, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6652/94]

(5) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the State Trading Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6653/94]

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Commerce for the

year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6654/94]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the India Trade Promotion Organisation and the Ministry of Commerce for the year 1994-95.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6655/94]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Electronics and Computer Software Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6656/94]

#### APPRENTICESHIP (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1994

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND HOLDING ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 432 in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6657/94]

**Annual Reports of Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association for 1993-94, Bombay, Textile Research Association for 1993-94 etc.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 1993-94, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6658/94]

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6659/94]

- (iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6660/94]

- (iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6661/94]

- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad; Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay; South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore and Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6662/94]

#### NOTIFICATIONS UNDER SECURITIES CONTRACTS (REGULATION) ACT, 1956 AND ANNUAL REPORT OF STATE BANK OF TRAVANCORE AND STATE BANK OF SAURASHTRA FOR 1993-94 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHRA MURTHY): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:—

(i) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Second Amendment Rules, 1994, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 749(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th October, 1994.

(ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Third Amendment) Rules, 1994, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 780(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th October, 1994.

(iii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1994, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 790(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1994.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6663/94]

- (2) A copy each of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of Travancore and State Bank of Saurashtra for the year 1993-94 alongwith Accounts and Auditors' Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6664/94 and 6664/94A]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the India Investment Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6665/94]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English

versions) by the Government of the working of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.

- (iii) A copy of the Statistical Statement on the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6666/94]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts, under Sub-section (5) of section 29 and sub-section (5) of section 34 of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India Act, 1984.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India, Calcutta, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6667/94]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts, under Sub-section (5) of section 19 and sub-section (5) of section 24 of the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export-Import Bank of India, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6668/94]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Small Industries Development Bank, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of section 30 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Small Industries Development Bank of India, Lucknow, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6669/94]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Bombay, for the year 1993-94 alongwith Audited Accounts, under sub-section (5) of section 18 and sub-section (5) of section 23 of the Industrial Development Bank of India Act, 1964.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Industrial Development Bank of India, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6670/94]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, for the year 1993-94 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, for the year 1993-94.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6671/94]

- (11) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Government of Jammu and Kashmir) for the year ended the 31st March, 1991 under article 151(2) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 18th July, 1990 issued by the President in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6672/94]

- (12) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated 18th July, 1990 issued by the President in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir:—

- (i) Finance Accounts of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6673/94]

- (ii) Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the year 1990-91.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6674/94]

- (13) A copy of the Annual Report and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Ranchi Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ranchi, for the year 1992-93 together with Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6675/94]

- (14) A copy of the Post Office Time Deposit (Amendment) Rules, 1994 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 740(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th October, 1994 under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Government Savings Bank Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6676/94]

- (15) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956:—

- (i) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Amendment Rules, 1991 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35 in Gazette of India dated the 25th January, 1992 together

with corrigenda thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 59 (in Hindi version only) and Notification No. G.S.R. 221 (Hindi and English versions) dated the 30th January, 1992 and the 14th May, 1994 respectively.

- (ii) The Life Insurance Corporation of India (Agents) Amendment Rules, 1993 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 534(E) in Gazette of India dated the 6th August, 1993 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R. 420 (E) (Hindi and English versions) dated the 28th April, 1994.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT 6677/94]

- (16) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:—

- (i) G.S.R. 776(E) to G.S.R. 779(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments Central Excise rules.
- (ii) G.S.R. 797(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 128/94-Customs dated the 10th June, 1994.

- (iii) S.O. 619(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of imports.

- (iv) S.O. 620(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 26th August, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchanges for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of exports.

- (v) S.O. 709(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchanges for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of imports.

- (vi) S.O. 710(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th September, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchanges for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of exports.

- (vii) S.O. 774(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchanges for conversion of

certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of imports.

- (viii) S.O. 775(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th October, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchanges for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of exports.

- (ix) S.O. 852(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of imports.

- (x) S.O. 853(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29th November, 1994 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for purposes of assessment of imports.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6678/94]

- (17) A copy of the Results of the Twenty Fourth Valuation of Life Insurance Corporation of India as on the 31st March, 1994 (Hindi and English versions).

- (18) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Bombay, for the year 1993-94.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 6679/94]

12.21 hrs.

[English]

## BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

### Forty-sixth Report

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL (Chandigarh): I beg to present the Forty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

12.22 hrs.

[English]

## PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

### (I) Seventy-eighth Report

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): I beg to present the Seventy-Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee on action taken on Twenty-Fifth Report of Public Accounts Committee (10th Lok Sabha) on Development and production of a trainer aircraft.

## (II) Action Taken Statements

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT: I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the Statement showing action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies in respect of Chapter-V of the following Reports:

(1) 163rd Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties Knocked down condition.

(2) 164th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Union Excise Duties Electric motors and cotton textiles.

(3) 195th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts—Delay in revision of tariff values and exemption orders issued under the Customs Act, 1962.

(4) 213th Report (7th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts—Duty exemptions allowed overlooking condition of end-use.

(5) 1st Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Import of trainer aircraft.

(6) 5th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Delay in the installation of continuous channel testing bays (CCTB) and their unsatisfactory performance, irregular purchase of telephones, inventory control and research, development and production.

(7) 7th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Customs Receipts—Duty on Passengers baggage.

(8) 83rd Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Review on the working of Department of Defence Supplies.

(9) 101st Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Direct Taxes—Irregular exemptions and reliefs and wealth escaping assessment.

(10) 117th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on National rural employment programme.

(11) 125th Report (8th Lok Sabha) on Land management in Railways.

(12) 3rd Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Functioning of valuation cells and valuation of immovable properties.

(13) 5th Report (9th Lok Sabha) on Blocking up of capita due to non-commissioning of air conditioning plant.

(14) 11th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Universal elementary education in the age group 6-14.

(15) 26th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Development of weapon system 'X'.

(16) 28th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Short billing of telephone calls charges of heavy callers.

(17) 39th Report (10th Lok Sabha) on Procurement and utilisation of track materials.

12.24 hrs.

[English]

## COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

### Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAUHAN (Karad): I beg to present the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.24½ hrs.

[English]

## STATEMENT BY MINISTER

### Search conducted in the Ather Hostel Darul Uloom Nadawatul Ulema, Lucknow

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.M. SAYEED): The search incident of Ather Hostel of Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema, Lucknow, during the night of November 21/22, 1994, has been the subject matter of controversy and public criticism. To lay at rest all speculations in this connection, I rise to make the following statement to place the facts before this honourable House.

Hon'ble Members are aware that on October 31/ November 1, the U.P. Police rescued four kidnapped persons (three British and one American national) after raiding certain houses in Districts Ghaziabad and Saharanpur. Certain arrests were made on the same day. In the search of the house in Ghaziabad District, where one of the kidnapers was lodged, a driving licence in the name of one Mohd. Nazaru giving a Delhi address was recovered. Based on this lead, Delhi Police arrested Mohd. Nazaru on November 2, 1994. It was later discovered that actual name of Mohd. Nazaru was Mohd. Nazir Khan. Mohd. Nazir Khan, who turned out to be a Pakistani national, on interrogation stated that house number 736, Kucha Fazalpura in Suiwalan, Delhi, had been rented by the gang and was being used as a hide-out.

During the search, of this house, a briefcase allegedly belonging to one of the accused was recovered. It contained (a) one identity card of Lucknow University in the name of Mohd. Khalid Bashir, a student of M.A. (Part-I), Arab Culture; (b) a polaroid photograph of three persons and (c) a railway ticket of Lucknow Mail for journey from Lucknow to New Delhi of October 14, 1994. The accused persons in custody with Delhi Police identified the photograph on the identity card as that of Shahji, the gang leader of the kidnapping conspiracy, and the other two persons as Noorul Amin and Farooq.

On the basis of this information, the Delhi Police deputed a team of investigators headed by an Inspector, to probe further into the lead at Lucknow.

After reaching Lucknow, the investigating team started the verification process. As regards the identity card, enquiries at Lucknow University revealed that the identity card was fake and had not been issued by the Lucknow University authorities. As regards the Railway ticket, enquiries at the Railways indicated that it had been booked in the name of one Khursheed Ahmed, resident of 202,

Ather Hostel, Nadwah College, Lucknow. On receipt of this information, the SIB officials posted at Lucknow contacted the I.G. Zone, Lucknow on November 20 in the office of Special Secretary, Home, U.P., where the Range DIG and other Police officers were also present. It was mentioned that help of the local police would be required in connection with search and arrest of some suspects connected with the recent case of kidnapping of foreigners.

On 21.11.94, the SIB officers contacted the DIG (Range), Lucknow. The plan of the search operation, slated for the 21st night appears to have been discussed with him at about 6.00 P.M. The DIG asked S.P. (Trans Gomti), Lucknow to discuss with the IB officials and the Delhi Police team the details of the plan of operation and make available adequate force to assist the search team. Pursuant to this, a meeting was held in the SIB office at 9.30 P.M. in which modalities of the search were discussed and settled. If not earlier, at least during this meeting, Nadwa College was mentioned and discussed as the object of the impending search. The Lucknow Police deputed the S.P. (Trans Gomti) along with requisite police force, to accompany the search party in accordance with the plan worked out in the meeting.

Around midnight, the search party headed by SP (Trans Gomti) took two chowkidars of the Nadwa College campus along and proceeded straight to room No. 202. The State Police provided security cover near the room and all over the College premises. The inmates of the room refused to open the door and locked it firmly from inside. When repeated advice to open the door failed, the door was broken open. Seven boys were found in the room. When the team was escorting them out, they shouted slogans on which inmates of the hostels in the entire premises came out in large numbers. They tried to obstruct and prevent arrest of the suspects. When the search team was surrounded by an irate crowd of students, the Police personnel fired in the air to secure passage for the team and the arrested persons. In the melee, one or two country made crude explosive devices were also thrown towards the search party but none was injured. Be that as it may, the search team managed to take the arrested persons to the Park Road Police Post for interrogation. In the scuffle to prevent arrest of the suspects, two college students are reported to have received minor bruises, one on the shoulder and the other on his leg.

Preliminary interrogation revealed that Shahji, the prime accused in the kidnapping case was not among the arrested persons. Nor was Khurshheed Ahmed among them. The apprehended students were let off within hours of their arrest after a brief interrogation. The U.P. Police have registered a case about the incident which is under investigation.

In a parallel operation on the same night, one Mohd. Abu Bakr Hanif@ Hamza@ Amrikee, a Guyanese national (an ex-student of Nadwah College till March 1994), was also picked up. Abu Bakr was living in a private hired accommodation about 12 km. away from the Nadwa College. Abu Bakr had come to adverse notice of the intelligence organisations during the past few months.

Mohd. Abu Bakr Hanif, during interrogation, identified the photograph recovered by the UP Police during the incident at Sharanpur in which the kidnapped foreign nationals were recovered, as that of Khurshheed Ahmed who was shown in the Railway ticket as resident of Room No. 202, Ather Hostel, Nadwa college. He was, however, let off by the U.P. Police after some questioning. The circumstances under which Abu Bakr was released by UP Police, despite his involvement with the militants, is being enquired into by the Enquiry Officer of MHA.

The search at Nadwa College was carried out in a routine manner. It is the conventional practice to take into confidence the concerned college authorities whenever an operation of this kind is carried out. This convention should have been particularly observed in dealing with reputed and well established educational institutions. Available information indicated that the authorities, who planned and carried out the search, had not done so. Moreover, the search party should have exercised more care and caution, circumspection, better strategy and planning in organising search operations. In a sensitive matter like this Home Ministry should have been kept informed: this has not been done.

The Ministry of Home Affairs has, therefore, appointed a Special Secretary in the Government of India to inquire into the incident. Appropriate action would be taken on submission of the enquiry report.

Pending the completion of enquiry, an officer from the Delhi Police has been suspended, and two officials from IB, Lucknow have been transferred. U.P. Govt. is believed to have transferred four officers. (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR (Hingoli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been giving the notice for the last four days. A deadly attempt on any life has been made; I may be given an opportunity to speak ... (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: I am not responsible for transacting the Government Business.

...(Interruptions)

12.28 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao Gundewar came and stood on the floor near the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Okay, I will allow you after this. Kindly go back to your seat.

12.29 hrs.

At this time, Shri Vilasrao Nagnathrao Gundewar went back to his seat.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Statement by Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.



[English]

12.30 hrs.

### BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS) AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI MUKUL WASNIK): Sir, with your permission, on behalf of Shri Vidyacharan Shuklaji, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing 19th December, 1994 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.

2. Discussion on the Resolution seeking disapproval of the Cable Television Networks (Regulations) Ordinance, 1994 and consideration and passing of the Cable Television Networks (Regulation) Bill, 1993, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha:—

(a) The Cotton Transport Repeal Bill, 1994.

(b) The Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

4. Consideration and passing of the Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

...(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda.

The Wagon Industry in the country, with almost 80% of the production capacity located in Eastern Region, is facing an unprecedented crisis for lack of orders from Indian Railways, as a result of which the Industry is facing closure and its employees unemployment.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following matters may also be included in the next week's list of business:

1. Need for allocation of expected funds by the Central Government for making Bihar self-reliant in power.

2. Need to extend Bakhtyarpur-Rajgir line upto Gaya in Eastern Railways and extension of rail lines in Bihar.

SHRI ASTBHUJA PRASAD SHUKLA (Khalilabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following proposals may be included in the next week's list of business:

1. Provision for funds may be made from I.S.D.L.T. Scheme for developmental works in Khalilabad municipal area.

2. A fresh survey for laying of a new rail line from Khalilabad to Balrampur may be made and funds made available after approving this rail line.

\*Not recorded.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the following may be included in the next week's list of business:

1. The Rani Laxmi Bai Sagar Project Board, Lalitpur has agreed to grant pay and other allowances to its work charge daily wage employees at par with the Central Government employees from time to time. All such payments may be made forthwith after accepting it and all such employees may be made permanent.

2. The construction work of Devari Ghat bridge (on Dhasan river) at a cost of Rs. 10,000 at the border of UP and Madhya Pradesh on the river Dhasan may be started immediately by the Ministry of Tourism.

[English]

PROF. PREM DHUMAL (HAMIRPUR): Speaker Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's agenda:—

(i) The report of the Committee appointed to suggest the ways and means to remove the anomalies in the implementation of the one time increase (OTI) in the pensions of ex-servicemen; and

(ii) The issue of 12% free power to Himachal Pradesh as Royalty on all those Hydro-electric projects which were commissioned before 7th September, 1990, and also the payment of arrears to Himachal Pradesh to facilitate rehabilitation of the displaced persons.

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's list of business:

1. Kashinath Seth Bank Ltd. Shahjahanpur may be merged with some nationalised bank after lifting the ban imposed on its transaction by the Reserve Bank of India.

2. Keeping in view the regional balance the Counter magnet facilities may be provided to another circuit proposed to be set up in Uttar Pradesh by the Department of Telecommunications.

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir the following may be included in the next week's list of business:—

1. Problems faced by the passengers, traders and others due to laxity in the work of conversion of meter gauge rail line between Neemach and Ratlam on Ratlam-Ajmer section of Western Railways into broadgauge line even after approving a budget of Rs. two crore by the Ministry of Railways for the purpose.

2. Unrest and discontentment among the people of

Mandsaur district of Madhya Pradesh due to imminent crisis of drinking water as a result of the districts drinking Water schemes pending for Central Governments disposal and approval.

SHRI RAM TAHAL CHOUDHARY (Ranchi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request that the following may be included in the next week's list of business:

1. Grant of Rs. 380 crores more to the H.E.C. factory of Ranchi as per the report of BFIR and provision of employment and appointment orders in the said factory to the displaced and the dependents of widows.
2. The Central Government may take over and expedite the incomplete work of the multipurpose Swarn Rekha Project Chandil P. Singhbhum and immediately provide employment to the displaced families, rehabilitate them and grant compensation to those who have not been compensated and also conduct a high level inquiry into the working of the project.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR (Hingoli): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that on 9th October, 1994, I left Gangakher in district Parbhani at 9.30 p.m. for my home. At that time the local Shiv Sena Activist... and some of his associates made an assault on me. They tried to strangle me and there is an injury mark at my throat. They attacked me with iron rods and stones. The driver of my car was also injured and window panes broken. An inquiry should be conducted to identify the hand behind it and then Shiv Sena's ... Those who attacked me were welcome there. A thorough inquiry should be conducted into it and I should be given protection so that such incident does not recur. Now, election process is on there and there is every apprehension of violence and bungsings. Therefore, I request you to give me protection.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order that he name... here.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The name will not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: The way he has changed party affiliation has provoked people... (Interruption)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is not a point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: But my point of order is that in view of all these things, he should mend his behaviour in future. You have mentioned my point of order... (Interruption)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rasera): A Member

of Parliament should be protected no matter to which party he belongs.... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: I want to say that it is not good to level allegations on such person who cannot come to this House and exonerate himself.

SHRI VILASRAO NAGNATHRAO GUNDEWAR: I have been attacked at Navakhera. The assailant has been felicitated... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now the Bill is to be introduced.

12.40 hrs.

[English]

### Election Commission (Charging of Expenses on the Consolidated Fund of India) Bill

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for charging of expenses of Election Commission on the Consolidated Fund of India.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for charging of expenses of Election Commission on the Consolidated Fund of India."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI H.R. BHARDWAJ: I introduce<sup>a</sup> the Bill.

12.42 hrs.

[English]

### Statutory Resolution Re: Disapproval of the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance and Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, this is the Bill which has already been taken up for consideration. Shri Vijay Naval Patil has to continue his speech. Is he here? I think, he is not here.

Well, may I request the hon. Members that there are one or two points which the hon. Members make take into consideration. There is a Supplementary Demands for Grants of Railways. I was informed by the Minister of Railways that the Supplementary Demands which are before the House were discussed last time in detail. The only thing is that they could not be put to the vote of the House. If that is so, then again the discussion need not take place.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): You can see the record. But the supplementary demands presented here have not been discussed. I have to say something on supplementary demands and discussion on them can't be avoided.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The point I am trying to make is that if the discussion has taken place, it should not be

<sup>a</sup>Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Published in Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 18.12.1994.

<sup>b</sup>Introduced with the recommendation of President.

repeated. If the discussion has not taken place, then you will be entitled to ask for the time to discuss it. Why I am saying this because I find a lot of substance in the points made by Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav.

He comes to my Chamber, he stands up in the House and says that let us discuss the Economic Policy.

[Translation]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): I still say so.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: We have no time for that. So, if you have discussed something, it need not be repeated. That is what I am trying to say. Other points also you make as briefly as possible, without repeating.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: That is right but other Bills will be taken prior to that.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I am just informing the House to facilitate that you may be able to do more work.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: But so far as Supplementary demands of the Railways are concerned....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I may or may not be here when the Railway Budget comes up. That is why I am keeping you informed.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK: I urge that discussion should be held.

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now that you are not allowing the House to run; you are not taking any action on that, what action will you take on others?

12.44 hrs.

[English]

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair)

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ D. CHAVAN (Karad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994. The primary purpose of this Bill is to restructure IDBI, which is the premier development financial institution in the country. Government has already accorded autonomy to the other institutions dealing with developmental finance, such as, ICICI and IFCI.

The existing capital base of IDBI is Rs. 753 crore but this capital base is too narrow, given the growing industrialisation in the country, the steps to globalise the economy and the rapid competition that is building up in the industrial sector.

With the objective of giving functional autonomy and operational flexibility and, at the same time, retaining the public ownership of the Corporation, the Present Bill seeks

to increase the financial structure of the IDBI to Rs. 2,000 crore, which can also be further increased to Rs. 5,000 crore without coming to the Parliament. The additional equity will come from the market but, at the same time, Government equity will not be allowed to come down below 51 per cent. This is not privatisation *per se*, but this is only to allow IDBI, which has performed extremely credibly in the Indian economic scenario, to play a still further leading role in future. On the operational side, the Bill seeks to restructure the Board. As there will be private sector holding, there is a provision that the shareholders can elect up to four Directors amongst themselves. But the Government retains the right to appoint the Chairman, Managing Director, full-time Directors and other specialised Directors. The decision-making will remain with the Government but it will bring in a certain amount of transparency in the working, with the Directors elected by the private sector shareholders.

Generally the non-official Directors in the past had been political appointees, without too much of specialised financial knowledge, but I am sure that with the new economic thinking, the Government will appoint only such people in the capacity of non-official Directors who have really specific knowledge about the working of the financial institutions and about the working of the industrial development of backward areas.

So, why has this Bill been necessary? Sir, there have been problems with this leading premier development financial institution in spite of the fact that it has done very well in the past.

Sir, the main role of IDBI is to sponsor the State financial corporations, the State industrial development corporations. Also, it has a fully-owned subsidiary in the form of S.I.D.B.I. — Small Industries Development Bank of India. If you look at the finances of the I.D.B.I., nearly Rs. 6,000 crore have been tied up either as equity or as loans in the State financial corporations and S.I.D.Cs.

The second problem is that the Government has stopped contributing to the equity of I.D.B.I. since 1991. Government used to contribute very nominal equity of Rs. 50 crore per year. But even that has been stopped for the last 2-3 years. Also the I.D.B.I. had a source of low cost funds in the form of S.L.R. bonds. Now, with the liberalisation, the whole S.L.R. scheme has been given up. The S.L.R. bonds used to give as high as Rs. 1,100 crore to I.D.B.I. But, now it has come down to Rs. 200 crore last year and I think this year there has been no S.L.R. bonds low cost funds available to I.D.B.I.

There is another problem. Because of the low credit rating enjoyed by the country in the period of 1991-92, when I.D.B.I. went abroad for raising loans the foreign banks insisted on Government guarantees. These Government guarantees which were not visited upon earlier, were given by the Government of India. But the Government of India started charging a guarantee bond fee of 1.2 per cent. When a Japanese Exim Bank loan of 15 billion Yen was taken, a guarantee fee of 1.2 per cent was charged by the Government of India. It adds to the cost of money.

Sir, because of the very specialised nature of I.D.B.I., Government had given certain tax benefits to I.D.B.I. It had been exempted from various income-tax provisions. But, since liberalisation, these tax exemptions have been totally withdrawn adding to further operational strains. It is because of these problems that there was a need to raise funds — low cost funds at that — and the best way to get to raise low cost funds is to go to the capital market and issue certain shares at a very high premium, without diluting equity too much diluting equity to 25 per cent and offering the shares at a premium of something like Rs. 120 — Rs. 140 a share, which has been talked about in the financial press, I.D.B.I. can easily raise something like Rs. 2,000 crore on which they will not have to pay any interest at all. They will not have to service this loan and the overall cost of the money available to I.D.B.I. will be low and they will be able to perform the duties of industrial development of the country by financing large infrastructural sector industries with this money.

The original role of I.D.B.I. was to coordinate the development financing institutions like I.C.I.C.I., I.F.C.I., Life Insurance Corporation of India or General Insurance Corporation of India and this role they will continue to perform even after restructuring.

Sir, the second role was also to develop a chain of State-level financial institutions, State financial corporations, which also have been in place now and they are moving towards greater autonomy. The State industrial development corporations also have gone into the area of funding industrial projects and they are also getting stable. S.I.D.B.I. has been formed and S.I.D.B.I. has been performing credibly.

There is a need now, as the time passes, as we go towards new economic structure in the country, to spin off the State financial corporations independent of I.D.B.I. Also, there is a need to spin off Small Industries Development Bank of India so that it can become an autonomous body by itself and not a wholly-owned subsidiary of I.D.B.I.

This could take some time. We can slowly do it. But the State Governments will now have to additionally contribute to the equities of State Corporations so that the IDBI can really play the role of the major financial institution. It is one of the large development financial institutions in the world now. In one rating, it has been already rated to be the tenth largest such institution in the world. The IDBI has a very high rate of return of loans. I think 92 per cent of its portfolios are standard portfolios and only eight per cent of its portfolios are in the doubtful category. There are hardly any bad assets they have less than one per cent bad assets. They have performed very creditably and we must encourage it.

Sir, I will conclude with a few suggestions. The new role that the IDBI will now have to play in the coming days will be to finance the infrastructure sector like power, petroleum, chemicals, etc., and this the role which they will have to start focussing on now. The IDBI has many subsidiaries for venture capital, for

investment services and for merchant banking. The autonomy that we are giving them today will allow them to set up new subsidiaries for specialised financial products in the area of merchant banking, credit and equipment finance, equipment leasing, bridge financing, etc. They are already into the area of credit rating agency. Their credit agency CARE is functioning already. They are a nodal agency for setting up new Stock Exchange, the National Stock Exchange of India. There is an investor service company. There was a proposal to set up a joint company with Hongkong, but that proposal is being given up now.

Sir, I suggest that there is a need to set up an Educational Development Bank of India. I think the IDBI can take a lead in forming a fully owned subsidiary which will finance the professional education. With the introduction of new economic policy, higher education is now being funded more and more by the individuals themselves. But we need to give them low cost loans and I think the IDBI can play a role by setting up an Educational Development Bank of India.

Sir, venture capital is one area which has to be strengthened in our country. There are sunrise industries like computers, computer software technology, solar energy, etc. These areas are highly risky. The entrepreneurs, the engineer and the technocrats who develop these industries do not necessarily have finances. There is a need to take some risks into the venture capital fund. The IDBI has a venture capital fund. But I think the amount that they are spending is very little. It is about Rs. 15 crores or so. This needs to be expanded. Their success ratio of venture capital units is 40 per cent. This is fairly high. But risk has to be taken so that these entrepreneurs who are getting into these new sunrise areas like biotechnology and agro industries like cold storages, hi-tech agriculture are given enough support. This needs to be taken up by the IDBI.

Sir, it is a welcome Bill. It will strengthen IDBI and it will also strengthen the financial sector of the country within the overall scheme of things that we are moving towards and will give a fillip to the infrastructural sector as well as industrial development of the country.

Finally, Sir, there are one or two suggestions that I would like to make to the hon. Minister. There is a problem about priority sector targets. The foreign banks have been allowed to deposit with 10 per cent interest rate with SIDBI so that it could be considered as priority sector. This could be extended even for nationalised banks which fail to meet the priority sector targets. They should be forced also to keep money in the venture capital fund. The venture capital fund should also be included in the priority sector list that the Government has announced.

Sir, there is a need to change the procedure for loan fore closure. They are too cumbersome to do. The problems of security, stamp duty and income tax need to be sorted out. This can also become an important financial product. Sir, IDBI has performed creditably and this Bill will strengthen it further.

With these words, I support the Bill and thank you.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN (Amroha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been brought by the Finance Minister to increase the capital and also to raise the capital from the market by the IDBI.

My first objection to this Bill is — I am a Member of the Standing Committee on Finance — that this Bill has not been referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. Usually, the convention is that any Bill which is brought in Parliament is referred to the Standing Committees and approval of the Standing Committee is taken. It does help because some kind of improvements or changes can be made according to the advice and suggestions of the Members before bringing the Bill in Parliament. So, that is my first objection and I hope that the Government will take this into consideration before bringing a Bill.

Sir, I would draw the attention of the hon. Minister first to the entire banking sector. We are all worried about the vacant positions of the Chairman and Managing Directors in the various nationalised banks and in other financial institutions. Since a long time these positions are vacant. As a result of which the functioning of the banks are affected and that is why whether it is deposits or it is advances to priority sectors and housing sector, all are suffering. I think, one of the reasons why many of the banks like the Central Bank of India, the Andhra Bank have been working without Chairman and Executive Directors. With the Result executives and lower rung officers are not in a position to take decisions and thereby resulting in a lot of losses to the banks.

Sir, as far as the IDBI is concerned, it has worked creditably in the past but because of the paucity of funds they have not been able to help the State finance corporations and other financial institutions to a great deal. But I am sure with this borrowing facility from the market, it will be strengthened and further development of the industries will take place in the country.

As regards Directors, we have been suggesting that all the Directors should be of the Government. The Government should have holding or control over the functioning of the organisations whether they are banks or IDBI. Though the Government has said here that 51 per cent shares will be with the Government of the time, but I would caution the Government here that it may sometimes not be possible. They will have to monitor the shares and the holdings of the IDBI in the market because once the transfers take place, it becomes very difficult to control the holdings. The Government will have to be extra-cautious to see that 51 per cent shares are always with them and only up to 49 per cent remain with the public.

I would also like to say here that the restructuring of the banks itself which is taking place is bringing a lot of concern to the unions and also to the customers. As you are aware, unions are afraid that because of profit which is becoming the sole motive of the Government, the jobs may be restructured and also there may be some retrenchment. I would an assurance from the Government, from the Finance Minister that there will not be any retrenchment, especially closing down of the branches of the nationalised

banks. The fear is there. To quell this fear an assurance has to be given to the unions because ultimately it is the employees of the banks who are going to give service to the customers.

I would also like to tell the Minister that the entire banking structure will have to be strengthened further. The functioning and structure of the banks, especially small banks like Regional Rural Banks have to be strengthened. The Government has said about the restructuring of the rural banks. The Government has said that it has taken up nine to ten banks to begin with. But nothing has been done for the restructuring of the banks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will continue after Lunch.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.10 hrs.

**The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock**

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair)

[English]

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF THE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL — Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we shall continue the discussion on Item Numbers 13 and 14 together. Shri Chetan Chauhan to continue his speech.

SHRI CHETAN P.S. CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the Finance Minister is also here. I was in the process of talking about the regional rural banks because here also you are structuring the IDBI, you are structuring the nationalised banks. I would humbly suggest and appeal to the Finance Minister that he had given an assurance even in his Budget speech saying that he would be restructuring the regional rural banks so that they become viable, so that they do not get merged with the nationalised banks. And also once restructuring takes place, the rural credit, especially the IRDP loans are in a very bad shape and because of poor agriculturists especially in rural areas and small borrowers, the loan targets of IRDP are not being met. The main reasons why these regional rural banks are not restructured are that they are in a very bad shape, employees are agitated, they are not cooperating and also the management of the sponsor banks are also ill-treating. Salaries have not been paid. There are lots of problems. I would sincerely appeal to the Finance Minister to look into this.

Regarding the IDBI, earlier the bonds were raised by the IDBI and they used to be subscribed by banks and by the other institutions. Unfortunately, these bonds have been reduced from Rs. 1177 crores in 1991-92 to only Rs. 200 crores in 1993-94. I wonder what is the reasons for this because I thought these bonds used to be subscribed

and somehow or the other this was the opportunity for the IDBI to raise funds which were much cheaper. Not only were they cheaper but they were also for a longer period, usually the bonds were for 14 years. This has also been reduced. I would request the Finance Minister if he could answer this particular query. IDBI has promoted a lot of State Financial Corporations and also promoted State Industrial Development Corporation and the State Industrial Development bank of India. Nearly Rs. 7000 crores of IDBI has been locked up in these organisations. I wonder what the Government is doing to see that IDBI recovers this money from the financial institutions and also from the SIDBI. The yield was very very less. In fact, it was as good as nil and marginal. What steps IDBI is taking to see that the yield is sumptuous and attractive. IDBI so far has raised loans in the form of FDR, floating rate bonds, certificate of deposits. I would like here to say something about the certificate of deposit scheme which has come.

The scheme was floated by the Government to compete in the financial market. But what I feel is that this certificate of deposit is a very expensive borrowing by the banks. Even if they take 12 per cent interest on this and 2.5 per cent as the administrative expenses, the cost of funds works out to 15.5 per cent to 16 per cent. Now that you have reduced the interest rate, I think, these borrowings will become very expensive. I do not know how IDBI, which has already taken nearly Rs. 2300 crore from certificates of deposit, are going to manage this expensive borrowing of funds.

The other problem which will be faced by the IDBI is that of maturity. Because earlier the bond was to be of a ten year duration and now these commercial borrowings, especially short-term borrowings will mature within a year or two year period. Usually, the loans which are given out by the IDBI are for a minimum of six year period and IDBI will have to do a lot of home work in tying up this particular problem of borrowing of short term money and investing the same for a longer period.

Sir, in the changed scenario, the IDBI has rightly diversified and it has gone into venture market. But the facility which the industries want is that they would not like to go to too many organisations or too many financial organisations. Once they come to one financial institution, they would like all the facilities to be given and just as you have the 'single window system' similarly here in industry which will approach IDBI, they will also be looking for underwriting and also seed capital, say, from the mutual fund. IDBI will have to diversify into other businesses like the underwriting business, the leasing business and also into mutual funds. Only giving out loans to the industry will not be sufficient and they will have to look for other opportunities and other schemes so that they can get some remunerative income from these schemes.

I am glad to see that SIDBI, which is a subsidiary of IDBI, has already started a commercial bank. I hope, this commercial bank comes good also in other areas where the IDBI is diversifying. I am sure if right approach is taken, this can result into profit for the IDBI.

Sir, the problems of IDBI which I foresee is that of recovery of Rs. 4000 crore lent to SIDBI which was given

as a starter capital. Interest received by the IDBI is the same as the cost of borrowing and I would suggest to the Government that the IDBI will have to be advised accordingly and ways will have to be found out to recover Rs. 4000 crore which the IDBI has invested in SIDBI.

One more problem which is facing the recovery is the Recovery Tribunals which were set up by the Finance Ministry some time back. Even after nearly ten months, only three Recovery Tribunals are functioning, that is in Bombay, Jaipur and Calcutta. As we all know, nearly Rs. 30,000 crore are locked up or stuck up in bad debts in the banks. Delhi and Madras Recovery Tribunals are yet to be set up. Especially in Delhi, there is a Stay Order from the High Court. Nothing has been done for starting up this Tribunal. I suggest, the Government take immediate steps to see that this Recovery Tribunal in Delhi starts functioning.

Regarding the restructuring of the banks, I am informed, in Bank of Baroda there are 16 General Managers. That really amazed me. I do not know what these General Managers in a Bank are doing. On the one hand, there are no Chairmen and Executive Director in some of the banks and in some banks there are 16 General Managers. I would suggest that when the restructuring of the banks takes place and even the restructuring of the IDBI takes place, the restructuring should be done in such a way that the top management should not be heavy.

The top management should be as light as possible. More and more staff will have to be located in the branches, whether it is the Nationalised Bank branches or the Regional Office branches of the IDBI, so that the loan applications received from the customers are scrutinised properly, are scrutinised better and also the sanctions are given at the earliest.

The IDBI has created assets worth nearly Rs. 34,500 crore. Everything will depend on the efficiency of the management and restructuring is one of them. Unless the management is efficient, this vast asset of nearly Rs. 35,000 crore will lead to problems.

Another problem I would like to tell the Minister is that the sanction of loans for the working capital to the industries is a common problem. The term loans are sanctioned by the financial institutions. Any industry which gets the term loan has to run to the banks for sanction of the working capital. Invariably there is a delay in the sanction of the working capital which leads to sickness or ultimately the cost over-run of the banks. It also leads to the delay in the starting of the industry. I suggest that the Government take proper steps. Earlier, there was a scheme that the financial institutions not only would sanction the term loans, but also would consider applications along with the term loans and they would also sanction money for the working capital. I think that particular scheme which was there earlier and which was discontinued for some reasons should be revived. As I said, if under one roof itself, in the single window system, the term loans along with the working capital are released to the industry, it will save time, it will save them the effort of going to various institutions and also it will save them

the cost. It will reduce the delay in starting of the industry which would otherwise result in a lot of inconvenience to the industry.

One of the main reasons why some of the big industries get sick is the delay in the sanction of the working capital. I sincerely appeal to the Government and to the hon. Finance Minister to look into this.

Another problem is regarding the term of Directors. It is seen that when the Director's term gets finished, they all go on till they are re-elected or till new Directors are appointed. Even in the Standing Committee this particular point came up. Some of these Directors, whether they are specialised Directors or are appointed from among the public or other Directors, they continue for four to five years even after their term expires. I sincerely hope that the Government would think about it and once the term of these Directors finishes, they should cease to be in the office and other Directors should be appointed.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Chittorgarh): Mr. Chairman sir, with your permission just wish to make one submission. It is also a request for clarification. Earlier in the morning the hon. Speaker was good enough to observe about the vexed problem of Gian Prakash Committee Report and how it was to be dealt with. He said it would be placed in the Parliament Library and the issuance of the Report, or reference to it, shall be governed by the rules of the library. Now I went and requisitioned for this Report. The Report is still not available on account of the fact that it has yet not been decided as to how it is to be released or not released. Tomorrow is Saturday. Some of us have other engagements. It was our expectation that it would be released. Having taken the decision, if the Government has immediately made it available, then it would enable us to study the report even if it is to be studied inside the premises of the library. It is not available there, I asked the library staff. It is not the fault of the library staff because they are acting upon orders. I have given the requisition for the issuance. They are unable to guide us. It is already nearly 2.30 p.m. I would urge upon you, sir, to solve this vexed problem. (Interruptions)

What are we to do?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Did you not see the Speaker? Why not approach the Speaker himself?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, you represent the Speaker..... (Interruption). My request can be communicated to the Speaker. I do not want to go and trouble him on every small matter. (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No discussion on any issue which is not in the agenda please....

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I think the direction should go to the library that if they cannot issue it at least photocopies should be issued.....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us not discuss it till it is before

the House. Sufficient directions have been given by the Speaker in the morning.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): At the commencement of the discussion, it was said that the problem has been solved but the problem still exist. It is 2.30 p.m. now but the report is not available in the Library. Please decide this matter. The Hon'ble Speaker had said that it will immediately to made available.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Why are you raising this issue again and again? (Interruptions)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

Sir, in fact, such an Amendment is overdue. As you know there are fast changes taking place in the economic field globally. As a part of that, in our country also changes are taking place very fast. This principal financial institution, IDBI also finds itself handicapped in property and effectively discharging its duties and in fulfilling its commitments. This Bill is before the House to remove some obstacles, which this premier financial institution is facing.

14.26 hrs.

(SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHARY in the Chair)

It is intended to give this organization functional autonomy. There will be some amount of flexibility in the functioning of the IDBI. Hereafter, this place of legislation will enable IDBI to approach the market for borrowings in the form of equity shares, etc. Therefore, this is a welcome piece of legislation.

There has been no criticism and no opposition to this aspect except that why an Ordinance was promulgated to this effect by-passing the Parliament and why the Government did not come directly before the House.

Madam, as we find, this winter session, it is probably only ordinances, which were promulgated and need replacement are the items discussed.

Besides this, as you know, there is another pressing item, namely, the supplementary Demands for Grants; and probably the proceedings will be confined only to this. So, this is enough ground, why different Ministries, considering the importance of the provisions, are trying to promulgate Ordinances. This is a very simple and clear fact. There are three or four Ordinances and probably the time is there, to discuss only one, besides the discussion on the supplementary Demands for Grants. If the discussion on this is over, that will be enough, considering the way we are proceeding in the House. So, I do not find any objection.

SHRI RAM NAIK: You can cut short the Session still further!

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: What to do? There were elections and there will be elections. Hon. Members belonging to different parties give their opinion saying that during the period when elections are there, the House should not meet. Isn't it? When Maharashtra goes to polls,



do you like the House to meet here during January and February? You can tell me, Shri Naik.

How any other business, legislative business could be transacted smoothly and without wasting any time in the House, is a matter which should receive attention. There are some other extraneous items which are important, I do not deny that.

I will now come to the provisions of the Bill. As I told, the provisions in the Bill are quite welcome. They are, as you know, to enhance the capital base which was hitherto Rs. 1000 crores. That is now raised to Rs. 2,000 crores. The break up is like this Rs. 1500 crores by way of equity and another Rs. 500 crores by way of preferential shares. As you know, this was absolutely a Government controlled organisation hitherto. Now, 51 per cent ownership will be with the Government and 49 per cent will be, by way of share capital; shareholders contributing by way of shares, etc.

There is another important provision which is also good. This organisation is to be made accountable and at the same time, it should be given functional autonomy. For everything if they look forward to different organisations and Parliament also, then they find it difficult to discharge the work properly because they have to fulfil their commitment. The Board can have the authorised capital up to Rs. 5000 crores by way of a resolution in the Board. They will be heading the general body meeting, etc. Annual meetings will be there; their accounts, their reports will be presented, debated and passed there.

It also provides for restructuring of the banks obviously. There will be four directors who will be elected from amongst the shareholders; and nobody can hold whatever might be his number of shares, voting rights more than ten per cent of the total share. This organisation's role is credible in the matter of industrial development of our country. The premier public sector institution had recorded an increase of 18.9 per cent in income; 28.7 per cent in profit before tax and 25 per cent in profit after tax.

Its sanctions went up by 37 per cent and actual disbursement by 21 per cent. This indicates the positive thrust towards investment that will eventually get reflected in the industrial growth. Five per cent is estimated to be the industrial growth by the Government. That way also this Organisation has a very positive role to play. IDBI is the country's premier financial institution. Its cumulative assistance sanctioned to industry, so far, since its inception aggregated over Rs. 75,000 crore, a very colossal amount. So, the assistance disbursed was over Rs. 55,000 crore. As I told you, it has been making profit right from its inception. So, it is a very healthy organisation.

But then in the changing times unless this sort of amendment is passed and the IDBI also gets equipped accordingly to meet the challenging situation, it cannot compete with some other organisations that are in the field.

In the life of every institution, there comes a time when it finds itself stranded at the crossroads. The apex financial institution, the IDBI, is in a similar predicament. Now, reduced assets through chit funds, increasing reliance on

market borrowings, rapid disintermediation, growing complexities of the financial sector and the burden of a developmental tax are just some of the problems that are putting pressure on the IDBI's bottomline. Madam, today the IDBI cannot remain a one product company and service. The problem arises as the IDBI assess to be relatively cheaper Government guarantee bonds as strong by 83 per cent from Rs. 1177 crore in 1991-92 to only Rs. 200 crores during 1993-94. So, this speaks volumes regarding the challenging task, the IDBI has got itself to address to. To make up, the Bank has to resort to extensive market borrowings.

The second problem is the developmental role thrust upon the IDBI. The Bank has promoted a number of State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Development Corporations which today are proving to be a drag on its bottomline. For example, the IDBI has close to Rs. 7,000 crore stacked in its fully owned subsidiary, the Small Industry Development Bank of India (SIDBI), CCS as both loan and equity. The IDBI does not have the advantage that competing institutions, such as Industrial Credit and Investment Corporations of India (ICICI) and IFCI do have when it comes to raising low cost resources in the form of equity. Naturally, having realised this, now the Government comes before the House with this amendment and there should not be any hesitation to wholeheartedly support this Bill.

IDBI requires a fund base of the order of Rs. 44,500 crore to meet its medium and long-term commitments to various sectors of industry including Power and infrastructure in the coming years. As I told, the Institution has to play its role to help industry achieve a higher rate of growth. The average economic growth in the next five years as projected by the Government should be about 5 per cent per year.

The Power Sector and the Telecommunication Sector need greater emphasis. Now, this is also coming on the agenda of the IDBI. The foreign investors who are coming forward also, are to invest in Power Sector. They are demanding Government guarantee.

It was not so earlier. This position has undergone changes. The hon. the Finance Minister is present here and it is a good thing that he is here. We observe that the terms that are dictated by some of the MNCs and Corporations in the power sector, in some cases, are not reasonable. I can give one instance.

The first two units of the 1b thermal Power plant is nearing completion and it would be commissioned very shortly. There is absolutely no problem in regard to funds for completion of this project. The Government of India, the Power Finance Corporation, the State Government from its own funds have invested and financed this project and there is no difficulty in regard to the completion of its first two units. I wonder, when it is ready to be commissioned, why the State Government of Orissa is negotiating with some American firms for its disposal and sale. This is quite fishy. It gives rise to suspicion. The terms and conditions are far from reasonable and satisfactory. Therefore, the whole thing becomes suspicious. Apart from the State Government, the Central Government has a stake in it, the



Power Finance Corporation has invested in it and thus it should be looked into in detail.

Madam, we welcome foreign investment. The terms and conditions of the other power companies that are coming over to India to invest in the power sector to build some power plants should be reasonable. If on their coming, power will sell at Rs. 4 per unit, then it will be unfortunate. Now, it sells for less than Rs. 2. The rumour goes like that. The impression is like that. In this way should there be investment in the power sector, in the telecommunication sector and all those things?

Madam, I would like to say that apart from functional autonomy, IDBI needs large amounts of money. In order to raise this money there is no other way but to go and approach the market shares etc. That way this autonomy is there and other things regarding procedure etc. are there. I give my whole-hearted support to this Bill and along with that I would like to make one or two observations about the functioning of the banks.

Madam, in many of the banks, there are several vacancies. The posts of Directors etc. are not filled up for quite some time. These vacancies are there for more than one year or two years. These should be filled up.

Madam, this is about the Regional Rural Banks. There has been some discussion going on about their restructuring. The limitations with which these RRBs function are not welcome. As a Member of Parliament I find in the District level meetings that wherever there are proposals for setting up of branches of the RRBs, they do not welcome it; on the other hand they prefer setting up of some branches of commercial Banks. Why should it be so? This aspect needs to be gone into in detail.

The RRB does not deal with the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys who are studying in the high schools in rural areas. If that is so, what for RRB is there? Similarly, IDBI is not going into the causes of sickness of various industrial units. I would suggest that IDBI should give a critical analysis of the sickness of different industrial units. There should be closer scrutiny and the Annual Report of IDBI should reflect all these things also.

Under the portfolio of IDBI more than 300 sick units are being handled in the Rehabilitation Department, which is manned by 75 officers. I do not think the study made by IDBI in regard to various sick units is a detailed one and we can depend on it. It only says that managerial deficiency is the only cause of sickness. Apart from this, there are so many other problems like, overstaff or lack of updated modern technology. So, the IDBI should conduct a detailed analysis and an objective Report should be made in this regard. All these factors, which result in the sickness of a particular unit, should find place in the Report so that reader gets the correct position of the industrial health of the country. There is no doubt that IDBI has done a commendable job and we look forward towards it to play an even more effective role in the industrial development of the country. Whatever impediments are there, should be removed. At the same time IDBI should do something more to fight out the industrial sickness from the country, particularly sickness in the indigenous fertilizers sectors.

We have set before ourselves a target of 205 million

tonnes of foodgrains by 2000 A.D. It is very difficult to achieve this target with this phenomenal growth in population. If we approach the world market with the money that is there at our disposal, we cannot get sufficient quantity of fertilizers that may be required by us. So, we have to achieve self-reliance. We just cannot depend on import of fertilizers. So, the whole thing has to be reoriented and we have to look afresh towards it. No doubt IDBI has done a good job but it should not rest content there. It should scrutinize properly as to how our national goal can be achieved and what effective role IDBI can play in this regard. With these words I support this Bill and I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

PROF. SUSANTA CHAKRABORTY (Howrah): Madam, Chairperson, the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill is another piece of legislation towards framing our Indian economy as per directions of the World Bank and the IMF. The Bill, like other Bills in the financial sector, is an attempt to privatise our economy further. Therefore, I am opposed to the Bill.

Madam, I remember perfectly that during his Budget speech, the Finance Minister did not utter a word about it, nor gave any signal that he is going to do it. In the subsequent Session too, the Finance Minister did not raise this issue. I perfectly remember that when he came back from Madrid after attending the Fund Banks session, he made two policy declarations, the first, bank rate will be determined by the market sector and the IDBI will go to the market to raise its capital. So, the Government was in a hurry and took recourse to an ordinance. Madam, this process of taking recourse to ordinances is an aspect which I oppose and oppose tooth and nail.

Madam, now this bill is there for our discussion and consideration. In 1964, the Industrial Development Bank of India was set up by passing a Bill in this august House. The biggest term-lending institution of our country was thus set up which was to look after refinance, which was to act as a promoter of industrial growth of our country. If I look at its performance from the statistics supplied to us by the Government, it seems that they have done much. One thing I would like to point out here. I have gone through the annual Report. It has already been pointed out. From the Annual Report, if anybody looks into it, he gets a slightest insight as regards its contribution to removing the basic weakness of Indian Industries. Magnitude of assistance by itself is not a reliable criteria to conclude that what was intended was actually achieved. The Bank never shed any light as to why an increasing number of so many professionally managed enterprises promoted with IDBI's assistance have become sick. It has already in its portfolio more than 300 sick industries. So, the purpose of giving assistance for building up and promoting industrial growth, a viable industrial growth in our country has failed and it is because of management and insight. So, my point is this, Madam, even though the form and structure of the IDBI are changed now, with this attitude, whether we shall be able to develop our economy, whether we shall be able to develop a sustainable economic growth and healthy industrial growth, I have doubt in my mind.

We shall be able to develop a sustainable economic

growth and healthy industrial growth. Madam, I have my own doubts.

Secondly, as of now, IDBI plans to raise Rs. 15000 to Rs. 17000 crore during 1994-95 as compared to Rs. 1278 crore raised during 1993-94. While around 60 per cent of this will be raised through internal sources, for the rest the bank would depend upon the market. My question is at a time when interest rates are fluctuating wildly, IDBI is running the risk of its marginal cost going up. Is it logical and rational? I want to have a categorical answer from the hon. Finance Minister. Meanwhile, the IDBI is relying on short term lower cost debts to stave off part of its problem. But raising short term money also has its attendant problems of maturity mismatch and asset liability management etc. I do not know how to reconcile between these two.

The basic point is IDBI, by virtue of its mandate, is a long term lender. But now, after this Bill is passed, after the ordinance itself, the IDBI is taking recourse to short term assistance. So, the very mandate of this Parliament which was given in 1964 is going to be given up. So, I am opposed to it.

Madam, the Chairman of the IDBI in one of his statements has put it in this way. "Today we are witnessing a fierce competition for resources and quality assets. So, we have to become more market oriented" The driving force has become commercial, but when the Institution was set up the driving force was not commercial but it was to act as a developmental financial institution.

Now, because the driving force has become commercial, may we conclude that the IDBI is shedding its developmental role? Now, its potential growth priorities are the credit rating and information services company called Credit Analysis and Research Limited and Investors' Services Company the Joint Venture Asian Capital, Hongkong and the national stock exchange. So, these are their present day priorities. So, my question is how does the Government propose to handle the contradiction between being market oriented and being developmental. The IDBI and its management claim that development finance is not synonymous with providing cheap funds. There has been a drop in the financial assistance to State level developmental financial institutions. The Government's policy has forced the IDBI to take recourse to this. Now, Madam, the Government with this Bill and along with other reforms in the financial sector is trying to create an atmosphere, an atmosphere in which the public utilities, in which the services for the public is not being rendered and surely, this is not a change with a human face as claimed by the Finance Minister.

15.00 hrs.

Today, probably, the Government have also come to realise this. This policy which was adopted by the Government have done a very great damage to the industrial atmosphere of our country. Actually, this cannot be discussed in exclusion or in separation with the economic policy of the Government. The people have responded to it in Andhra Pradesh and in Karnataka. After this even the Prime Minister has come to realise this. So, it is high time now for the Government to realise this that if in

this way the fate of the nationalised banks of our country or if in this way the fate of the premier lending institutions of our country are handed over to the individuals in the name of raising capital from the market, then the people will react to this and a great damage will be done to our country, a damage which may go beyond repair if it is not taken care of in time.

So, I request the Government through you, Madam, to reconsider this issue and not to press for it. It will neither do good to our country nor it will do any good to the industrial atmosphere of our country, to the development of the industry, to the development of State Financial Corporations and so on for which it was set up.

So, Madam, I cannot but oppose the Bill. Once again, I would request the Government to reconsider it and withdraw it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central):  
Madam Chairperson, I rise to support the industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1994.

The IDBI was established in 1964 as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of the institutions engaged in the financing and promoting industries and for assisting the development of such institutions for providing credit and such other facilities for development of industries. According to me this Bill has two objectives. It does not definitely alter the role of IDBI which was envisaged in 1964. But it wants to strengthen this institution and for that purpose twin objectives are taken as far as this Bill is concerned.

The first objective is to allow it to raise low cost funds from the capital market. That would enable this institution to finance the large infrastructural projects which have long gestation period, such as, projects in the areas of power, telecommunication, refinery etc. So, that will help the country to raise more infrastructure and provide finance to them from these institutions.

The second objective of this Bill is to impart certain degree of functional autonomy to which many of the earlier speakers have also made references.

If we achieve both these objectives, then it will improve the competitive strength of this Institution in the emerging scenario, as far as the financial system is concerned. In other words, it aims at providing more operational flexibility to enable IDBI to compete effectively in the emerging financial scenario.

Now, coming to details of these objectives, as I said, the first objective is to allow the IDBI to raise low cost funds from the capital market. Now, for that purpose, the authorised capital, which was Rs. 1000 crore, could have been raised to Rs. 2000 crore by the Central Government; that is the present Section 4 of the Act. Now the amended Section 4 authorises this Board by a resolution in the General Body to raise the capital upto Rs. 5000 crore; it, of course, raises the authorised capital to Rs. 2000 crore; but if it was to increase further upto Rs. 5000 crore, then it need not go back to the Government for any action. But the General Body of this Bank can raise it by a resolution. Therefore, Section 4 has been amended accordingly.

Then it is important to note that the present Section

4(a), which empowers the Central Government to subscribe wholly any further issue of capital after the appointed date, has been deleted now. Therefore, this capital can be subscribed now from the open market, of course, in such a manner that the Central Government's holding in equity capital will not be less than 51 per cent. So, the control of the Government, as far as capital share is concerned, is retained upto 51 per cent. So, it will not go beyond this and it will continue to be the Government institution. But from the market we can get soft loan of the equity shares and that will also help this Organisation.

The Bill does not impose any restriction on acquisition of share holding. However, as far as voting rights of any shareholders are concerned, of course, other than the Central Government, these rights are restricted to 10 per cent of the issued capital. So, we need not fear that by allowing the shares sold in the open market upto 49 per cent, any mischief can be done by these things. But, even, at this stage, I feel that perhaps further restriction or precaution may be put so that the vested interests or the multinationals may not play any mischief by entering into the share capital of this Institution.

Then, as I was saying, the second objective of this Bill is to improve the certain degree of functional autonomy. Now, for that purpose, the structure of the Board has been fully revised. Formerly, Section 6 of the Act provided that the Board shall comprise 22 members, and in those 22 members, *inter alia* one representative of the RBI was there; five representatives of the financial institutions were also there; then six representatives of the State Bank, Nationalised Banks and State Financial Corporation were also there. Now, in the present scenario in this Bill, the representatives of these institutions have been done away with. Instead of that, four representatives of the shareholders are provided.

These representatives of the shareholders will be elected in the Annual General Meeting. It is also provided that any Director of the Board can also be removed in the General Body Meeting. So more and more democratisation has been done, as far as the functional aspect of the bank is concerned.

As far as management is concerned, now the management will rest in the Board of Directors. Clause 6 amends Section 5 of the Original Act and it provides:

"that the management will vest in Board—the general superintendence, direction and management—and the Board may exercise all powers..... and are not by this Act expressly directed or required to be done in the General Body Meeting."

Now originally, in the discharge of these functions, Clause 5 Sub Clause 4, which has been deleted by this Bill provides:

"that in the discharge of its functions under the Act, the Development Bank shall be guided by such directions in the matter of policy involving public interest as the Central Government may give."

Now this provision has been done away with. So Board has been given more autonomy. They can decide

the policies and the day to day affairs of this Bank. Thus more autonomy has been given to the IDBI and more democratisation has been done.

It is now required to hold Annual General Meeting. The shareholders have to discuss and adopt annual accounts; they have to approve dividends and appoint auditors also. Therefore, instead of the Central Government's hold over this, it has been released and it has been given to the Annual General Meeting, so that they can elect and remove directors also. ....(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): May I have the indulgence of the hon. Member? We lost a good deal of time in our procedural matters for the last three days. I would request the hon. Members to try and expedite the proceedings of the House so that we can make up for the lost time. The hon. Member is making a valuable contribution.

After this there is a small Bill—Contingency Fund of India Bill and there are some hon. Members from the Opposition who would like to participate on the Contingency Fund of India Bill. I would be grateful if the hon. Member, Shri Sharad Dighe be kind enough to accommodate, so that we can take up that also. ....(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM NAIK: If you want you can complete this Bill today. Now only 15 minutes are left and this Bill, at the most, can be completed but not the contingency Bill because it will again take some time. So we can complete one Bill today by 3.30 p.m.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: As far as the borrowing and putting in deposits are concerned, the provisions have been liberalised and more powers have been given to this Bank.

I would finally make only one suggestion and that is as far as Service Conditions and Salaries of the employees of this Bank are concerned, that should also be left to the Board and not to the Government so that the drain of intelligent people from this Bank will be stopped and more competitive salaries can also be given as far as this Bank is concerned.

SHRI M.V.V.S. MURTHY (Visakhapatnam): Madam Chairperson, I rise to support this Bill on the condition that the role that is going to be played by the IDBI will be more greater after this liberalisation.

All the while, the IDBI is being supported by the funds that are being allotted mostly by the Central Government. Now the liberalisation makes the bank to play a key role to be globally competitive in its approach.

15.15 hrs.

(SHRI SHARAD DIGHE in the Chair)

But the very important factor that has to be remembered by the hon. Finance Minister is the role that is being played by the IDBI is the role of promotional activity and development activity in the industrial field. After the amendments that are being passed, this factor should not be ignored. There is some apprehension that the IDBI also

will enter into commercial activity of other types of business, other than promotional and developmental activities. But the emphasis of this bank should always be playing the role of developmental activity because there are other commercial banks that are playing the role of commercial activity. But the role that is being entrusted to the IDBI should not be undermined. There is a great drain of competent executives who are going from these banks after liberalisation to many of the foreign institutions. So, this has to be taken care of to preserve the intellectual talent of these banks, particularly with the IDBI so that the role that is being played will be kept at pace for meeting the needs of the country.

Now the bank is thinking of reaching a target of Rs. 5,000 crore, maybe in the first stage Rs. 2,000 crore but later with a simple resolution by the Board upto Rs. 5,000 crore. But that is not sufficient. If the Institution wanted to be global, it should not be kept at Rs. 5000 crore but it should also go up to Rs. 10,000 crore. That should also be thought of to make funds available with the bank so that the future resource gap could be filled up without again coming for amending the Act. This should also be taken care of.

I welcome this amendment. But it should always be kept in mind that the role of developmental activity should be the top priority of this institution so that our industrial growth will not be hampered, particularly in the field of developmental activity. Otherwise, it will be another bank of commercial nature. The temptation of becoming a commercial bank towards lending to other types of business should be desisted, particularly with this premier bank of industrial development.

So, hon. Chairman, the growth rate that is to be achieved by these industrial activities of these banks should be over and above the rate of inflation, that is cutting into the growth activity. With these words, I welcome the amendment of this Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall I ask the Minister to speak because we have to finish by 3.30 PM as the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has said just now?  
(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Sir I also want to speak. ....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill is related to the Industrial Development Bank. Please give us an opportunity to speak ....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI CHITTA BASU: It is simple. It is not so simple as it is made out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have just now agreed that it should be finished by 3.30. Mr. Ram Naik has also agreed.

SHRI RAM NAIK: When other Members of different Parties speak, naturally our Members would also like to speak.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): I rise to oppose this Bill. The name is Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill. In actual practice, it is an annulment and not amendment. Sir, there is a craze in our economic circles and our capable Finance Minister is leading this, the craze of the Elsing's disease to do away with the national properties, the national priorities and self-reliance.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the objective itself it is given—as in the 1964 itself this had been enacted—that the aim was the principal of financial institution for coordinating in conformity with national priorities, the working of institutions engaged in financing, promoting or developing industry. That was for national priority. Now, as it is proposed that 49 per cent of shares are to go to the private sector. Sir, I may be wrong, but it is nowhere provided that no foreign money or shareholder will come. If I am wrong naturally I will stand corrected. That is then another danger. So this bank was mainly meant for financing industrial endeavours in accordance with our national priorities which was naturally for key sector, basic sector, particularly public sector. The Government has been claiming that it still stands for a mixed economy, a mixed industrial sector. But slowly and slowly, now it has come to this path that this main financing institution for our industry in accordance with national priorities, is being handed over not only to the private sector but most probably to the multinationals also. What is happening. Sir? Initially through the media, it has been propagated that public sector has failed; it is running at a loss and in practice, only the profit making public sector undertakings are being handed over to the wolves for shares. Even without holding any share, the big national or international or multinationals have got the capacity to influence and from the back, hindsight, to control also. When they get 49 per cent of the shares I do not know what the role of the national priority will be and who will give importance to that. In such a situation, there is no way out for us but to oppose it. And this goes against our national interest.

Sir, certain provisions in this Bill again are such that they will basically, qualitatively alter the character of the Industrial Development Bank of India and not to amend it. Basically, it will alter the character. In such a situation, Sir, even if some development takes place, some industrial development takes place, whether that will be for the advancement of our national productive ventures or only consumer goods or luxury goods or goods, as if the Finance Minister is very fond of stating which can promote exports, for that purpose, such things may not enhance our national status, national standard, conditions of living of our people and industrial base of our economy. In such a situation, this is a major blow against our national interests and against our national priorities.

We have seen in practice that certain things are pending with the Government. I do not know when the hon. Finance Minister will make up his mind on those things. Some of my colleagues have described the problem and I am not going into it now.

Now, I come to Regional Rural Development Banks. The Standing Committee on Finance has also reported that

there should be a National Rural Bank or even the Regional Rural Bank. If the Government combines in that form, perhaps they may be more useful and the employees are also demanding the same.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he will clarify regard these Banks will exclusively concentrate upon the industrial development because our banks have a tendency to advance credit to hoarders and black marketeers, and it does not enhance our national production or productivity. They have a tendency to pay them because perhaps they can pay in time and also can make some underhand payment also. As you know, there was educated unemployed Fund previously and the Prime Minister's Relief Fund also. Most of the persons whose names are recommended by the District Industry Centres (DIC) for production ventures, are not being advanced credit by the banks under the TRDP. They are not financed by most of the banking institutions. They do not help them.

In our country in the present day conditions, as the hon. Finance Minister had said once in this House, the world socialist market was there previously and in time to come we could fall back upon it. Now, it is not present there. We have got nine hundred millions of heads and double of their hands. The manpower in a country like India has a decisive role to play. So, in such a situation, the banks must be directed to help such production ventures particularly by self-employed youths and self-employed entrepreneurs. However, the banks are going in the other direction. They are not helping such things. I have suggested earlier also in this House and today also I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that let us have a survey of the last ten or twelve years at least in one block of each district of the country in respect of recipients of bank advances under IRDP or other self-employed production ventures and whether the targets are standing or whether they have evaporated or never existed, and if evaporated whether any one is going to be accountable or not. Simply we cannot go on distributing money without getting any return. In this regard, even I can offer my cooperation if the Government selects some districts of Bihar like, Madhubani, Darbhanga etc., for such spot survey.

My only humble submission to the hon. Finance Minister is that the Finance Minister should reconsider his stand at least with regard to this proposed Bill and withdraw it. Let this one institution remain in the country. Many things have been bartered away for the sake of money. I do not know if tomorrow our democracy will also be bartered away. The Government and the Media have been propagating that the public sector units are running at a loss and are a drain on the national exchequer. But the cruel reality is that they are bartering away the profit making public sector units to the Indian and even multinational capitalist class. The Government claims that it has accumulated foreign exchange and even reduced the budget deficit. This is like some old time Zamindars, who used to sell away their Zamindari in order to maintain their superficial show of wealth and grandeurs. So, this is a great danger and I oppose it tooth and nail.

I request the Finance Minister, who had dealt with

financial matters at the national level and at the world level, even now to pick up the courage to withdraw this Bill and strengthen the IDBI to help our national industrial development so that our country may be in a position to stand on its own legs. We have all the potentialities from manpower to all the natural resources. But the main source of development is slowly bartered away, one by one.

So, I oppose this Bill totally and once again request the Finance Minister to pick up the courage to withdraw this Bill. Then, let us all consider as to what can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This Bill has to be passed now and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has taken the sence of this House to pass this Bill. So, we can extend the time of the House by half-an-hour more for this Bill and the Private Member's Business can be given half-an-hour more at the end.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, half an hour discussion will not do, because we have two more speakers to speak on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Party has given only this list. So, I am not going to allow more Members from your party to speak.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, I have sent another name.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; the only name left now is that of Shri Chitta Basu.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, we do not agree to this restriction. I have sent to you the name and the Member is sitting here, but you are not calling him to speak.

Sir, I want to bring one more point to your attention.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can raise several points. But why do you not cooperate with me?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, we have to leave today evening for Bombay. There is a meeting there tomorrow morning. So, we cannot have this extension today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have to extend the time of the House by half-an-hour. I will allow one more Member from your Party to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to attend the meeting of the National Executive of the party.

[English]]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: Sir, we will sit upto 6.00 p.m. and not upto 6.30 p.m.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. If you do not want to agree I will take up Private Members Business now.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, why do you not allow me to start my speech today so that I can continue on Monday?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; in any case we are not going to finish this item today. So, there is no point in allowing one Member to speak now.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Private Members' Business.

15.35 hrs.

[English]

**Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions  
Thirty-Sixth Report**

DR. VISHWANATHAM KANITHI (Srikakulam): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1994."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 15th December, 1994."

*The motion was adopted.*

15.36 hrs.

[English]

**Resolution Re: Enlargement of functions of National  
Commission for Backward Classes—Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Shri R. Anbarasu. Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

[Translation]

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI (Garhwal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, six hours have been allotted for it and five hours have passed now. Therefore, the reply of the hon. Minister should be fixed for 4 o'clock so that he concludes by 4.30 p.m.

[English]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Calcutta South): Mr. Chairman has already started Private Members' Resolution.....(Interruptions).

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: What is wrong Madam. I do not understand what is wrong. I am saying that one more hour has been extended and it should finish by 4.30 p.m. That is what I am saying.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The balance time is 58 minutes, we can see after that.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Sir, I rise to support the Private Members' Resolution moved by Shri R. Anbarasu on 5 August, 1994. In this Resolution he has said that the National Commission for Backward Classes

be empowered to suggest ways and means for the development and to monitor various welfare schemes of the Central Government for other backward classes and that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to consider the reports of the Commission.

Sir, I fully endorse the views expressed by the hon. Member because though our Government has constituted this National Commission for Backward Classes and other commissions like National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Minorities, in reality the problem is that the advantage which the people should get, are not getting as it is not reaching the grass-root level. That is why my suggestion to the hon. Minister would be that there must be a monitoring committee to monitor whatever funds Central Government is spending on programmes like 15 Point Programme for Minorities, developmental programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as well as for other backward classes so that it can be seen as to whether the funds are being utilised properly or not. So, may I suggest that a Parliamentary Committee be constituted to look into such grievances?

Sir, it is a fact that Government have already reserved 27 per cent quota for OBCs as per the recommendations of the Mandal Commission. But, there are some other backward classes, in different States, who have not yet been covered. They have not been published in the list for the Other Backward Classes. As a result of which they are now deprived of the benefits. Therefore, may I request the Minister to look into this matter and find out as to how many State Governments have already published the list for OBCs and how many have not published this list up till now so that they can get the opportunities according to the Government policies?

Sir, though there are so many programmes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes I have seen in areas like Midnapore, Zoo and Jhargram that the tribal people do not eat rice for 11 months out of 12 months. I visited these areas without the knowledge of the administration so that people can speak frankly and can tell their grievances.

For 11 months, they do not eat rice because they do not get it. They only eat some Kukura, some type of orange, some type of forest fruit. I have visited the whole Jharkhand area in Midnapore, Bankura, Purulia and Hooghly districts. I know the problem of Bihar also. In Bihar also, there is a long-standing demand for Jharkhand people that there should be some special autonomous council for the Jharkhand people. I think, the demand is very genuine. Wherever they people are living below the poverty line—whether it may be in Bihar, in Orissa, in Andhra Pradesh, in West Bengal or in other parts of the country—they should be helped. Even whatever the grievances the people of Uttarakhand are having, you will appreciate that we have to look after them in a very sensitive manner.

I have a personal opinion on this because I have visited North Bengal also. In North Bengal, for Darjeeling, our Government has given Autonomous Council. But Siliguri is the gate way of Northeastern region. Seventy per

cent of the people belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. But there is no communication. They do not get the development funds. You know the Panchayat system. If the Panchayats belong to the ruling Party only, they will get the advantage. If they do not belong to the ruling Party they will not get the advantage.

There is *Indira Awas Yojana*. What is going on in this? Sometimes the State Government hand over houses to the poor people but they have not been given permanent lease deed or *patta*. After the elections, they are going to change the ownership of houses to other people. This is going on.

We have so many programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DRDA, self-employment scheme, *Indira Awas Yojana*, *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana*, *Nehru Rozgar Yojana*, *Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana*. But due to lack of monitoring, implementation is so poor that the poor people are not getting the advantage. That is why, I request the Minister to see the matter seriously. The other backward classes should get proper share. Of Course, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have got the reservation. But you find out from different sources, how many people have got appointment; how many people have not got it. They are deprived of because there is no monitoring system from the Government itself.

I want to speak for the minorities also. You have to implement the 15-point programme. But can you tell me, how many States are utilising the funds for the minorities; how many States are not utilising the funds? In my State particularly, there is no programme at all for minorities. If the State does not utilise the fund, the Central Government cannot get that fund utilised through the non-Governmental organisations, through voluntary organisations for the benefits of the people. The Government has the policy. But the Government is not utilising these funds due to lack of monitoring. That is why, I urge upon the Minister to view the matter seriously. Minorities also have the feelings. But they are neglected; they are not getting proper advantage.  
...(Interruptions)

Even for the minorities, I tell you, there is the 15-point programme. The Government has already started the joint ventures like Minorities Development Corporation, Finance Corporation. It is a joint venture between the Central Government and the State Government. You had stated that only four States had agreed, namely Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. What about other States? Why have they not agreed? If they do not agree, then the Central Government should send funds to the non-Governmental organisation, NGOs.

NGOs can work for them because we have *Nehru Yuvak Kendras*. We have the Voluntary organisation for social work, for development work. You can send it to all of them. The people's money should be utilised properly. It should not be destroyed.

Please look at the background of the sectors like industry, agriculture, business and education. How much

have they developed? You have to see that also. It does not mean that Government has to implement some schemes and Government has to prepare some plan of action. If this plan of action is not properly utilised, people will have no faith in the Government.

My request to the hon. Minister is that this is not a simple question. If the people are neglected, they will have genuine grievances. What is going on in Uttarakhand and Jharkhand movements? In North Bengal also, I know the *Kamlapuri* movement and other movements have already started.

In Assam, *Karbialong* people are also asking for autonomous council. In western Orissa also, this movement has started.

I think it will be better if Government called a NDC meeting exclusively to talk to the Chief Ministers and ask them what are the problems of the State, specially from the backward classes, minorities. SC/STs and economically backward classes point of view. If the State Governments agree Central Government can ask them to set up the autonomous council for the elected people and specially for backward classes and for the SCs/STs, so that they can start their development on their own. They should not feel that they are neglected.

On Jharkhand, our Government has agreed for the self-autonomous council but so far as my knowledge goes, their Government has not agreed. Let them have their accord also.

In Tamil Nadu, they have reserved 69 per cent. The Bill has been passed in Tamil Nadu Assembly also.

If there is any need for autonomous council, I would certainly urge for the Uttarakhand and Jharkhand areas and for Jhargran, Bankura, Purulia, *Karbialong* area in Assam and for Western Orissa and for other parts of the country also where genuine grievances are there. Government has to look into the genuine grievances. If you do not look into them, another *Darjeeling* and another *Kashmir* problem may crop up.

If you neglect the people, people will not tolerate. I think it is better to look after the grievances of the people properly because we are not a cadreless party. We are a mass-based Party. We are the representatives of this House. We are the people's representatives.

We have to look after the people's grievances from our own interest. There should be no petty Party politics in this matter.

I personally ask you that you look into the matter seriously, *Annabhai* has suggested that the Parliament Committee should be set up. I think it is a very good proposal. The Government should accept it and see that proper monitoring and proper implementation of the funds is made.

I want to add that you should please add 'other backward classes' also. 'Minorities' does not mean one particular section but it means the minorities who are really minorities but who are economically backward and who are not getting any opportunities. Of course, Government is giving money. This money is going half to the grassroots and half to the middlemen's pockets. It is



the duty of the hon. Minister to look into this. Hon. Minister is efficient enough and he will tackle the problem seriously. Please let us know the details in this regard. Whatever matters I raised for autonomous council for Jharkhand and Uttarakhand and other areas, please look into the matters seriously so that people will be knowing at least that they are not neglected and they have the people's Government and that people's Government will work for them.

With these words, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank Shri R. Anbarasu for moving the resolution. By moving the resolution, he has initiated a discussion in this House. With regard to giving more powers to National Commission for Backward Classes, it has been said that a Parliamentary Committee may be constituted to consider its future report. I support this contention.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the first thing is that the funds made available for the welfare of the backward classes and the scheduled castes and tribes do not really reach to them. This should be considered upon. Big schemes have been launched for bringing the poor above the poverty line. Certain bank rules and regulations have been relaxed for them and the landless poor have been given land. Many times, the Hon'ble Minister presented the figures before the House as to how many thousands of crores of rupees have been spent on it. But the expenditure so made was not evaluated for its appropriation to see whether the targetted person was really lifted above the poverty line or it was done on papers alone. Let me make it clear here that in Jahanabad in Bihar, the place I come from, the banks gave away a lot of money to the poor but in reality it went into some selected hands who became millionaires. If Rs. 5000 were to be distributed to each poor, he was given things worth Rs. 2000 only at a cost of Rs. 5000 and the poor man was fed up with feeding his cattle things of Rs. 2000. That was of no avail to him whereas loud-speakers were used for the business. What an irony on the part of the Government that adulterated batteries were supplied which were of no use to the poor. This way funds are being squandered away in the name of the poor. The poor can not be uplifted if this predatory instinct continues to dominate. Unless such diabolic economic adventures, be it the sugar scandal or any other scam, are checked and financial marauders kept in place in our country nothing is going to change the fate of the poor even if thousands of millions of rupees are spent in their name. If it were otherwise, then discontentment would not have been generated among them.

Economic imbalance is the main reason behind this discontentment among the poor. There can be no gainsaying on the fact that the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have made progress after the Independence. They gave us many bureaucrats but they formed their own circle. The funds or any other facilities like reservation etc. reach them only.

The Government must conduct a survey as to who are being benefitted by the reservation. The condition of those backward castes continues to be miserable. The Supreme Court has justified the provision of reservation for them. But what benefit will they get if there is no school, or no good teachers for them and the teachers do not go to the villages where the children of this class of people study? There was so much blood-shed due to the Mandal Commission. But what did they achieve from it? This will benefit only the Members of parliament for legislative Assembly or the high officers. If the Government really intends to benefit the poor and the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, good arrangement has to be made for their education. But today there is no such facility for them.

Today a new trend has been introduced in education all over the country. Private schools have been opened everywhere today. Such schools have been opened in rural areas also. In such circumstances what is the standing of Government run Schools. But the question is as to where would the children of the 99 per cent people of rural areas, who are engaged in agriculture and manual labour, will go for studies? I fail to understand how would the Government implement plans made for the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The Government should set a monitoring committee therefor so that the performance of these plans is evaluated in real sense. Again the Government may claim that it has spent money. Of course, the Government has spent money. But it is being spent on a handful of the people. Today the youth belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward Classes are getting organised and equipping themselves with arms. Murders and rapes have become order of the day in my area. What is this going on?

AN. HON. MEMBER: Your party is in power there.

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Not only in Bihar, in Maharashtra, Kerala—everywhere such incidents are taking place.

It's mainly due to economic inequality. If the Government improves their economic status, their social status they will also rise and they will no more be subjected to atrocity. Until and unless their economic status is raised, no law can bring about any change.

You have ruled this region uninterruptedly. I would like to tell you that in Chhotanagpur which is in the Jharkhand region, the women, and especially the tribal women carry their 2 or 4 month children on their back and set out for work. In the prevailing state of affairs how can they remain patriotic? Still they have patriotism. On the other hand there are such unscrupulous elements who are exploiting the nation to serve their vested interests who are busy in selling out the security of the country to our foes. The poor alone can fight and sacrifice for the cause of the country. The Government makes tall claims of making welfare schemes for the poor and says that it works for them. But what is it actually doing for the poor?

I went on a tour to Orissa with my team. I found that boiled root of a plant resembling onion—was being fed to



the small children. On the one hand the dogs are being fed with cream, on the other hand these children, the helmsmen of the country are being fed with things unfit for human consumption. If such disparity continues, by and large, it will prove detrimental to the society a whole.

16.00 hrs.

What is the reason that people are being all the more isolated from the main stream? Now it is the high time that the Government should wake up. The youth of the country must be brought into the national mainstream. First, the Government should make proper arrangement for schools in rural areas for their education. It may be pleaded that it is the responsibility of the State Government. I admit it. But it should be noted that when the poor resort to agitation and cut off from the mainstream of the nation, the Centre sends army to suppress them which opens fire on them.

I, therefore, would like to request the Government that the funds allocated for the poor should reach them. Today, the middle-men and the officers defalcate the funds before they reach the grass root level, and the result is that the poor continue to remain poor, the illiterate continue to remain illiterate. To conclude with, I request the Government to look into this matter and it should not be confined to speech or discussion only. Action should also be taken in this regard. With these words I conclude.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR (Bareilly): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Resolution introduced by hon. Shri Anbarasu. This Resolution has been introduced before the House at a very opportune time. But it seems that the Government is not very serious to resolve the problems of backward castes. There is great difference between their action and speech. We must look into the assignments entrusted to the Commission appointed for the Backward Class people. The work they have not been assigned should have already been completed quite long back. Regarding the function of the Commission only this much has been stated:

[English]

"The Commission shall examine the request of inclusion of any class of citizen as a backward class in the list and hear complaints of over inclusion of under inclusion of any backward classes in such list and tender such advice to the Central Government as it deems appropriate."

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, my submission is that all the commissions for Backward classes set up after attaining Independence have made the same suggestions. Had the Government a clear intention, this Commission would have enjoyed all those facilities which are being availed by the Commission for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Commission on women and the minority Commission. Thus this commission should have been given all such facilities. The only task that this commission has been assigned is to identify the castes and decide whether they should be included in or excluded from the list of backward Classes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to point out that till no

many States have identified such castes. The complex process of notification starts after they are identified. But no time-limit has been stipulated therefor—The hon. Minister is present in the House. My request is that a time-limit should be fixed for this purpose and it should be seen as to which States have not completed the identification work so far and by when they will complete the proceedings related to issuance of notifications. So long as the first stage of this task is not completed, how can the work of second stage of the task be undertaken in true sense?

Many of my hon. colleagues referred to various commissions that they are not being utilised properly. Of course, the funds are allocated to them but the persons for whom the funds are earmarked, do not reach them. Under the present arrangements made for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the present procedure in rural areas the entire money reaches only the handful of persons. They use that money at their own sweet will. Now what is essential is that the use of funds released from here should be monitored properly and it must be ensured that maximum persons are benefited from these plans.

So far as I understand, the people of backward classes have always been neglected. We have been demanding continuously for several years in Lok Sabha that the Other Backward Classes should also be given reservation in UPSC examinations, but our demand was not met. Now the quota facility has been given to them but they have not been given other facilities due to them. For example, they were given age-relaxation for appearing at various examinations conducted by the UPSC. But when the hon. Members of Parliament raised their voice and pressure was mounted on the Government from other various quarters also, the notification was issued later on. Since the notification was issued after one month, how could the students prepare for their examination because the Main examination has perhaps started from yesterday itself. My demand is that the hon. Minister should have given clear cut guidelines regarding age-relaxations.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, provision of reservation should be made in all educational institutions, but the Government is not thinking on that line. The advertisement for joint entrance examination for engineering has been published. Application forms are being filled up therefor and the examination will be held in 1995. The provision of reservation has been mentioned therein, but there is no mention of reservation for the Other backward Classes. How would it be done? The future of candidates belonging to the OBC has not yet been decided, by the Government.

The people belonging to the Other Backward Classes live in rural areas. They often come to me. Some days ago a delegation came to see me. The Government has done nothing for the welfare of the Agricultural Scientists belonging to the OBC in rural areas. I would like to point out that no reservation was provided for the OBC candidates in the ARS examination conducted in October, 1994. The Government does not fulfil its commitment made here.

Therefore, through you I would like to know from the Government as to whether reservation will be provided or

not to the candidates of O.B.C. appearing for Engineering Examination to be held in 1995 for which the forms are being filled these days and to the scientists working in the field of agricultural will also be given the facility of reservation or not? On the one hand the Government speaks in favour of giving facilities and on the other hand commissions are constituted one after another and the people belonging to the OBC's are not given the facility of reservation, then how they will be benefited. The declaration for providing reservation for the O.B.C's in the Engineering Examination of 1995 of I.T.I. should be done now, only then they will get its benefit. Though, I would not like to speak much on this subject, yet I want to say that though the Government gives assurance here in the House but does not implement it.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the whole of the country is demanding to make Uttarakhand a separate State but it is not being implemented. The Supreme Court had in its verdict given 15—20 years back directed the Government to declare the whole Uttarakhand region a backward area and to prepare policies accordingly for its upliftment but the Government did not pay any attention to it. Today, the Government says on each and every issue that it will follow the decision of the Court but the Government could not abide by the direction of the Court, given 15—20 years back. It seems from this attitude of the Government that it takes much interest in complicating the problems instead of solving these. Had the decision of the Supreme Court been implemented earlier, the problem of Uttarakhand would not have come up.

Mr. Chairman Sir, the whole of Uttarakhand region is hilly area. The hill areas have their own problems and those are different from others. The Government has not taken any step to solve these problems. Today the condition is that the disparity between the rural and urban life is increasing. Whereas the cities are making progress the villages are lagging behind and this gap is widening day by day. The Government must ponder over it as to what sort of society it wants to create. You must fix your targets and must ponder over that how this gap can be narrowed down and the schemes should be prepared accordingly.

Mr. Chairman Sir, there is a lot of difference between the children of the OBC's living in cities and villages. The Government will have to take it seriously as to how the educational standard of the children of OBC's can be elevated, how they can be uplifted by providing chances for medical and engineering education and how they can be sent abroad for giving them higher education.  
(Interruptions)

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): The people of your party create hurdles.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Ask them why they do not do this work. Our party has never stopped anyone involved in the upliftment of the backward people. It is your party only which speaks here for their upliftment but does not do anything. Ask them if the Supreme Court had not given the judgement. You are our senior colleague, you can ask them that the Supreme Court had given the verdict that the whole of the Uttarakhand should

be declared as a backward area and the Government should work for its upliftment, then why it was not done. Your party works to get votes only. Ask them why the reservation has not been given to the OBC's in the Engineering Examination, what is the provision of reservation for the agricultural scientists and what is being done for sending them to abroad for higher education. It is good that an hon. Member from the ruling party has brought this Bill. He might have kept it in mind that whatever has been done by them for the upliftment of these people, is not sufficient. Only then he might have felt the necessity to bring this Bill.

Mr. Chairman, with these words, I would like to submit at last that a number of commissions are being set up but nothing is being done for their proper management. Recently a Coal council has been set up. Arrangements are being made for funds for it but no arrangement is being done for the proper utilisation of this amount. This area is dominated by the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes and it appears from the poor management and neglecting attitude of your Government that these people will not be able to get the money meant for them and all this amount will be pocketed by the officers and the employees and will be utilised by them for constructing their own houses. We are not sure whether this amount will reach in the hands of the needy people or not. Mostly the people belonging to the ruling party have spoken on it. It is unfortunate that at the time of the discussion on it the opposition had staged a walk out. All of them pointed out the lacunas in it. My submission is that the Government should ponder over it. If the intention of the Government is clear and it wants to solve the problems of the backward class people properly then these castes should be identified within a stipulated period. A uniformity should be brought and it should be pondered over accordingly. When the reservation was not given in the preliminary examination of the Union Public Service Commission only 12 per cent people could come. Later on when we raised the issue 15 per cent more were added. The percentage of people of the Other Backward Classes is more than 52 per cent and you are giving only 27 per cent reservation and the parity is not being maintained. Therefore, my submission is that reservation should be given immediately in the Engineering Examination and the reservation should also be given in the examination for Agricultural Scientists, only then our intention to give proper direction to the Backward Class people can be proved true.

I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am to say only 2-3 things. First of all I would like to urge upon the Congress Government that the Safai karamcharis should also be given pension. They sweep the roads, remove filth from there and do a good job but they do not get pension. Most of these are girls and women. When they are unable to work, they are compelled to beg.

Secondly the Harijans in the villages earn their wages only for two months, i.e. at the time of harvesting the crops of paddy. For the rest of the ten months they do not have any work. Then they rear the cattle. My submission is that

they should be given loan without interest to purchase cows and buffalows. Those, who do not repay the loan in time can be charged interest.

The other thing is that much is being talked about Harijans but nothing is being done for them. The people belonging to Congress Party know only to get votes. Some 15—20 days back the Welfare Minister belonging to the Scheduled Caste went to a city and then he visited a village. There, he addressed a public meeting and also talked to the people. I asked him how many children belonging to the Harijans go to school in Punjab. He told that 9 lakh children get scholarship. The population there is two crores and out of it 50 lakh people belong to the Scheduled Caste. The hon. Minister just listens and speaks, he does not know anything then what will he do. Only one lakh children belonging to Scheduled Caste get scholarship there, the 8 lakh children are of other castes, who get scholarship. My submission is that the Backward Class people and the Scheduled Caste people should get scholarship separately. There is a caste 'Kamov' in Punjab. Each of the person belonging to this caste has land and none is landless. They hate the Harijans. They do not take water from their wells and do not allow them to take water from their wells but they get the scholarships meant for Harijans. Separate amount should be allocated for the scholarship to the Backward Classes and the Scheduled Caste. Separate amount should be allocated for the school going children of the Scheduled Caste. The money is given from their account and it is said that 9 lakh children are given scholarship. It is very surprising. The real position is that the number of children belonging to Scheduled Caste mentioned as 9 lakh is not true. This data is false. Children of other caste are getting scholarships in the name of Scheduled Caste.

They cannot buy land to build houses. The land prices has gone up to Rs. 4-5 lakh per acre in Punjab. So people who are landless can not build houses. There is a harijan colony at Lahori Gate in Patiala and one Majari harijan colony of Dheeru, totalling to two harijan colonies. I used to visit that area some 50 years back and there was a socialist boy named Surat Ram who had later joined us. His house is located near the temple of Valmikies. There were 12 members in his family putting up in a room of 10×10 dimension. They had the same room 50 years back and they continue to live in the same room. His wife is a matriculate with second division, his sister is a first class matriculate and his son is a second class matriculate and Surat Ram's three children are studying but none of them has got an employment. There is no question of their getting any employment. They are sitting at home after completing their education and they are somehow managing with bits of works. The sweepers stake their claim on the roads where they have been assigned work and nobody else can enter exclusively their tract and these young job-seekers do not get employment elsewhere.

I say that when they have passed matriculation then why are they not employed. They state that Punjab does not have funds to provide them jobs. I have given only one example. Patiala city has been the capital of 8 princely States but the condition of Valmikies is deplorable there. They have no houses to live in. Most of them have families

of 12 members living in a single room. They somehow manage to get a room just enough to hide their heads. The Government should provide them lands and houses. The arrangements should be made for providing employment to their educated children.

Secondly, the land should be provided to them in the districts having surplus Government land.. Punjab did a commendable job when the then Chief Minister Colonel Reghubir Singh provided the 50 thousand acres Government land to the harijans. At the time when Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon was the Chief Minister there was one lakh acre land lying unutilised which he gave away to harijans on a price 90 times of land revenue or Rs. 200 per acre. Now the Government should provide the remaining unused tracts of Government land to harijans. It will not harm Narasimha Raoji in any way. He can just say that the surplus land belongs to the harijans.

The main thing is that Congressmen even get annoyed with me. I do not say any such thing which might annoy anyone. I just want to request them with folded hands that we have been voting for them for the last 42 years. There are only two such communities in Punjab-Valmiki and Majahabi Ramdasiye. They cast votes in the favour of Congress and help it win the election but when a congress candidate comes to the village he sits with the meneylender in his shop and collects some people there and goes to the Sarpanch and brings some voters in his fold. While passing a harijan area he thinks that since they already vote for him there is no need to go to them for canvassing. Those people do not even come to know the congress candidate but even then they have been voting for congress only.

Shri Satish Sharma listened to my request and now he has allotted some petrol pumps to them also in the cities. The reservations had been there for the harijans. When the petrol pumps are opened, the local jats come to collect diesel and petrol for the whole month but they do not pay for it. Please look into it. Wherever the petrol pumps are to be opened, these should be allotted to harijans and the gas agencies should also be given to harijans. The children of those harijans who do not understand this business, should be trained in this business. The uneducated children of harijans may not be given petrol pumps and gas agencies but their graduate children must be allotted petrol pumps and gas agencies.

You have allocated one lakh rupees to 'Panchas' and 'Sarpanchas' for rural reforms. I do not say that they have not used this amount on carrying out rural reforms but they have not improved the conditions of harijan areas. The 25 per cent of the total funds should be earmarked for improving the condition of harijan areas. The harijans are still living in filthy water and drains. They do not even have a 'dharamshala'. Earlier the Government had built a 'dharamshala' for them but now several 'basties' have sprung up. One dharamshala is not enough. There should be 2-3 'dharamshalas'. The Government should implement their decisions and fulfil their promises. With these words I thank you.

[English]

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES (Udupi): In the first place,

let me congratulate Shri Anbarasu for bringing forward this Resolution. At the same time, I also congratulate our Government for having constituted the National Commission for Backward Classes. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, you want to wind up. Not in case of that Bill.

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANQURI: Next Resolution is very important. That should be taken up today itself. *(interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will take the sense of the House.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, the objectives of the Commission, the powers granted to the Commission are quite limited. To quote, Sir, the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, has been enacted to provide for setting up a permanent body at the Centre to recommend from time to time, inclusion or exclusion of any caste, communities from the list of OBC's. The recommendations of the Commission would be ordinarily binding on the Government. The Commission has been constituted on August, 14, 1993 with Justice R.N. Prasad (Retired) as the Chairperson.

The powers given to the Commission are very limited. We are dealing with the lot of the backward classes in our country which constitutes almost 50 to 55 per cent of the population of India. Most of these people are poor. We have a number of schemes under the Government of India and the State Government for improving the lot of the these people, basically to bring these people above the poverty line. We have to tackle the problems of the backward classes for which definitely we need reservation and also to deal with their economic problem, they have to be provided with employment, employment either in the Government concerns or industries or self-employment.

While dealing with another subject, our hon. Minister was categorical that the banks are giving assistance to the minorities. He was categorical when he said yesterday that wherever schemes are formulated by the Government and forwarded to the banks, the banks are financing. Maybe, to some extent, Sir, it is true. But the experience in my State, in my own district, is that wherever the schemes are formulated, persons are identified. Even the subsidy is earmarked today and the name of the applicant is sent to the bank.

But I am very sorry to observe that the banks are not providing adequate finance to these entrepreneurs. This happens not only in the case of the backward classes but also in the case of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In case of SC and ST communities, corporations are coming forward to provide seed money. They are willing to provide the margin money also. It is for the banks to provide the balance which comes to 75 to 80 per cent. But the banks somehow do not feel comfortable in financing these classes of people. It is obligatory on the part of the country and also the banking institutions to give the necessary support to these people. Only this morning, the hon. Finance Minister has stated on the floor of the Houses that the Government is committed to finance the priority sector which includes the weaker section.

So, the only question that remains to be tackled is

implementation. We all agree that the policies are well laid down, there is total commitment on the part of the Government and there is political will too. But when it comes to the question of implementation, there are so many hurdles. Quoting the Presidential Address, the Prime Minister had stated in the House that one lakh youth should have been assisted by the Rojgar Yojana as on that date—viz. the date of the Presidential Address—but the actual number of youth who could benefit from that scheme was only 6,000. As against one lakh people who were supposed to have received the benefit, only 6,000 were really benefited. The Prime Minister then stated that the situation would improve.

When we checked up with the institutions and the concerned youth, we came to know that when the youth were identified by the District Industry Centres, a number of departments including the bankers were involved in the process of selection. But when ultimately, they go the bank, the bankers refuse to provide finance on various grounds. They take the plea that the policy of the Reserve Bank is different and so on and so forth. Once the youth are identified, they are made to run from pillar to post and waste a lot of their time and energy. Their hopes which are risen to the sky are ultimately dashed to the ground.

I appeal to the hon. Minister that care should be taken to implement the policies in right earnest. The schemes are very good. But how can they be really implemented? If you give certain powers to this Backward Classes National Commission to oversee the implementation aspect, it may be of great help. I have seen a report from Gujarat in which the Chairman of the Commission has mentioned in detail as to what needs to be done in Gujarat. But I don't think he has the power to do all those things. He has only commented on what is needed to be done for the development of the backward classes. If the Commission were to be given adequate powers to monitor the implementation process, it would help to a great extent. Otherwise, you may even think of any other mechanism by which we can ensure that all these policies and programmes are implemented and people are really benefited. If this can really be achieved, we can help the population which is living below the poverty line and they can definitely be brought above the poverty line.

Sir, in Karnataka, a majority of the backward classes are the fishermen, idigas, toddy tappers, gollas, and so on. These people have been pursuing these occupations from time immemorial. I don't say that they should give up these occupation. But they need to be given education. After getting education, I really do not mind if they continue to pursue the very same occupation. Ultimately, it is a question of income. With education and income, social status also improves. Therefore, I urge upon our hon. Minister to accept the suggestions made by the Members in this House. I also congratulate hon. Member Shri Anbarasu for having brought forward this Resolution. And I once again urge upon the hon. Minister to accept this Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As far as time allotted for this topic is concerned, we are coming to a close. three more Members are yet to participate in the debate. Shall we extend the time for another half an hour?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.) BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I suggest that we say accept the proposal and conclude the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What about the three members who would like to speak on this?

MAJ. GEN. (RETD.): BHUWAN CHANDRA KHANDURI: I request that they should not take more than two to three minutes so that we can take up the next item.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House to extend the time for this Resolution by another half an hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes sir.

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Sir, while supporting the Resolution for the enlargement of functions of National Commission of Backward Classes. I wish to make a few points. The object of Resolution is to provide adequate powers to the National Commission for Backward Classes and also to appoint a Parliamentary Committee exclusively to monitor the welfare of the backward classes.

Sir, as far as this Commission is concerned, only nominal and limited powers are given to it. Their function is to identify the backward class communities and to either include them or exclude them from the list of backward classes. This is a very limited power that is given to this Commission. It is not equipped with the powers to deal with the various problems of the backward class communities which form 52 per cent of the total population. But the other Commissions such as the National Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have adequate powers. It is highly necessary to give such powers to this National Commission for Backward Classes also. As it is, this Commission, with these powers, cannot solve the various problems faced by the backward classes. It is not possible for this Commission to deal or monitor the economic conditions and problems of the backward classes. Though numerically they are large in number, yet economically, socially and educationally they are far behind the upper classes.

The Mandal Commission Report is not for job reservation alone. The objectives of this report are for providing educational facilities and economic development of these people. So, it is necessary to expand and enhance the powers and functions of this Commission so as to enable the Commission to monitor the upliftment of the backward classes. A mere job reservation is not enough. They have to be provided with facilities for proper education, they would require qualified personnel for higher jobs and for that infrastructural facilities such as good schools with adequate number of teachers should be there. In so far as the backward classes are concerned, they live in villages where the schools are not upto the mark. Adequate number of teachers are also not there. The schools are also not in adequate number and they are not in good condition also. Proper facilities for the education of the backward class children are not provided. So reservation has to be made for their admission in schools, colleges and also in professional colleges.

Most of the backward class people live below the

poverty line. There are a number of poverty alleviation programmes which have been proposed by the Government. It has to be seen whether these programmes and policies are reaching the intended places and people or not. The implementation of these programmes and policies is a matter which has to be looked into. If the decisions, laws and programmes are not implemented, then the very purpose of it would be defeated.

Another point that I wish to bring to the notice of the house is that though 27 per cent reservation is given, the connected residuary benefits such as age relaxation and the number of attempts that a student can make are not being given. I request that at least this concession should be given in such a way that it can serve these classes the best.

A country can progress only if the majority of the people living in it progress. As the majority of the population is backward, steps will have to be taken so as to enable these people to come up par with the other classes.

I do not want to repeat all those matters which have already been stated by my earlier speakers. However, I would like to say that there is a wide gap between the percentage of representation of upper class people and backward class people in the Government services. There is a clear disparity. So, protection has to be given to the backward class to secure government jobs at par with forward class. If there is no proper candidates reservation for Government services has to be kept at least for three years, as is done in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Roster system also has to be followed, as is being done in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

There is also a complaint that the banks are not giving loans to the backward class people for their industrial establishments. These things have to be taken into consideration to ensure that social justice is given to the backward class people.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about the pathetic condition of the fishermen. I represent a constituency where a large number of fishermen live. They are very backward people. They live on the narrow strip of land under very unhygienic conditions. Their literacy rate is very low and they live in a very poor economic condition. Such people will have to be brought up at par with the other forward class people by giving them better opportunities and benefits.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I strongly support this resolution. The backward classes constitute 60 per cent of the total population in the country and around 55 per cent population is living a miserable, poor life and they live not in cities but in very backward rural areas.

Sir, Mandal Commission had been constituted and its report has also been implemented but I would like to say to the hon. Minister that there are still several States where the backward classes have not been identified despite the fact that the Central Government had issued guidelines to

them in this regard. No action has so far been taken in this regard. When the hon. Minister gives a reply I shall like to know whether there has been any progress in this regard or not?

So far as the question of backward classes is concerned I have an experience of 8-9 years as a member of Lok Sabha. Here several discussions have been held in regard to minorities, backward and harijan classes but practically their problems are not solved. The National Backward Class Commission was constituted in 1993 but the powers of this commission have been restricted. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interventions please, there is no time.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The backward classes constitute a large portion of the total population and a commission has been formed for these classes but its powers have been restricted. I demand that all the schemes of the Central Government pertaining to backward classes be referred to this commission so that this commission can work independently for the welfare of the backward classes.

Sir, we have paucity of time that is why I would like to conclude after mentioning a couple of points. My friend was just talking about education but I would like to say that even the schools in these backward areas are backward. There are no buildings for schools. If the buildings exist then they do not even have teachers and where there are teachers they do not have a place to sit. This way the condition of these schools is also bad. The medical units are in the similar condition. But despite such hardships if a student belonging to backward classes somehow manages to get education in a good city school and then wishes to go in for higher studies in college he does not get registration in that college. We are MPs here but despite our efforts a student belonging to backward classes does not get registration in a college. There is no reservation for them. That is why I demand that all the issues pertaining to their rights should be referred to the Commission.

Sir, I urge upon the Government to seriously consider these suggestions and the hon. Minister may include these suggestions in his statement.

With these words I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I congratulate Mr. Anbarasu for bringing forth a Resolution of this nature which will be of great persuasion for the Government to bring out certain amendments and certain new legislations in this regard. We all know, as has been stated by all the speakers, that this though the Commission has been a very good step towards this avenue, the powers given to the Commission are very limited, and rightly so at that time. Since the Commission was constituted for a particular purpose, the powers were also within the four walls which were defined, and these did not go beyond the power to suggest the communities that are to be included or excluded from the list of OBCs. However, there were a number of Commissions inexistence earlier also for suggesting the list of Backward Classes. But,

unfortunately, as we all know, the report of the first Commission which was formed in 1953, though it was on the Table of the House for a long time, was not at all discussed. And, in 1956, the Commissions reports were thrown into the basket and they were not given effect to. However, efforts were made again and again and now, we have some formulations in this regard. As per the Constitution we all know that caste is the basis to find out whether a person comes under the category of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe or even under a particular Backward Class.

It cannot be said to be wrong because of so many aspects. We all know that among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs, still there are a large number of people who are backward in many spheres and more particularly in economic and educational spheres. We can show you that there are so many backward people among scientists and there are so many people who can come up as scientists. There are so many backward people in the Services. There are so many backward people who can be very active in Services. So, this is the matter which has to be considered in great depth. Some Commission should be there for formulating proper recommendations which could be considered by the Parliament.

Shri Anbarasu had made a suggestion for setting up a Parliamentary Committee for considering the Reports of the various Commissions which are set up for this purpose from time to time. This is a very good suggestion. This will go a long way in giving proper justice to the majority of the people in India. It is quite clear that 52 per cent of the people are backward, apart from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who constitute 22 per cent. Therefore, about 70 per cent of the people in India come under this category. So, there is absolutely no reason for not giving proper attention for the cause of these categories of people. But, we can still do much more in this regard.

I congratulate the Government as well as the hon. Member for making a suggestion for setting up a Commission. But I fail to understand why even in this Commission proper representation is not being given to the backward classes. The Chairman of such a Commission should be from the backward classes. This suggestion should be taken seriously.

Before concluding, I want to add one more point and that is the Christians who come under OBC, who are very poor and who are not getting the benefits which are given to the Scheduled Castes should be given these benefits. Now, the Government is thinking of bringing forward some legislation and I understand, as per the assurance given in Parliament and also in the replies that were given, some drafting is going on as to how they can be considered as Scheduled Castes. There is absolutely no difference in their way of living; in their thinking or in the way in which they are treated by the society. This aspect must be considered by the Welfare Ministry. They should speed up their work and some legislation should be brought forward

to see that they are brought under the category of Scheduled Castes.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, 'Kusta' community comes under Backward Class in Madhya Pradesh but not in Uttar Pradesh. Likewise some communities are in Backward Class in Bihar but not in Gujarat and Maharashtra. The borders of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are connected with each other. Those come in general category in Uttar Pradesh who are Backward in Madhya Pradesh, two kms. away and their economic and social condition is more weak than the Backward Class of Madhya Pradesh. My submission is that it has become necessary to bring parity for them.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU): Sir, I am thankful to Shri Anbarasu, the mover of the Resolution and also the other hon. Member who have participated in the debate. The Members have dealt with various issues with regard to the backward classes community and also insisted that this Commission should be given more powers. Sir, the National Commission for Backward Classes was constituted at the instance of the Supreme Court in Mandal case judgement. To comply with the Mandal case judgement and to suit the needs of the backward classes in the country, we have constituted this Commission. This Commission was constituted mainly for the purpose of including and excluding certain communities in the country because there are a number of communities in the State list apart from the number of communities mentioned in the Mandal list. There are certain communities who are facing problems for not having included in the list of backward communities. Naturally, they have to come forward to this Commission and get justice. That is the main purpose of this Commission.

I fully agree with the hon. Members that the backward classes' interest should be safeguarded through a Commission like this. Sir, the Government of India has been helping the backward classes in this country through various measures. There are a number of States, particularly, Tamil Nadu, Andhra, Karnataka, Kerala and now U.P. and Bihar who are doing extremely well and their performance is good not only in the reservation arena but also in the general development of socio-economic conditions and we are proud about it.

Sir, at the national level, in the Central Government services we all know that the Central Government, under the leadership of Shri P.V. Narsimha Raoji, gave 27 per cent reservation in jobs to the backward class communities. While giving this opportunity we have taken care of other problems too. Many hon. Members mentioned that the interest of the backward classes involves not only in employment but also in education. With due respect I would like to mention that many Governments have provision of reservation not only in employment but also in education. Likewise, the Central Government is also very seriously considering about giving this kind of an opportunity in the Central sector also.

16.55 hrs.

(SHRI PETER G. MARBANIANG in the Chair)

I would like to inform the House that, while giving opportunities in the Services, it is going to help the backward class community at large. That is why, we have constituted a National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 200 crore. You will be glad to know that till November 30, the National Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation had sanctioned loan to the tune of Rs. 164.92 crore for the welfare and development of the backward communities in the country. A number of State Governments have been asked to institute State level corporations and make proposals for the national corporation. The State level Corporations have submitted a number of proposals. On the basis of that, the below poverty line people and also double poverty line are eligible to get this benefit.

So far, through self-employment measures, in these two years, 99,876 people got direct employment and also direct ventures. Through these ventures, another 82,875 people also got employment. In total, 1,82,751 people have got financial assistance through the National Finance and Development Corporation. I must say that this is one of the achievements that we have made in a very short span of time. And this Corporation is intended to give in 1994 loan to the tune of Rs. 300 crore to the various State level corporations by way of seeds capital, by way of term loan at a very meagre rate of interest. The rate of interest is 6 per cent. The Central Corporation is giving to the State Corporations loan at the rate of 4 per cent interest and the State Corporations will give to the candidates, who are eligible, at the rate of 6 per cent. We know that this is not enough. As the hon. Members pointed out, for the welfare and protective measures for the backward classes, after the announcement made by the Central Government, we have requested all the central sector banks, all the national level corporations, all the institutions under the Central Government, to start providing reservation for them.

Apart from that, we are also monitoring the States where this policy is being implemented. The Corporation is not only giving loan but also monitoring them. The hon. Members have mentioned about the monitoring system. We have a proper monitoring system. I am happy to inform the House that we are constituting an Advisory Body at the district level, at the State level and also at the national level. The national level advisory body will be headed by the Welfare Minister.

17.00 hrs.

Hon. Members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are going to be there as partners in the monitoring system. Likewise, at the State level also, we are communicating to the State Governments to constitute State Level Monitoring Committees which will also have the Members of Parliament, Legislatures and prominent social workers who are interested in the welfare of the backward communities. Further we would like to appoint Committees at the district level so that the actual beneficiaries will be selected by these Committees and also they will see to it that the



beneficiaries are really getting the benefit or not. They can verify it; they can select and also monitor that the required finances and the required help is reaching the poorest man in the lowest ebb of the society.

I welcome suggestions from the hon. Members to this august House to strengthen further in the endeavour. For that we need the support of the hon. Members so that almost all the districts' respective Members of Parliament will be in the Committee and that they will know what is really happening in their own districts; how many people are being given loan and other facilities through our National Corporation as well as the State Level Finance and Development Corporation.

Majority of the States have constituted the State level Finance and Development Corporations. Some State have identified and nominated other corporations other than the backward classes corporations.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH (SHEOHAR): I would like to know from the hon. Minister, whether the State of Bihar has taken any positive steps towards implementation of the suggestions made by the Central Government. If so, what other steps the Government of Bihar has taken towards giving facilities to the people of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this regard?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I have said it very clearly that a number of States including the State of Bihar have already formulated corporations. Bihar is also taking a large amount of money for the welfare and development of the backward class people. I will certainly pass on the correct position, regarding the number of persons and the amount drawn from the Central Corporation by the State of Bihar, to the hon. Member.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I want to know whether the State Government has taken any steps to implement your ideas or not.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: The Bihar Government is in the process of taking loan from the Central Corporation. They have got a separate Corporation. They are doing very well and there is no doubt about it.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: How much money they have distributed to the people?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will inform you separately.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I have told you very clearly but at the moment I do not have the exact figure.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The hon. Minister has been kind enough to say that the Government of Bihar is doing well, but I would like to know...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He will inform you separately.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I will communicate to you the exact figure. I said that all over India, within two years, this corporation was set up and 1,82,000 people have been so far benefited through this National Finance and Development Corporation for the backward classes.

Sir, I also accept the views of the hon. Members that there is a need to have a Parliamentary Committee instead of strengthening the Commission. the suggestion of having a separate Parliamentary Committee like the Committee for

SCs and STs is a very good suggestion. That kind of a Parliamentary Committee will certainly look into the various aspects of the backward class people. The funds allocated to the department, the achievements made by the Ministry and also the problems which are faced by the backward class people can easily be located and discussed and they can give suggestions to the Parliament and also to the Ministry so as to improve the system.

I welcome this suggestion. I will also take proper care to see that from our side we are one with you to support this move. I will also take all possible steps to see that a proper Parliamentary Committee is appointed at the earliest. He want such a Committee to oversee and to look after for the welfare of the backward class community.....  
(Interruptions)

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: I raised a point and I was expecting your reply.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: With regard to Shri Oscar's point, that is regarding the banks, Sir, while the Corporations submitting their proposal to the Central Corporation, we give seed money and we give term loan also. Wherever we find the difficulties with the financial institution, we certainly take up the matter with the Finance Minister. We recently had a meeting the Finance minister. Sometimes we also get problems like what Shri Oscar Fernandes has said. It is quite possible. Our country is a very large country. We do have problems like this.

Yesterday while replying to a question in regard to minorities, I did say so. We have also been getting reports on various occasions from the various State Corporations that they are not able to cope up with the banks in getting their loan quickly. We recently had a meeting with the Finance Minister. He had agreed and had given instruction to all the Chairmen of the banks to see that the loans to weaker sections are given top priority so that they get their loan in time, without any delay. If the hon. Members have any problem like the problem mentioned by Shri Oscar Fernandes in respect of any other State, we are always at their disposal to see that those case are processed. We will personally take up those matters with the Finance Ministry and the respective banks at the State level or at the national level or at the national level to see that the backward class community gets due justice through our endeavours. (Interruptions)

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: What about Engineering Entrance Examination?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I will come to that point.

Some other issues with regard to the backward class community have also been raised. In the recent UPSC Examination for IAS, I am happy to inform that the Government of India has taken a very serious note of these issues and the hon. Prime Minister directed that 27 per cent reservation should be fulfilled without any deviation. About 26 per cent of the persons who wrote the examination has been identified by the UPSC. There cannot be any deviation. We will not allow any deviation to take place in this regard. We will try to fulfil the commitment made to the people of this country, particularly to the backward class community, so that the



apprehension of the hon. Members may not continue in their mind.

Sir, Shri Fernandes again mentioned one very important point that the members of this Commission are not from the backward class community. The Chairman, Mr. Prasad, himself is coming from the backward class community. Barring one or two, majority of the members are from the backward class community because we have to appoint someone from the other community also. And particularly the Chairman and other members are coming from the backward class community.

We will see to it that in future also the Members's aspirations are taken into account.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH: There is none at present.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: It is there. The Chairman himself is from backward class community.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: There is no reservation in the examination, which is going to be held in 1995.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We will see the relaxation and other issues. The Government is aware of the problem and we are taking possible steps to see that the backward class students get their due shares in their service without any difficulty.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will get a chance.

SHRI R. ANBARASU (Madras Central): Before that, I want an assurance from the hon. Minister whether the age relaxation and the concession in the number of attempts will be given by this Government before 24th of this month when the notification will be issued, so every Minister will say, "The Government is aware. The Government is aware". What is the use of telling so? what is the use of knowing? They should give an assurance. They should come with a concrete proposal. They should implement it. I want an assurance from the Minister before 24th saying that during the Notification, these concessions could be provided.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you take some more time? Five O' clock is the time allowed for this purpose.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: What shall we do? Shall we have another ten minutes?

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I want only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No interruption please.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, I am happy to inform the House that we are also serious about all these issues with regard to the backward class communities. The Government is contemplating to organise an all Party leaders' meeting in the near future to see that all pending issues relating to the welfare of backward class community, the SC and ST, such as age relaxation, promotion and reservation are resolved. The Government will give top priority to these issues. We will consider all the issues in consultation with all the political parties in the Parliament and will come to a finality so that the backward class community and the SC/ST people will not have any problem. In general, the weaker sections of this land

should get their due share of power and due share of social security. They must get all the necessary facilities through our Government.

With these words, I hope, Mr. Anbarasu will withdraw the Resolution so that we will take up whatever points are mentioned by hon. Members. While implementing the process, while doing our duty, the Welfare Ministry will take into consideration all the points and do our best. Thank you very much Sir.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Mr. Thomas had pointed out a very relevant issue. (Interruptions)

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Sir, we have committed to the Parliament and also to the people of SC, ST and particularly the SC converts about which Mr. Thomas was raising. The Government had appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (Welfare) to go into the details, the merits and demerits of the cases. Over 10,000 cases have come to us during the last eight months. The Committee is sitting and the Committee is doing their best on daily basis. We have assured the Parliament that we will come back to the House very soon with the recommendations made by the State Government, the RGI and with the records that are available with us.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: When you want to do something, you will do it. When you do not want to do anything, you will set up a Committee.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: Mr. Thomas, it is not that way.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Bairampur): Mr. Thomas is also very correct.

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: We have not put this Committee in the cold storage. The Committee is functioning. It is very active and we will see that very soon the Committee gives its Report. We will come to Parliament and with your approval, we will be able to sort out the problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anbarasu, what do you want to say?

SHRI R. ANBARASU: I do not mind withdrawing, but the assurance was not specific. The assurance given by the hon. Minister was not specific. Further, he could not convince me with regard to the formation of the Backward Classes Commission. I am fully aware there was a direction from the Supreme Court on the Mandal case. I quote:-

"The Government of India, each of the State Governments and the Administration of Union Territories shall, constitute a permanent body for entertaining, examining and recommending upon requests for inclusion and complaints of over-inclusion in the lists of other backward classes of citizens. The advice tendered by such body shall ordinarily be binding upon the Government."

This is the direction of Supreme court on Mandal case. But whereas there is no prohibition or there is no bar here to empower the Backward Classes Commission by furnishing some more powers similar to that of the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Minority

Commission. The Supreme Court's direction did not say that the Commission can be formed only exclusively for inclusion and exclusion. There is no specific reference about that. The reference is that the Government of India, each of the State Governments and the Administrations of the Union Territories shall,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot discuss in that way the Supreme Court judgement.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: The Commission was established only on the direction emanated from the judgement of the Mandal case. That is why this is a very relevant portion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing or not?

SHRI R. ANBARASU: The hon. Minister is time and again giving a number of assurances. These assurances were given not only by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare but also by the Minister of Welfare. I will just point out one or two assurances given by the hon. Minister.

One day the entire Parliament was in agitation regarding relaxing the age limit and the number of attempts to the IAS students and also concession in the marks. On 16 December, 1993, in reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2311 by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Welfare, Shri K.V. Thangka Balu said, "The matter is under examination." The date was 16th December, 1993. It is still under examination today. Just imagine that it is still under examination! How long will it be under examination. Will it be under examination till the next general elections which we are going to face.

Again on 1 March, 1994, during Zero Hour, Shri Sitaram Kesari assured the House for giving age relaxation to OBCs in respect of the students those who were appearing for the IAS and Civil Services Examination will be benefitted. This was the assurance given by the Minister of Welfare. But till today this assurance was not implemented. On December 24, a notification is to be published. If this relaxation is not given before that time. I do not think that the OBCs will be benefitted. So, more than 52 per cent of the population will not get any benefit. Then on May 11, 1994, the issue was raised in Parliament again and the Speaker of Lok Sabha assured of help because of unequivocal support by the whole House. The hon. Speaker had given a direction to the Minister to implement this. What happened to that? Again on May 13, 1994, during the reply to Private Member's Bill brought by our Member of Parliament, Shri K. Ramamurthy, the Minister of State for Welfare, Shri Thangka Balu assured the Houses for giving age relaxation to OBCs is under consideration. I do not know when it will be fulfilled. We do not want this sort of dubious answers from the hon. Minister. We want a categorical assurance whether this benefit will be given to the OBCs.

Sir, on 14th June, 1994, the issue was raised in the Lok Sabha during 'Zero Hour' and was supported by many top leaders and on 18th August, 1994 the issue was again raised in the Lok Sabha during 'Zero Hour' and was supported by the whole House. But, till today nothing has been done and no green signal has come out from the Government.

Sir, the Notification for the Civil Services Examination, 1995 is to be published on 24th December, 1994. If the Government does not announce age relaxation by 24th December, 1994, all the assurances given by the Government on the floor of Lok Sabha and also recommendation of the Standing Committee on Government Assurances in the form of Report submitted to Lok Sabha on 7th December, 1994, the first day of the Winter Session of Parliament will be of no use. So, many assurances given by the Ministers on the floor of the House do not reflect a good spirit. Therefore, I want a categorical assurance from the hon. Minister as to whether a Parliamentary Committee will be formed or not to monitor the welfare measures that are available to the OBCs.

Sir, there are two other Commissions like this Commission, one is for the Minorities and the other is for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. These two Commissions have been given ample powers. The Backward Classes Commission is not meant for inclusion or exclusion of some communities. Do you feel that such a permanent body is required for just suggestion inclusion or exclusion of some communities from the list of Other Backward Classes? Do you think that such a permanent body is necessary for this purpose? It is not at all necessary.

The Supreme Court has given a direction to form a Commission for Backward Classes to go into all the details, the socio-economic problems and other problems for the welfare of the Backward Classes and therefore, the Bill is ill-conceived. It has no teeth at all and therefore, I request the hon. Minister to reconsider his views once again in order to bring about some amendment to give more powers to this Commission.

Sir, my intention in bringing this Resolution is two fold. Firstly, there should be a National Commission for Other Backward Classes which would have all the powers and responsibilities with reference to OBCs as the National Commission for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the Article 338 of the Constitution and secondly, reservation should be provided in educational opportunities upto this highest levels of education including professional courses. Then, opportunities should be given for them to get scholarship to abroad for higher studies like the present scheme for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes which is in operation in the Ministry of Welfare and scholarships, hostels, coaching centres and book banks should be arranged for Other Backward Classes as it is now available for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes under various schemes in the Ministry of Welfare. Therefore, my intention is to provide powers to this Commission to examine various privileges that can be accorded to the OBCs and also to demand constitution of a Parliamentary Committee to monitor all the schemes whether they are being properly implemented and whether the poor and needy really take advantage of those privileges and to see whether they reach the common man.

Even though 27 per cent reservation in services has been ensured for the Other Backward Classes, many residual points such as age relaxation, fee concessions,

concession in the number of attempts in UPSC examinations etc. have not been provided.

Sir, I would like to bring another point to your kind attention. The Mandal Commission judgement itself stated that the total population of OBCs in this country constitute about 52 per cent of the population. When that is so, what is the logic in providing 27 per cent reservation for the OBCs? What is the logic in restricting the reservation upto a maximum limit of 50 per cent?

MR. CHAIRMAN: It cannot go on record. You cannot pass a judgement on a judgement. This is unparliamentary.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Sir, every individual has got the liberty to express his views about the judgement. This is not unparliamentary. The judgement has been given and I am expressing my opinion on the judgement. I have got my liberty and right to express my views on the judgement....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to bring a substantive motion.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: There was one judge, Justice Ratnavel Pandian. He was one of the judges in this. He himself in his separate findings observed:

"percentage of reservation to maximum 50 per cent is neither based on any scientific basis nor any agreed formula. In fact the Article 16(4) does not prohibit the Government in restricting percentage of reservation."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Remarks on the judges will not form part of the proceedings.

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Sir, it is only an observation made by the judge which I read.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Resolution?

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Sir, I am a Ruling Party member. I know my responsibility. But I appeal to the Opposition Party members also to support my Resolution. Sir, instead of withdrawing I appeal to all the members of the Opposition to accept my Resolution so that it can be unanimously passed...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you withdrawing the Resolution?

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Sir, I appealed to all the members and they agreed that it can be passed unanimously, therefore, I am not withdrawing the Resolution. If they object to it I will withdraw. I appeal to this august House to accept this Resolution unanimously.... (Interruptions)

SHRI K.V. THANGKA BALU: I assure the House and the Member also that we will take necessary steps to see that the backward classes get their due share. What more can I say?

SHRI R. ANBARASU: Sir, I accept the assurance of the hon. Minister, not wholeheartedly because many times the assurances are not implemented.

I withdraw the Resolution to honour the Minister.

Hence I seek leave of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

CHAIRMAN: Has the hon'ble Member leave of the House to withdraw his resolution?

SEVERAL HON'BLE MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

17.30 hrs.

## RESOLUTION RE: STEPS TO PREVENT ATROCITIES ON SC/ST

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go to item No. 2. The time allotted for this is two hours. Shri Satya Deo Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH (Balrampur): Mr. Chaiman, Sir, I beg to move the following Resolution in this august House with your permission:

"This House expresses its grave concern over the incidents of killings of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe and rape, molestation and harassment of women belonging to these communities, especially in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, I urges upon the Central Government to take necessary steps to remedy the situation."

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have brought this resolution before this House with a heavy heart and acrimony. The most agonising factor is that the incidents of rape and molestation are increasing day by day with the women folk of Dalit communities and poor people. This is not the first occasion when this problem is being discussed before this House. It may also not be the last opportunity.

The question is that the questions about atrocities on Harijans, and Dalits alongwith the molestation of women have been raised through debates and Resolutions but no stern action has been taken so far in this respect. It seems that today our whole society has become senseless. The country in which the women has been given high status and honour in its literature and culture, today the questions regarding atrocities on them are being raised time and again in the house but no action has been taken so far.

It is a nation wide phenomenon. Wherever the incidents of atrocities on the poor and the women occur, those are committed on the whole Indian society. It is a stigma on the whole Indian society...(Interruptions)

Such incidents have been increasing in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. I belong to Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is the centre of origin of Indian culture. Kashi, Mathura, Ayodhya, Badridham and Kedamath are the centres of our reverence. Uttar Pradesh is also famous for the Ganga Yamuna culture. There is the blending of culture and it echoes the sound of Indianisation. Where once the women were honoured today the records of atrocities on women are being made in the same Uttar Pradesh. To give honour and affection to women children and elders is the sublime character of our culture, these are the pivotal points of our culture. Today the population of Uttar Pradesh is 14 crores and from the point of population, it is the largest

State of the country such type of incidents are not being stopped there but these are increasing continuously. Children are abducted everyday. They are being killed for money and ransom. The women are being molested and the elders are being insulted. It is the most agonising factor that behind all these misdeeds, the present Government is directly involved. The people living below the poverty line, specially the Dalits and the poor are being insulted and atrocities are being committed on them.

I would like to draw your attention towards the Article 46 of the Directive Principle.

[English]

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

[Translation]

Even after adopting the Constitution for so many years, the vocabulary of Article 46 is limited to words only. Today nothing is being done to provide protection to the common man. The thought of exploitation of the Dalits and the women might be there before our old wise people, who had framed our Constitution after profound consideration. It is the result of that profound thinking that it was incorporated in Article 46 that it would be the duty of the State Governments to protect the poor, the women, the children the dalits, the down trodden, the backwards and to those who are deprived from the opportunities. They had said that the dignity of the Constitution would be maintained and therefore it was incorporated in the Directive Principles of the State. I am sorry to say that these words are so powerful that you may be afraid to listen them. It is said in Sanskrit:

*"Yatra nari Poojayante Ramante Tatra Devta"*

i.e. the place where the woman gets respect is the abode of Gods and good people. Even Gods, who are worshipped reside in those areas where woman gets respect. Our History and mythological stories are full of it that the women have sacrificed a lot for the prosperity of our country. We see so many facet of woman today i.e. Sati, Sadhvi, Devi Durga etc. but today the way we are looking at the women, I think to discuss it time and again will be a slur for the honour of the women. But the circumstances and situations compel us. But today the plight of women compels us to raise the issue in this House that at least there should be a limit of atrocities and torture of women. Even after so many years of our freedom, the incidents of atrocities on women are not being stopped.

Mr. Chairman, I belong to Uttar Pradesh, There is the Government of the alliance of the S.P. and B.S.P. It is an unholy alliance, but the Congress is playing the role of the priest. It is giving life to that, you are both a woman and a Minister also. I would like to congratulate you and draw your attention towards it. What sort of alliance it is? I do not know, but I think that the record

of atrocities on women during the last one year has surpassed the records of the whole world.

AN. HON. MEMBER: They will find their name in the Guinees Book of Record.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I think that sending their names to the Guinees Book will be a slur on our culture and dignity.

The Chief Minister of the present Government took oath on 4th December, 1993. Thereafter from 13th December the history of atrocities on women began. In Dona village of Allahabad district, a woman named Shivpatiya was stripped and taken around the village. She was a poor, her voice was choked, her face was not glamourous, there were no clothes on her body and whatever clothes she was wearing were put off and she was taken around naked. Few days back the hon. Chief Minister has just completed one year of his tenure. The last untoward incident of this one year occurred on the night of 29th at Naglaparsi in which nine women were gang raped at Dadu Thana, district-Aligarh. It started from Dona and concluded at Naglaparsi. I am telling you about the tenure of one year. I will tell you about all those untoward incidents which occurred during the last one year.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You mentioned the name of a lady. I think that should not go on record.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Let me explain. Shivpatiya has been mentioned in the F.I.R. There is a prosecution case on her behalf. She is mentioned in the public document. The things are open. I do not know why I should not quote her name. I do not find any objection to it. You may rule. I accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyhow, I will see.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I do not have any objection. You can rule. Thank you.

[Translation]

The second year has just started. On the night of 5-6 December five persons raped a woman at village Falvida, Thana Mawana in district Meerut. Why has Shivpatiya stripped? What sort of perverted mentality it symbolises? When Shivpatiya was raped, the officers were transferred and suspended, but when did it happen? All this did not happen immediately. When this incident was published in the newspapers, only after that the action was taken against them. Shivpatiya was stripped since her child had quarrelled with the child of someone else. The children were quarrelling with one another.

SHRI HARCHAND SINGH (Ropar): Uttar Pradesh should be divided in many parts.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Shivpatiya was stripped because there were some influential people in the village who exhibited their power before a poor person in order to maintain their supremacy over the society. A stern action should be taken against those who wanted to show their might by stripping down a women. Therefore,

my submission is that there is a law of equality in our Constitution and under the provisions of this law, everyone has got equal rights but what has happened in Naglaparsi.

Sir, women are raped to terrorise others in our country but what has happened in Aligarh. The Government has accepted that nine women were raped. They were given a compensation of Rs. 50 thousand each. It seems that the Government has fixed some amount for each sort of crime and has created an impression and there is nothing to be afraid if some one commit rape. But a women who has been raped, can ever regain her modesty and dignity after receiving Rs. fifty thousand as compensation. Today, who are the most self respectful people in the country. They are poor. Though they may be unable to speak in clear cut words in this House and can not publish their speech in the newspapers yet, the real culture and religion survive only in their huts. Today those huts are set on fire. They are poor and miserable. Therefore those affluent persons people who have grabbed the power by political manipulation have the right to laugh at the poor, to outrage their modesty and torture them to display their hegemony.

Sir, the ruling party is behind the incident of rape at Naglaparsi. The people of their own caste operating a brick kilns at Naglaparsi and the opposition parties want their kilns to be closed. Sir, the hon. Home Minister was present here, but now has gone. But I would like to urge upon the hon. Home Minister through the other hon. Ministers who are present here that the untoward incident of Naglaparsi is an example of its own kind. Why were 1 woman raped there? They wanted to close the kiln. It was not a political rivalry. There was no dispute. The strategy they adopted to close the kiln, they raped the poor women, among them were virgin girls, Harijan women and the Muslim women of Badaun district so that those women may run away leaving their job at the kiln. When the Parliamentary Inquiry Committee reached there, the Deputy Commissioner send them from there in a truck. It was evident from their hearths and flour that they were not ready to leave since they were earning their livelihood from the kiln. The vegetables scattered there was the proof how they were loaded like animals in the truck. The Uttar Pradesh Government was trying to cover up the facts.

Sir, I would like to put forth an example of the growing crimes in Uttar Pradesh. These are not my data. The data which have been compiled with in Uttar Pradesh are not upto date. Even now when I am speaking in the House the crimes are going on there continuously. Since the S.P. and the B.S.P. are giving protection to the crimes. Criminals are being given protection by the political parties in power in Uttar Pradesh. See the number of the crimes in Uttar Pradesh as stated by the Government itself, the number of cognizable offences is more than 2 lakh 40 thousand. The number of the incidents of looting and waylaying and age is 20 thousand. The number of murders is about 8 thousand. Serious cases of dacoity are about 7 thousand. The number of kidnapping 3,200 and the number of incidents of atrocities on women is 3000 and the number of rapes is 1800. This is the record. Why all this is going on, some data are not compiled as the complaints were not lodged because the police stations did not register their complaints as money power prevents there. F.I.R. is not

lodged deliberately to extract money. Out of the total number of cognizable offences, F.I.R.s are not being lodged even in the half of cases. The most surprising thing which I am going to put forth before the House with a challenge, is that none other than the supporters of the S.P. and B.S.P. are involved in the incidents of atrocities on women the rapes and selling their houses on fire.

Sir, what is going on today? The criminals are moving openly. They have got printed their letter-heads and submitting applications on their letter-heads to the collectors and the commissioners. The F.I.R. of the sufferers and tortured are not being lodged. Their witnesses are being threatened. They are being intimidated. Their FIRs have been lodged but they are being compelled to shut their mouths. Gang rapes and murders have been committed in Fatehpur, Hamirpur, Badaun, Barabanki, Padrauna, Varansi, Azamgarh, Bijnor, Garhmukteshwar, Khatima, Mussoorie, Mujaffarpur district etc. These are few data of Uttar Pradesh, which I am giving to you.

Now see one more example as to how the Samajwadi Party Government is working there and how the women and the poor are being exploited under the very nose of the Government and those elements are being protected by the Government. On 2.1.1994 in Aston village under Thana Charkhari in district Hamirpur, a married women named Manwati\*..... who is from S.P. called her, a tractor was sent to fetch her forcibly and she was told that in order to celebrate his victory in election a Nautanki would be held and further Manwati was asked to sit beside him to see the Nautanki. On this pretext she was kidnapped from there and her husband was locked in a room. Thereafter, she was raped by three persons. At first\*..... raped her. This matter was raised by the former member of Legislative Assembly from of Modah in Hamirpur, though, it was not under his constituency. Lakhs of people came to him and asked him to raise this matter since he belongs to the Bhartiya Janta Party. He raised this issue, met the collector and lodged the F.I.R., only after that the whole administration came to action. At that time a women was the collector at Hamirpur and she ordered to lodge the F.I.R. being a women she felt the sufferings of the woman. On the orders of the Collector, the F.I.R. was lodged but within 15 minutes the F.I.R. was expunged and the collector was transferred. The Collector was posted as the Editor of the Gazetteer and was summoned to Lucknow and then the other Collector was posted there. Since the collector realised the agony of a woman who was raped and ordered to lodge FIR. She was punished for her sense of duty and moral ethics because the\*..... of that area was himself involved in the case and he himself was a rapist. Therefore, the collector was transferred. Then our former Legislature, Shri Badshah Singh was tortured, taken to the jungle, and an attempt was made to kill him in a force encounter. Had the Bhartiya Janta Party not launched a movement, his life could not have been saved.

Likewise, a minor girl of 13 years was raped in village Shuklajapoorva under Benigarh Police Station in district Hardoi on 8th November. The rapists were, the son of\*.....

\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

his five accomplices. The F.I.R. was not lodged. Moreover there is a place Chintah in Lucknow. That is the constituency of Shri Atal Ji. Chintah is a good place.

There is a village called Dohra near Chintah, there was a 13 year old girl. She was hungry. So she asked her mother for food. Her mother asked her to fetch some tomatoes from the field. While going to the field to fetch tomatoes, the 13 year old innocent girl was captured and gang-raped by 7 or 8 persons. In order to avoid spreading of the news in the society the moneyed people strangled her to death. These lecherous monsters outraged the modesty of that hungry girl. They were stigmatising and throwing challenge to the ethos and culture of our Indian society. They defiled the society. But no finger can point at them because they are moneyed people and they constitute vote banks. The Congress party is very particular to secure votes. It is least concerned even if the country is ruined, the society is wrecked and shattered or the country witnesses excessive increase in atrocities. The excessive atrocities in the country have surpassed the excesses perpetrated during the rule of Kansa. One must learn lesson from the tragic and of Kansa and Ravana. Hon. Minister, the country has not forgotten the atrocities unleashed by Ravana thousands of years back. We still remember his misdeeds and burn his effigy every year on Dussehra. Ours is a Hindu society, a nation which never condones crimes, rather they are recorded in the annals of history. It may take sometime to prosecute the culprits, but better late than never. Criminals cannot continue their crimes for long. Their days are numbered they will soon be overcome.

Sir, secondly agitation is going on for Uttranchal in my area. The citizens of eight districts are voicing this demand. If a state like Himachal Pradesh can be created with its population of 50 lakh only, why Uttrakhand cannot be carved out of Uttar Pradesh? Like the former BJP Government the present Government also has passed a Resolution unanimously to make a separate state with the eight districts of Uttranchal. The people there voiced this demand democratically and launched a movement there. In a democracy we have every right to demonstrate, express our opinion, assemble, and hold public meetings and create awareness among the people. They were coming to Delhi for staging a rally, the permission for which had already been granted by the State Government. If there was no such permission, why the people including children, youth and women were not stopped while they were setting out of hill districts and why they were permitted to reach Muzaffarnagar?

Sir, my submission is that Uttranchal has its own history. A major part of the population of Uttranchal is employed in armed forces. Those people have sacrificed their lives for the cause of the country. But a Member of one political party has referred to the people of Uttranchal as traitors. If the people in Uttranchal are traitors who else is left to remain a patriot. They have sacrificed their lives and protected the borders of the country. But a small faction of people term them traitors simply because they have raised a political demand. But their demand is not a political demand only. The carving out of Uttranchal State in Uttar Pradesh is as essential as was the creation of

Himachal Pradesh. They want their independent identity and entity. They want to become self-reliant to meet their demands. They want respect. They have experienced and tested the life in a bigger state and have realised that, that can do nothing for their betterments. What did this Government give them? Sir, at Muzaffarnagar the buses carrying the agitators were intercepted and set ablaze by police officers and staff. The Government claims that five persons were killed in firing but the women were left unhurt. Sir, the women were disrobed and their blouses and petti-coats were used for burning the buses so as to give an impression that the agitators damaged public property and firing was made thereafter. We had visited the site. The sugarcane fields the tree standing near the kiln were deposing silently and the drops of blood smeared on roads were strong evidence of the heinous incident. This all was done to cripple the morale of the people of Uttranchal. Their women were raped. This all was done by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. Their only motive was to suppress the Uttranchal agitation.

Sir, I would like to submit that the Muzaffarnagar incident will never be buried in oblivion. The Uttranchal agitation, rather it would fuel the fire burning in their hearts. The Mulayam Singh Yadav Government cannot offer oblation in it. Today Uttranchal is calm. Curfew was never clamped there up to now. They are very peace loving and patriotic people. As regards their agitation they adopted democratic methods and demonstrated for their demand, even then the Government tried to cripple their morale. But to do so should the Government commit atrocities against women and children? They outraged the modesty of women so that the demand for Uttranchal might not be honoured as a political movement. We ourselves and the Government of Mulayam Singh Yadav also had passed this Resolution and referred it to the Union Government demanding the creation of a separate Uttranchal state. But this mishap took place instead. What is the response of the Government thereto? In reply to question No. 201 the Government has admitted that as per the information sent by the Government of Uttar Pradesh the police had opened fire on 1st and 2nd October at night at Muzaffarnagar and five persons were reported to be killed. Further it added that the incident was got investigated through the National Commission on Women and All Party Fact Finding Team. In its report submitted to the Union Government the National Commission on Women has confirmed the incidents of molestation and rape of women. Then why did the Government bother to hold its probe through the CBI? Had the Government no apprehension in this regard and had the women not been disrobed, raped and subjected to atrocities, what prompted the Government to hold a CBI inquiry? The CBI also had sent its report to the Allahabad High Court on 5.12.94. In his reply to the Unstarred Question No. 210 the hon. Minister of Home Affairs stated that the National Commission on Women went on an extensive tour of Muzaffarnagar, Gopeshwar, Srinagar, Tihri and Dehradun in the eastern region of U.P. from 13th to 16th October, 1994 and submitted a comprehensive report on November 16th, 1994 which confirmed the incidents of molestation and rape of women and recommended to prevent the recurrence of such incidents



in future. Now the Government says that this is a state issue. But that Government also is running with your party's support. This august House should be informed that women are tortured, the downtrodden and murdered and subjected to atrocities in Uttar Pradesh. The Union Government cannot disown these responsibilities and cannot save it from these allegations.

Sir, in Uttar Pradesh all the four pillars of democracy are being subverted today. You will be surprised to know that the 16th November, 1993 was the black day in the history of democracy when a well planned fatal attack was made on B.J.P. legislators. Women legislators were insulted and roughed-up. The intention behind it was to erode the dignity of the Legislative Assembly to show that they do not have confidence in Vidhan Sabha and they do not hold it in esteem. The Parliament, wherein we are speaking, is the first strong pillar of the democracy, it has own dignity and democracy under the parameter of the constitution. They all have been outraged in an organised way. The Ministers were involved in scuffle. They provoked others. The members of the ruling party made the B.J.P. legislators their targets. Their ulterior motive behind this was to get the 'Panchyati Raj' Bill and Budget etc. passed in a hurried manner. They believe in undemocratic methods and not in democracy. Again official bandh was observed on November 13, 1994. What for it was observed?

Just now the Backward Class Commission was discussed here. Is there any political party which does not accept reservation? It not only accepts reservation, but also endorses it. The Bharatiya Janta Party has always strongly supported the proper enforcement of the reservation policy. The Supreme Court has also upheld our viewpoints. Then why bandh was observed in Uttar Pradesh on the issue of reservation? Was it an attempt to hush up the incidents of atrocities and rape? A situation was created to give an impression that we are against reservation and they alone are the greatest messiah of reservation, as if the soul of late Shri Mandal has transmigrated into the body of Mr. Mulayam Singh and this must be displayed publicly. He lacked confidence in his integrity and performance, so, the bandh was observed in Uttar Pradesh on the 13th September and Allahabad High Court was attacked. It proved that the State Government has no faith in the judiciary and anti Government will entail dire consequences. Keeping in view the case of privatisation of sugar mills the Government wanted to settle its score with the judiciary. Thus after losing its faith in legislature and judiciary, the Government strided the third pillar of democracy-bureaucracy from top to bottom on caste basis. On the basis of caste and graft postings and transfers were made. Today there is zero development in Uttar Pradesh. All the industries there have come to a standstill. But the illegal trade of postings and transfers based on caste and graft is very much flourishing there.

The fourth pillar of democracy is an open and

transparent society. We discuss here various issues like various scams and demand presentation of report on sugar scam etc. so that the facts may be brought into the notice of the public. Democracy requires transparency, deeds of the Government can not be concealed from the public.

[English]

You should not only be honest, but you should appear to be honest also. The Government should appear to be functioning honestly.

[Translation]

But it is not being done. And emulating the Centre, the Government of Uttar Pradesh launched 'Halla Bol' operation against the press against the coverage of Aligarh incident, Muzaffarnagar rape incidents and highlighting these incidents. There was sufficient evidence of murder incident so, how can the press leave the incident uncovered?

18.00 hrs.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Who were the targets of 'Halla Bol'? They were the poorly dressed hawkers who deliver news paper to people early in the morning around 6 a.m. reaching door to door on their bicycles? (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Satya Deo Singh, take your time. You won't complete in five minutes time!

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: It is not possible to conclude in five minutes, Sir. I will take half an hour more.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue for five minutes now and you can continue later also.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: I am not going to conclude now, Sir (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, do not. Please do not conclude now.

SHRI SATYA DEO SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

[Translation]

My submission is that all the four pillars of democracy the independent legislature, independent executive, independent press and independent judiciary are being attacked. Which ensure law and order and that the Government functions as per the constitution. This all is being done to prevent the press from highlighting these atrocities, and evil practices. With these words I conclude. If you allow me once more, I would raise this issue again.

Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can continue later.

The House stands adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 19th December, 1994 at 11 a.m.

18.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the clock on Monday, December, 19, 1994/Agrahayana 28, 1916 (Saka)